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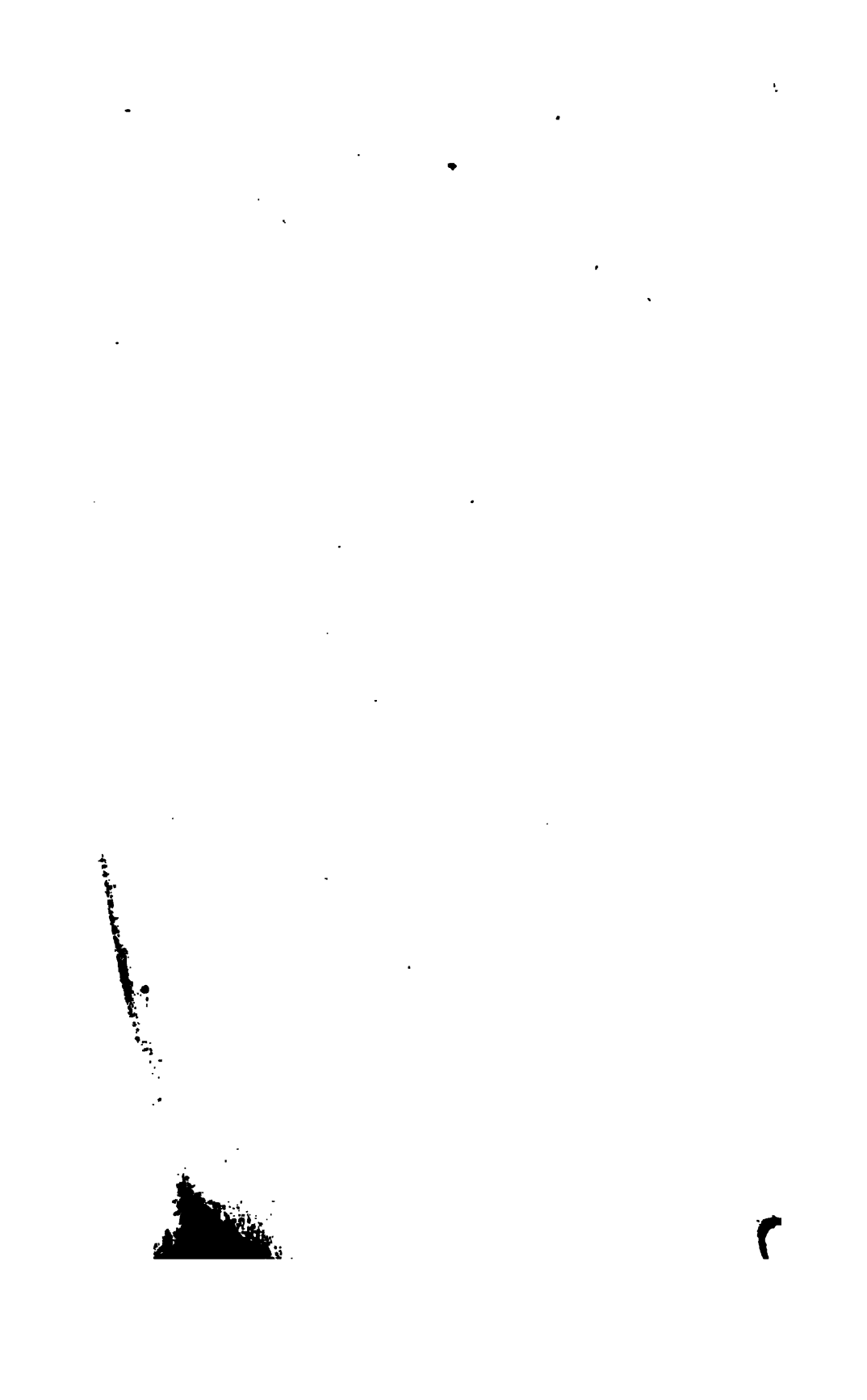
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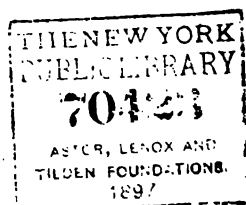
A L S O,
The Valuation of suppressed Religious Foundations at the Reformation; the Introduction
and Growth of Taxes, annual Grants, and Increase of the National Debt;
together with the Price of Grain and Provisions at Different Periods.

To which is added
An I N D E X to the W H O L E.

V O L. III.

L O N D O N
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T H E

B R I T I S H

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORIAN.

G E O R G E II.

1748. **A**N express arrived from *Falmouth* with advice, that M. de la Bourdonaye, late commander in chief of the French king's ships in *India*, was seized the 4th instant, on board a Dutch ship, called the *Stationer's Friendship*, captain *Decker*, bound from *St. Eustatia* to *Holland*. The above ship put into *Falmouth* the 22d past, by contrary winds, and it being discovered that this gentleman was on board her, application was made to captain *Bladwell*, commander of his Majesty's ship the *Porpoise*, who went, with a proper number of men, to search the ship for him: the commodore at first denied himself, but on examining his packets he was discovered, and, with his secretary and another officer, was brought ashore; and, on their parole, had the liberty of the town of *Falmouth*.

He was the commanding officer when the French took *Madras* or *Fort St. George*, where he got great riches, which he put on board a Portuguese ship at *St. Paul de Luçena*, where he put in to victual and water the French men of war, on his voyage from *India* to *Martinico*; at which island

he arrived with the French squadron of five men of war, the beginning of *September* last, and quitted his command, and went to *St. Eustatia* to get a passage for *Holland*.

The reason of this his conduct was said to be, that having been formerly employed on some considerable station by the French *East-India* company, he had embezzled a large sum, to the amount, of a million of livres; but by the influence of his brother-in-law, who was then a person of great consequence in the direction of the said company, he was so far from suffering disgrace, that he was continued in employment, and promoted from time to time, till at length he was appointed to command the squadron that failed to take *Fort St. George*. However, before he could finish his expedition and return home, his friend lost his influence, and even his employment in the *East-India* company; and so fearing the storm would again break out against him, having before converted all the spoil of *Fort St. George* into diamonds; he took the course above mentioned, towards the end of the month, he was brought up to *London*.

An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1747, and to the Payment of what Debts was contracted before December 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.			Per Contra Cr.			
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
The Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on December 31, 1746			By money issued between Dec. 31, 1746, and Dec. 31, 1747.			
164	7	61	5 0	In full of 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> for service of the year 1745	359310	9 9
To the produce of the sinking fund, between December 31, 1745, and December 31, 1746, viz.				In full of 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> for service of the year 1747	664253	11 10½
				To pay the ann. at 3 per cent. on 600,000 <i>l.</i> granted 1736, for one year, at Christmas 1747	18000	0 0
Surplus of the	£.	s.	d.	To pay the annuities at 3 per cent. on 300,000 <i>l.</i> granted anno 1738, for one year, due at Michaelmas 1747	9000	0 9
Aggregate fund	682	62	18 8½	To the utter of the receipt of Exchequer for necessaries delivered for the service of said annuities	47	4 3½
General fund	508	345	17 4½	To pay annuities at 3 per cent. on 800,000 <i>l.</i> granted 1742, for 1 year, due at Christmas 1747	24450	0 0
S. Sea comp. fund.	38	375	6 0½	To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt for 12 months interest, due at Mic. 1747	35000	0 0
				To make good the deficiency of annuities granted 1720, on the plate-act at Lady-day 1747	5525	18 10½
£. 1394104			7 1½	To make good the deficiency of the lottery ann. 1731, at Christmas 1747	7118	5 9
				To the bank of England, to make good the premiums for circulating Exch. bills charged on duties on sweets, granted 1737, to July 24, 1747	13660	18 6
				To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-day 1745, at Midsummer 1747	29765	19 5½
				To the Bank of England to make good the deficiency of the duties on licences for retailing spirit. liq. at Lady-day 1747	16362	8 5
				To make good deficiency of the duties on glafs, &c. since Lady-day 1746, at Midsummer 1747	34177	7 3½
				Balance in cash Dec. 31, 1747	1216672	4 2½
					177432	2 11½
				£. 1394104	7 1½	

NOV 21 1747

Jan. 11. Above 900 sailors, belonging to the *Bedford*, *Sterling-Castle*, and *Chatham* men of war, went to St. James's, and delivered several petitions to his Majesty, in behalf of themselves and their brother seamen, on account of prize money; which were graciously received by his Majesty; on which the sailors gave three cheers, and were ordered to come again the next Monday. The guards were ordered out of the Palace-yard to make room for the seamen, at which his Majesty expressed great satisfaction.

Jan. 12. This night *Eneas Macdonald*, late the Pretender's banker, and under sentence of death, was brought from the New-goal to the Cockpit, where he was several hours before his grace the duke of Newcastle, duke of Dorset, earl of Chesterfield, duke of Monmouth, and several other lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

Jan. 14. The honourable *Henry Bathurst*, esq. son to lord Bathurst, made attorney general to the Prince of Wales; and *Francis Jodrell*, esq. solicitor-general in his room.

William Crouch and *Richard Lee*, esqrs. made clerks of the Navy-office of *South Potomach* river in *Virginia*.

The honourable *Henry Legge*, esq. appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of *Berlin*.

Robert Dundas, esq. one of the lords of session in *Scotland*, appointed lord president of that court, in the room of *Duncan Forbes*, esq. deceased.

Jan. 21. This morning, at ten o'clock, the ships crews of the *Bedford*, *Sterling-Castle*, and *Chatham* men of war, met on *Great Tower-bill*, from whence they marched along the high streets of the city to St. James's palace, with music and colours, to return his Majesty their humble thanks for the favours he had bestowed on the officers and seamen of the above-mentioned ships.

Jan. 26. His Majesty's pardon passed the great seal unto *John Mackenzie*, commonly called lord *MacLeod*, eldest son of the late earl of *Cromartie*, of all treasons and misprision of treasons, by him committed on or before *December 24, 1747*.

The orders relating to the distempered cattle were directed to continue in force for the space of one calendar month longer, from *February 1*.

Jan. 28. Was a general meeting of the subscribers to the late *Guildhall* subscription.

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tion, for the relief, support, and encouragement of the soldiers employed in suppressing the late rebellion, when they agreed to the recommendations of their committee, to dispose of all the remaining balance of the subscription, by allowing 1000*l.* to St. *Bartholomew's* hospital, 1000*l.* to St. *Thomas's* hospital, 1000*l.* to the hospital at *Bath*, and 500*l.* to be equally divided between the infirmaries of *London*, *Westminster*, and *Hyde-Park-Corner*.

Feb. 3. *M. Bourdenaye*, the French admiral waited on his grace the duke of Newcastle, and was in conversation with him some time.

A petition signed by a great number of inhabitants of the city and liberty of *Westminster*, was presented to the honourable House of Commons, against the bill for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

This night, about eleven o'clock, *Thomas Burdus*, esq. attended by Mr. *Welsh*, the high constable, and the constables of *Holbourn* division, and the liberty of the duchy of *Lancaster*, with a military aid, visited the new gaming-house, late the *Fountain* tavern in the *Strand*, where the said justice ordered into custody upwards of forty common gamesters, whom he committed to New-prison and other gaols.

Feb. 6. The right honourable the earl of *Chesterfield* resigned into the King's hands the seals of office of one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Feb. 2. The right honourable the earl of *Traquair*, who had been a considerable time confined in the Tower, was admitted to bail.

Feb. 10. The sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* presented a petition to the honourable House of Commons, in relation to some duties on coals now near expiring, which were appropriated for the use of the orphans, &c. of that city.

Feb. 15. A great number of sailors waited on his Majesty to return him thanks for the order of council, for the speedy condemnation of the prizes taken from the *Genoese*; which prizes amounted to upwards of 200,000*l.*

Feb. 17. Was observed the general fast appointed by his Majesty, on account of the war.

Feb. 18. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting to his Majesty a subsidy of poundage (at *5*l.* per cent.*) on all dry goods and merchandises, to be imported into this kingdom, and for raising a certain sum of money

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money by annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the said subsidy: and an act to revive and make perpetual two acts of parliament, to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests.

His grace John duke of Bedford, was appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

The earl of Sandwich, lord Vere Beauchamp, lord Anson, viscount Barrington, lord Duncannon, Welbore Ellis, and John Stanhope, esqrs. lords commissioners of the admiralty.

Roger Townshend, esq. made receiver-general of the customs.

John Eckerfall, esq. made register-general of all trading ships belonging to Great-Britain.

Jeremiah Dyson, esq. made under-clerk of the parliaments, to attend upon the House of Commons, in the room of

Nicholas Hardinge, esq. who resigned.

Dr. Thomas Goock, lord bishop of Norwich, translated to the see of Ely, vacant by the death of Dr. Butts.

Feb. 20. The honourable Mr. Bentinck, brother to count Bentinck, and one of the deputy states of Holland, arrived here from that country, on affairs of great importance.

A proclamation was published, strictly forbidding all commerce, of what nature soever, with the subjects of the French king; and to direct all officers of the revenue, and others, in the service of the public, to assist in the execution thereof to the utmost of their power.

Feb. 24. This morning his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by several officers of distinction, set out from his apartments at St. James's for Harwich, in order to embark for Flanders, and take on him the command of the army.

Feb. 25. Sir John Ligonier and lord Cathcart, set out for Harwich, in order to embark for Flanders.

The *Magnanimous*, a French man of war, was taken by the *Nottingham* and *Portland*, two of admiral Hawke's squadron.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at the *Hague* on Saturday, Feb. 27. He was thirty-seven hours going to Holland before he landed, and was in great danger by the large quantities of ice which interrupted his passage.

Accounts were received, by a letter from captain Pocock, the commanding officer of his Majesty's ships at Barbadoes and

the *Leeward Islands*, dated Jan. 12, that his Majesty's ships in those parts had taken about thirty sail of the convoy that sailed from France with the French men of war which Sir Edward Hawke fell in with; and that about ten more of that convoy had also been taken by the privateers of the said islands: that a French privateer had been taken by his Majesty's ship the *Ludlow Castle*, and that five French privateers had also been taken by his Majesty's ship the *Centaur*.

March 8. Abstract of the resolution of the court of session, concerning the values of the heretable jurisdictions in Scotland.

	£.	s.	d.
For sixteen heretable sheriffships	—	59,553	12 0
Four sheriffships redeemable, stated at the redemption money, and for the duke of Argyle's office of heretable justice general	—	25,666	0 0
Two sheriffships for life, Perth and Air	—	4,179	4 0
All the regalities sustained	—	34,390	0 0
Baillies of regality	—	19,116	0 0
Royal Stewartries, part of shires	—	6,834	10 0
Royal bailliarries	—	8,551	0 0
Constabularies	—	3,500	0 0
Clerkships	—	2,442	10 0
Total	£.	164,232	16 0

An order of council was published, directing that all the rules and regulations relating to the diseased cattle, should remain in full force for the space of ten days longer, to commence from the 14th instant. The two preceding orders were, the first for a month, and the other for fourteen days.

March 11. His Majesty received the compliments of the nobility and gentry on account of the safe delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange of a Prince; when their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales likewise paid their compliments on the same occasion. His Majesty ordered one hundred guineas to the messenger who brought the news.

A perpetuity passed the great seal about this time, granted to the masters and fellows of *Gowoll* and *Caius* college, *Cambridge*, and their successors, to hold in mortmain for ever any lands, tenements, &c. not exceeding

extending the yearly value of 500*l.* more than what they are now possessed of.

Sir *John Douglas* was bailed out of the Tower, his sureties being bound in 2000*l.* each, and himself in 4000*l.*

March 16. The convocation met at the Chapter-house in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, and went in procession to the Cathedral. After which, the lower house chose *Dr. Lynch*, dean of *Canterbury*, their prolocutor.

March 25. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to

The land-tax bill, of four shillings in the pound.

The mutiny and desertion bill.

A bill to prohibit assurance on ships belonging to *France*, and on merchandizes or effects laden thereon, during the present war.

A bill to indemnify persons who have emitted to qualify themselves for offices according to law, and for allowing farther time for that purpose :

And to several road and private bills.

About one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at *Mr. Eldridge's* a perrwig-maker in *Exchange-alley*, *Cornhill*, which proved one of the most terrible, before it was extinguished, that had happened since the fire of *London* in 1666. The flames in a few minutes spread themselves three different ways, and before noon consumed, according to the best computation that could be made, very near one hundred houses, about twenty of which fronted *Cornhill*, and the rest were in *Birchin-lane*, *Exchange-alley*, *George-yard*, and all the avenues thereabouts, notwithstanding all possible means were used to stop them; there being upwards of fifty engines, which were well manned by the populace, and in general pretty well supplied with water; but the wind being south south west, all the bankers houses in *Lombard-street*, and their effects, were preserved. No public office was burnt, except the *London Assurance*, who had time to save all their effects, and suffered only in the loss of their house. By the great care of the right honourable the Lord Mayor, and several other magistrates, who were present, by the diligence and dexterity of the firemen and officers, and by the assistance of the guards from *St. James's* and the Tower, the greatest part of the goods and valuable effects of the sufferers were saved.

Garraway's, the *Jerusalem* and *Jona-*

Mr. Young's a woollen-draper, with the rest of the houses in *Change-alley*, were destroyed, except *Baker's* and *Sam's* coffee-houses, which were greatly damaged. The flames extended themselves into *Cornhill*, and burnt down the houses of *Mr. Afley*, *Mr. Meadows*, *Mr. Straban*, *Mr. Waliboe*, and *Mr. Bratberten*, booksellers; *Mr. Dep. Cleve*, a pewterer; *Mr. Warner*, a stationer; *Tom's* and the *Rainbow* coffee-houses, the *Fleece* and *Three-tuns* taverns, a milliner's next the *Three-tuns*, and a cabinet-maker's the corner of *Birchin-lane*; *Mr. Legg's*, a woollen-draper, the other corner, a shoe-maker's, with another woollen-draper's adjoining; the *London Assurance* office, the widow *Harrison's*, *Mr. Vaugban's*, a haberdasher, *Mrs. Sarrazin's*, the corner of *Michael's-alley*; in the said alley, *Mr. Knight's* shoe-ware-house, the *Cock and Lion*, a public-house, the house of *Mr. Gayther*, a perrwig-maker, *Mr. Oldis*, a saddler; the *Jamaica* coffee-house was but little damaged, as was likewise *St. Michael's* church: the houses in *Castle-court* and *White-lion-court*, *Birchin-lane*, were all consumed; the back part of the *George* and *Vulture* tavern, *Helford's* coffee-house, and the house of *Mr. Willmore*, a hosier, in *George-Yard*, were consumed, and great damages done to other houses in the said yard; the *Pennsylvania*, *Carolina* and *Georgia* coffee-house, the *Marine* coffee-house, the *Sword-blade* and *Cole's* coffee-houses, the house of *Mr. Shaw*, a shoe-maker, *Mr. Wilson*, a stationer, and all the others in *Birchin-lane*, excepting eight towards *Lombard-street*, were likewise consumed.

Mr. Eldridge, his wife and two daughters, and a journeyman perished in the flames; the two apprentices and the servant-maid only escaping, *Mr. Cooke*, a merchant, that lodged in the house, jumped out of a two pair of stairs window, broke his back, and died soon after.

Several persons were detected in feloniously carrying off goods in the general confusion, and committed to the Compter. The goods of the sufferers were most of them secured in the Royal-exchange.

A soldier on guard at the fire stabbed a man who refused to assist in carrying water to the engines, in so dangerous a manner that his life was despaired of: the soldier was committed to the Compter.

It was observed, that the fire communicated itself chiefly by the tops of the houses, over the party walls; which it is presumed, shewed the necessity of building those

earl of *Pembroke*, groom of the stole; earl of *Sandwich*, first commissioner of the admiralty; earl of *Harrington*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*; viscount *Cobham*; and *Henry Pelham*, esq. first commissioner of the treasury.

His Majesty was graciously pleased to declare, that in order to prevent any inconveniencies which his subjects may suffer by misapprehending the purport or effect of his royal proclamation, dated the 5th instant, as soon as passes could be interchanged, they should be delivered to such of his subjects as desired the same for their ships, goods, merchandizes and effects, they duly observing the several acts of Parliament in force, with regard to trade or correspondence with *France*.

The amount of the whole expence of building the Mansion-house for the lord mayors of *London* (including the sum of 3900*l.* paid for purchasing of houses) was 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

May 13. At noon his Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual state, and the commons being sent for up, and attending, gave the royal assent to the following bills, *viz.* The bill for granting one million out of the sinking fund.—Bill to rectify a mistake in the mutiny act.—Bill to amend and enforce the window light act.—Bill for the more effectual disarming the Highlands.—Bill to regulate trials for high treason in the Highlands of *Scotland*.—Bill for rendering more effectual an act for relief of such loyal subjects in *Scotland*, whose title deeds were destroyed in the rebellion.—Bill to regulate courts-martial in the sea service, and for extending the discipline of the navy to the crews of his Majesty's ships wrecked, lost, or taken, &c.—Bill for allowing the exportation of tea to *Ireland* and the plantations, duty free; and for enlarging the time for some of the payments to be made on a subscription of 6,300,000*l.*—Bill to amend and enforce an act for prohibiting the wearing and importation of cambricks or *French* lawns.—Bill for encouraging the growth and importation of indigo from his Majesty's plantations in *America*.—Bill for amending and continuing several laws near expiring.—Bill to explain and amend two acts for the preservation of the public roads.—Bill for holding the summer assizes for the county of *Buckingham*, at the town of *Buckingham*.—Bill to continue the duty of 6*d.* per chaldron on coals, for relief of the orphans of the city of *London*.—Bill for relief of the annuitants of the mercers com-

pany.—Bill for relief of insolvent debtors.—And to several road and private bills. After which his Majesty made the following speech to both houses, and prorogued the Parliament to the 30th of *June* next.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"At the opening of this session of Parliament I informed you, that a congress had been agreed upon by the several powers at war; and I have now the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the preliminaries for restoring a general peace have been signed between my minister, and those of the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces, the basis of which is a general restitution of conquests made during the war, on all sides.

"In consequence of these preliminaries, which have been ratified by all the contracting parties, a cessation of hostilities has actually taken place in the Low Countries, and in the channel; and certain periods are fixed, according to former practice, for its commencement in other parts of the world.

"In this important transaction my great views have been steadily to adhere to the true interests of *Europe*, to pursue and maintain those of my own kingdoms, in particular, and to procure for my allies the best terms and conditions, that the event of a war, in some parts unsuccessful, did admit.

"I have, in the course of this negotiation, acted with the most unreserved confidence and communication towards my allies: and I hope, that when they shall have maturely weighed the situation of affairs, the necessity from thence arising, and the care and attention which have been shewn for their advantage and security, they will not delay to accede to these preliminary articles, but concur in effectuating the good work of peace.

"The vigorous and powerful support you have given me, during this session, towards carrying on the war, has strengthened my hands, in proceeding thus far in the measures of peace. Nobody can suggest the least failure on the part of *Great-Britain*, which, not only for the sake of its own particular interest, but of the common cause, has taken on itself a share of the burthen, unexampled in former times. I hope soon to see this necessary work brought to perfection, with the concurrence of all my allies; with whom it is my firm intention to cultivate the most perfect harmony, and to cement and strengthen, if possible,

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the ties of our antient union and friendship, in such a manner as may render the peace secure and durable.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" My particular thanks are due to you, for the ample provision you have made for the service of the current year. Nothing could have contributed so much to the putting an end to the calamities of war, and reducing our future expences, as these well-judged supplies. The most prudent economy shall be made use of in the application of them : and you may be assured, nothing will give me more real pleasure, than to take the first opportunity of lessening the present burthens of my people.

" *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" I cannot sufficiently express my entire satisfaction in your whole conduct, during this session ; and I must recommend it to you, to promote in your several counties a right sense of those measures, which have been so necessarily taken for the security and ease of my people. As it is the earnest desire of my heart to see the crown of Great-Britain maintain that figure, strength, and weight, in making war and peace, which justly belong to it, it is equally so, to see my good subjects enjoy the blessings of tranquility and prosperity.

About four in the afternoon, his Majesty set out from St. James's to embark for Holland, in order to proceed for his German dominions. He remained windbound at Harwich till the 19th, when he sailed from thence about two in the afternoon with the wind at S. by W. Lord Anson commanded the squadron that convoyed his Majesty.

May 16. This night a messenger arrived from the earl of Sandwich, his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at Aix-la-Chapelle, with the ratifications of the preliminary articles, which were exchanged on the 21st instant, N. S. between the ministers of his Britannic Majesty, the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces.

May 19. An order was issued out from the Lords of the Admiralty to capt. Lloyd, commander of the Glasgow man of war, at Sheerness, to sail with all expedition to Newfoundland and North America, and to advertise all captains and commanders he meets, belonging to Great-Britain, to cease hostilities against the French.

May 20. Mr. Dick, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at his grace the duke of Newcastle's office, with the act of ac-

cession of the empress queen of Hungary to the preliminary articles, which were signed at Aix-la-Chapelle by count Kaunitz the 25th of this instant May. N. S.

May 22. The general assembly at Edinburgh was dissolved by his grace the High Commissioner, with the usual solemnity ; after having made an act, that every minister of the church of Scotland, shall preach the first sabbath of every quarter, upon revolution principles, and against popery, &c.

May 26. Upon advice of his Majesty's landing in Holland, on Sunday last, the lords justices opened their commission, when they appointed Richard Nevil Aldworth, and John Potter, esqrs. to be their secretaries.

May 28. A messenger arrived from the earl of Sandwich, at Aix-la-Chapelle, with the acts of accession of the king of Sardinia, and his most serene highness the duke of Modena, to the preliminary articles.

The people in France were become so mutinous for want of bread and other necessary provisions, that dangerous insurrections had happened in several parts of that kingdom, particularly at Bourdeaux, from whence arrived the following account: " The benefit which peace is likely to bring to this kingdom, began to manifest itself here, on the arrival of thirty ships laden with wheat from England. The Intendant immediately caused their cargoes to be distributed to the people, who were in the greatest distress, bread being sold for 12d. a pound, and for eleven days together there was none to be had ; but the arrival of these ships soon filled the town with plenty and joy, and instantly occasioned the price to fall to 9d. per pound."

Another good effect for that kingdom was, that the cessation raised their East-India stock at once from below 1200 to 1600 per cent. and in order to revive their ruined trade, his most Christian Majesty by an arret, gave them leave to make a lottery for 1,200,000 livres.

June 2. His Britannic majesty having arrived at Helvoetsloot early in the morning set out at six the same morning on his journey to Hanover, had an interview with the prince of Orange at Maastricht, another with the prince of Orange at Utrecht, and on the 4th arrived at Herenhausen.

June 4. The Swallow packet, capt. Phillips, arrived at Falmouth from Jamaica, and brought the following account, viz. that after the reduction of Port Louis, admiral Knowles sailed immediately for St. Jago de Cuba, where

where capt. *Dent*, of the *Plymouth*, being senior, demanded, as his right, that he might go in first, seconded by the *Cornwall*; but on his approach found a chain across, with booms, also two large ships, and two small ones filled with combustibles, and ready to be set on fire on the first attempt to break the chain. They fired several broadsides at the castle, and the *Cornwall* had some men killed. Then capt. *Dent* consulting his officers, they all agreed that they must lose their ships if they attempted to break the chain; and therefore gave over the enterprise, and returned to *Jamaica*.

June 9. His grace the duke of *Newcastle*, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, set out for *Harwich*, where he embarked for *Holland* in his way to *Hanover*.

June 10. Being the first day of term, the earl of *Traquair* appeared at the court King's-bench, and was farther continued on his recognizance: as was Sir *John Douglas*, bart. late knight of the shire for *Dumfriesshire*.

June 11. A special free pardon passed the great seal, granted to *John Murray*, of *Broughton*, esq. and *Hugh Fraser*, gent. of all treasons, misprison of treasons, and all other offences committed or done by themselves alone, or either of them, on or before the 6th day of *May*, 1748.

June 12. There was a violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with hail of an extraordinary size in some places; particularly at *Addington-Place*, in *Surrey*, where the hail storm lasted about twenty minutes; the smallest hail-stones were as large as middling walnuts, not round, but of an irregular form; many of them were seven inches in circumference, and fell on the ground with such force that they rebounded above two feet. All the gardens round about were entirely covered with the hail, which lay in shady places full two hours before it was dissolved. There were also melancholy accounts from several parts of the country, of the great hurt done by the thunder and lightning: at *Streatham* in *Surrey*, it beat in a chimney next door to the *Black Bull*, and knocked down a servant maid who was just called from the window to avoid it, but did her no considerable damage; but what is more remarkable, at the next door to that, it singed the painting off a landscape, which hung over the chimney piece, and likewise the gilding off the frame, but did no farther mischief. At *Springfield*, near *Chelmsford*, two boys were instantly killed in the

church during the time of divine service, &c.

June 23. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 30th instant, was ordered to be further prorogued to *Aug.* 30.

June 24. *Edward Ironside*, esq. alderman and goldsmith, and *Thomas Rawlinson*, esq. alderman and grocer, were elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing.

June 30. A petition, signed by a great number of eminent merchants, was presented to the lords of the regency, by a committee appointed by the said merchants, praying, that leave may be given to open a trade with the kingdom of *Spain*. And, soon after, a number of bills were passed up at the Royal-exchange, for ships bound to *Spain*; which gave great satisfaction to the generality of people in trade.

By the paying off several men of war, the wages fell in the merchant's service from 50s. to 25s. per month.

The right honourable the lord *Anson* presented the account of his voyage round the world to the Royal Society, for which he received their thanks.

July 2. Arrived from *Hanover* his Majesty's ratification of his acceptance of the accession of the court of *Spain*, and the republic of *Genoa*, to the preliminary articles signed at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, the 28th of *June*, N. S. 1748.

After signing the preliminaries, the court thought proper to revoke all the orders formerly given, for prohibiting commerce of any kind with *Gibraltar*; and his Catholic Majesty, being perfectly satisfied with the conduct of *M. Wade*, major-general of his armies, in the negotiations with which he was charged at *London*, his Majesty authorised him to settle, with the *British* ministers, some articles relating to the freedom of the *English* navigation in the *West-Indies*; as likewise certain points relating to the demands of the *English South-Sea* company.

July 12. At *North Curry*, near *Taunton*, *Somersetshire*, there was ploughed up an urn or pitcher, in which were contained several silver *Roman* coins, viz. of *Gratianus*, *Valentinianus*, *Valens*, *Theodosius*, *Honorius*, *Arcadius*, *Constantinus*, *Constantus*, *Julianus*, and many others.

They were almost all of them of the same size, excepting one of *Gratianus*, with this inscription, D. N. GRATIANUS. P. F. AUG. and on the reverse a sort of an angel standing with one of his feet on a globe, with a shield in his hands; in which

words, VOT. V. MUL. X; and and, VICTORIA. AUGUSTO- and on the bottom, S. M. T. R. ce is three times as large as any others, and weighs very near a

were viewed by several learned gen- and were reckoned to be some of latest curiosities of the kind hither-

were as perfect and free from de- f they were but very lately coined; tanding the latest of them was about rs old.

4. Was the famous solar eclipse. atity eclipsed was about ten digits; rding to observations made by a genious gentlemen near St. Paul's, ining was at three minutes fifty- onds past nine in the morning, nd at nine minutes thirteen seconds re, as near as could be judged, by clouds interposing; which times near the truth, as could be ex- for one observed the appulse of the mb to that of the sun, thro' a good ; astronomical telescope, whose ob- was polished exceedingly well, and he objects very distinctly; while roclaimed each second, measured ous regulator, with a compound 3, whose weight was four times an that which kept the machine 13; and this was again corrected by matical instrument, placed pur- r observing the moment of the ing over our meridian. During of the eclipse, Venus made a beau- arance through the telescopes, in a crescent or new moon.

this time, a commission passed the l, empowering his royal highness prince of Wales, his royal high- tem duke of Cumberland, his grace bishop of Canterbury, the right ho- the lord chancellor, and all others ajefty's privy council, chief baron xchequer, justices of the court of ench, and Common-pleas, to re- ar and determine the appeals in s relating to the prizes taken from b or Spaniards.

4. Sir Peter Warren, in the In- and Sir Edward Hawke in the re; with the Yarmouth and Culloden war, arrived at Spithead.

7. A mail arrived from France, since the commencement of the that nation.

III.

A complete list of the dukes and peers of France, according to the order in which they sat in the Parliament of Paris, and the date of the verifications of their patents

1572 Messieurs les Ducs de Unde

1582 d'Elbeuf.

1593 de Montbazou.

1599 de la Trémoille

1606 de Sully.

1619 de Luyne.

1620 de Brissac.

1631 de Richlieu.

1635 de St. Simon.

1637 de Rochefoucauld.

1637 de la Force.

1648 de Roban.

1652 de Bouillon.

1662 de Luxembourg.

1663 de Grammont.

1663 de Valleroy.

1663 de Mortmart.

1663 de St. Aignan.

1663 de Gesvres.

1663 de Noailles.

1665 d'Aumont.

1672 de Cbaroff.

1708 de Boufflers.

1709 de Villars.

1710 de Fitz James.

1711 d'Antin.

1711 de Cbaulnes.

1714 de Roban.

1715 de Hosiun Tallard.

1716 de Villars Brancas.

1716 de Vallentinels.

1729 d'Harcourt.

1720 de Nevers.

1723 de Biron.

1723 de la Valliere.

1731 d'Aiguillon.

1736 de Cbafillon.

1736 de Fleury.

1747 de Belleisle, M. of France.

Aug. 4. The Board of Works surveyed the roof of Westminster-hall, and found it to be very ruinous and decayed; whereupon they ordered several new spars to be made, and affixed to the roof, and large iron bolts to be driven into the arches, and rivited; for the better support of the said roof.

George Mackenzie, esq. late earl of Cromartie, and his lady and family, set out from their lodgings in Pall-Mall for Devonshire, near Exeter, the place he was banished to for life.

A pardon passed the great seal unto Sir James Kinloch, and James Stewart, of all treasons, misprisions of treason, &c. by

C

them,

them, or either of them, committed on or before the 13th of April, 1748, provided they remain in such places, as his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall, from time to time, appoint.

A pardon passed the great seal to *William Barclay*, and seventy-two others therein mentioned, of all treasons, felonies, crimes, and offences by them committed on or before the 13th of April, 1748, with a proviso that they enlist themselves into his Majesty's service to go abroad.

Before a great shower of rain fell on the 4th, at night, some gentlemen, near St. James's, observing many unusual clouds, discovered, by the help of optic glasses, that they were swarms of locusts, a great number of which were next day found in St. James's-park, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, &c. They resembled the great green grasshopper, found in the corn-fields in all parts of England about the time of harvest, except in the colour, which was in the body, of a light brown, ribbed with white, with two large wings longer than the body, and they had fewer legs than the grasshopper; in their flight their wings made a buzzing noise, like that of the great black beetle.

We had an account also of these creatures from several parts of the country, and from Scotland and Ireland.

August 10. The proclamation for a cessation of hostilities with the kingdom of Spain, and the republic of Genoa, was read at the south gate of the Royal-exchange.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales went into mourning for his serene highness prince Christian William of Saxe-Gotha.

August 18. There happened a dreadful fire at *Barkway* in Hertfordshire, occasioned by a stack of hay being laid up too green, which took fire, and immediately communicated itself to the adjacent barns; and, in a few hours, laid in ashes thirteen dwelling-houses, with all the ricks, stacks, barns, stables, &c. The damage done amounted to near 3000*l*.

From Hanover we heard, that his Majesty had appointed Sir Thomas Robinson, who had for several years been his minister at Vienna, to be joint-plenipotentiary with the earl of Sandwich at Aix-la-Chapelle; for which last place Sir Thomas set out on the 19th inst. *N. S.* and carried along with him his Majesty's approbation of the definitive treaty of peace drawing up at Aix-la-Chapelle, a plan of which had been sent to Hanover for that purpose.

A proclamation was issued by the lords justices for opening the commerce with Spain.

August 25. The Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 30th instant, was ordered, by their excellencies the lords justices, to be further prorogued to October 13.

August 29. This morning his royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived in good health at St. James's.

All the letters from France were full of the vast preparations they were making for restoring their marine. Ships were daily arriving, loaded with all sorts of naval stores; and the King had lately purchased of the duke of Chevreuse, at the rate of 1,500,000 *livres*, the forest of Chateaudun, in which there were great quantities of timber trees, proper for the royal navy.

Advices from Vienna said, that an edict had been lately issued there, by which the prelates and ecclesiastics were enjoined to make sale to laymen of all the estates they had purchased, without permission, since the year 1669; the court being resolved to buy such as may not meet with other purchasers, at a reasonable price.

Sept. 1. The Pope conferred the order of priesthood upon cardinal Stuart, who celebrated his first mass on the Wednesday following in his own chapel, and gave the sacrament to the chevalier de St. George, his father, in presence of several persons who assisted therat; so that it was not in the power even of the Pope himself to give him a dispensation to quit or marry; therefore, if he should ever form such a design, he could no way accomplish it, but by turning Protestant.

Sept. 10. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland set out from St. James's for Harwich; from whence he sailed for Holland the next day, and on the 13th arrived at the head quarters of the allied army in Flanders.

Sept. 13. The workmen finished the pulling down the scaffolding in Westminster-hall, erected for the trials of the rebel lords, which was sold to a builder for 400*l*. the perquisite of his grace the duke of Ancaster, as lord great chamberlain of England.

Sept. 17. Orders were given by the lords of the Admiralty for the immediate manning of six twenty gun ships, to cruise off the coasts of Spain and Genoa.

The following admirals were ordered to be in readiness to take upon them their the commands, viz. Sir Edward Hawke, for
the

the channel; Sir *Peter Warren*, for the *Mediterranean*; and admiral *Chambers*, for the *West-Indies*.

Since his Britannic majesty's arrival at *Hanover*, he made a progress as far as *Gottisgen*, upon the southern frontier of his dominions in *Germany*, to visit the university lately established there; and to take the diversion of hunting near *Gabrda*, where he arrived the 17th instant, *N. S.* having visited the city of *Zel* in his way thither; and the 16th of next month, *O. S.* was fixed for his Majesty's setting out upon his return to *England*; but this depended upon the definitive treaty's being signed at *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

Sept. 28. *Edward Ironside* and *Thomas Rawlinson*, esqrs. aldermen, were sworn in to the office of sheriffs for *London* and *Mid-dlesex* for the year ensuing, at *Guildhall*; and on *Friday* the 30th they were sworn at *Westminster*.

Sept. 29. Sir *William Calvert*, knight, alderman of *Portoken* ward, was chosen *Lord Mayor of London* for the year ensuing.

Oct. 6. Their excellencies the lords justices, in council, ordered the *Parliament*, which stood prorogued to the 13th instant, to be further prorogued to *Nov. 17*.

Oct. 13. Both houses of *Parliament* met at *Westminster*, and by virtue of his Majesty's commission, were further prorogued to *Nov. 29*, and a proclamation was issued by the lords justices for their meeting on that day, and sitting for the dispatch of business.

The hon. *Richard Leveson Gower*, esq. arrived at his grace the duke of *Bedford's* house, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, with a copy of the definitive treaty of peace, which was signed at *Aix-la-Chapelle* on *Friday* the 11th instant, *N. S.* by the ministers of his Britannic majesty, his most Christian majesty, and the States General of the United Provinces.

George Hind, esq. was made consul to the *British* merchants in *France*.

Oct. 21. A courier arrived here from *Aix-la-Chapelle* with an account, that the plenipotentiaries of his Catholic majesty had acceded, on the 20th instant, *N. S.* to the definitive treaty of peace; those of the *Empress* queen on the 23d; the duke of *Modena's* on the 25th, and the accessions of the *Sardinian* and *Genoese* plenipotentiaries were soon expected.

The substance of the definitive treaty of peace.

The preamble was very extensive, reciting

the original motives which occasioned the late war, as well as the desire of all the interested powers to put an end thereto, which gave rise to the present congress, &c.

Article 1, Promises in the most solemn manner to observe religiously the peace concluded, and all the articles and clauses therein, without ever in the least infringing thereon.

2. Every thing that has passed during the war on all sides to be buried in a general and eternal oblivion.

3. The treaties of *Westphalia*, *Madrid*, *Nimeguen*, *Ryswick*, *Utrecht*, *Baden*, *Hague*, the *Quadruple alliance*, and the treaty of *Vienna*, were all confirmed, that they might not be derogated by the present treaty.

4. The prisoners made, and the hostages given during the war, to be restored on all sides without ransom, and set at liberty in one month after the exchange of the ratifications, but be obliged to pay all debts they have contracted; and all the men of war or merchant-ships which have been taken since the time stipulated by the cessation of arms, to be restored.

5. All the conquests made during the war, in all parts of the world, to be reciprocally restored.

6. The restitutions and cessions to be made in six weeks after the ratification. The artillery found in the conquered places to be restored in the same condition they were in at the time the towns were taken; excepting, nevertheless, that at *Menin*, *Atte*, *Mons*, *Charleroy* and *Oudenard*.

7. The duchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guastalla*, to be ceded with all their rights and dependencies to the Infant Don *Philip*, under an express clause, that those states shall return to their present possessors, in case that Prince dies without male issue, or he, or any of his descendants, should mount the throne of *Spain* or the *Two Sicilies*.

8. Commissaries to be immediately appointed on all sides, to assemble at *Nice* and *Brussels*, to effectuate the respective restitutions and cessions.

9. The king of *Great Britain* shall send to *France* two noblemen of the first distinction, by way of hostages, who are to remain there till certain advice is received of the evacuation of *Cape-Breton*, and all the places which may have been taken in the *East-Indies*.

10. Means to be taken in the general evacuation as commodious as possible for the troops and inhabitants.

11. All

be employed, justly deserve to be the objects of your favour and protection.

"As my first care has been, to take the most early measures, that my people may as soon as possible reap the benefits of peace, so I doubt not of your cheerful assistance in perfecting this good work. Let me earnestly recommend to you the advancement of our commerce, and cultivating the arts of peace, in which you may depend on my hearty concurrence and encouragement. It shall be my endeavour to continue these blessings, by a punctual execution on the engagements now taking, and by maintaining the most perfect harmony and good correspondence with the friends and allies of *Great Britain*.

"The experience I have had of you makes me rely on the zeal, unanimity and dispatch of your proceedings; and you may be assured, that nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to make you a flourishing and happy people.

Nov. 30. The House of Lords presented the following address to his Majesty:

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"The joy which all your faithful subjects feel on your Majesty's safe and happy return into this kingdom, is incapable of any addition; but it gives us at this time a particular satisfaction, as it is accompanied with a general peace, effectuated by your Majesty's prudence and firmness, and with the concurrence of all your allies. On the successful conclusion of this great work, we heartily congratulate your Majesty, and with the utmost thankfulness, acknowledge your wisdom and indefatigable labours, in carrying on the late just and necessary war, entered into for supporting the liberties of *Europe*, and securing the independency and most essential interests of this kingdom. We are equally sensible of the tender regard your Majesty has shewn for your people, in the re-establishment of the public tranquillity.

"We cannot be ignorant of the many difficulties which must have attended this important and extensive negotiation; and we look upon it as a great instance of your Majesty's vigilant and active care for the public welfare, that it has been brought to perfection, in concert with, and in con-

currence of so many powers, in so short time.

"With hearts full of duty and affection, we offer our thanks to your Majesty for your paternal goodness, in considering with so much tenderness the burdens of your subjects, and in taking the very first opportunity to give them ease, and to enable them to reap the benefits of the pacification. Excited by your gracious example, and our love to our country, we assure your Majesty of our cheerful and hearty concurrence in all such measures, as may tend to perfect what your Majesty has so prudently begun; may improve our trade and commerce; promote quiet and harmony at home, and render the blessings of peace, under the Divine Protection, general and lasting to our people. In doing this we will never fail to have the utmost attention to the honour of your Majesty's crown, the stability of your throne and the safety of your kingdoms.

"We have a just sense of the distinguished behaviour of your Majesty's forces by sea and land, during the war. We look upon them as an honour and strength to our country; and we applaud that goodness which your Majesty has expressed, in recommending such of them as cannot now be employed, to the favour and protection of Parliament. Your Majesty's sentiments concerning the naval force of this kingdom are highly worthy a king of *Great Britain*, who has the honour and interest of this nation entirely at heart; and the signal success that has attended it in the war, as well as the consequences to be derived from it for maintaining the peace, cannot fail to shew the necessity of giving the utmost attention to the support and encouragement of the fleet.

"Permit us, Sir, to make use of this happy occasion of approaching your royal throne, to give your Majesty the strongest assurance of our inviolable duty and fidelity to your sacred person, and our zeal for the preservation of the protestant succession in your illustrious house, the great bulwark of religion and liberties. To these principles we will always steadfastly adhere; and we faithfully promise your Majesty, to exert your utmost endeavours to support you in maintaining that repose which your Majesty has restored to your kingdoms, as well as to preserve and cultivate the most perfect correspondence and union with the friends and allies of *Great Britain*, and to promote the glory and happiness of your reign."

To this address his Majesty's returned the following most gracious answer.

" *My Lords,*

" I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you have so unanimously expressed in the measures I have taken, is particularly agreeable to me; and you may be assured, that both in war and in peace my great aim has been, and always shall be, the advancement of the true interests of my people, and the support of my allies."

Dec. 1. The House of Commons presented the following address.

" *Most gracious Sovereign,*

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy return to these kingdoms.

" We acknowledge, with the utmost gratitude, your Majesty's constant attention to the good of your people; and beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your endeavours for restoring peace to Europe, by the happy conclusion of a definitive treaty, in which all your allies have concurred without reserve; and we cannot, on this occasion, but admire your Majesty's wisdom and conduct, by which you have, in so short a space of time, reconciled and adjusted so many jarring interests, and completed this great and necessary work.

" Permit us, Sir, humbly to return your Majesty our thanks for your tender regard to your faithful subjects, in taking the first opportunity to reduce the public expences, which has been done with unusual dispatch; and we acknowledge equally your Majesty's wisdom in recommending to us economy, and the improvement of the revenue, both absolutely necessary in our present circumstances, in order to lessen the national debt, ease your people, and strengthen ourselves against all future events; and we assure your Majesty, that we will omit nothing which may conduce to these important and salutary ends.

" It gives the highest satisfaction to your faithful Commons, that your Majesty has been graciously pleased to take notice of the bravery of your forces by sea and land, and honour their behaviour has most justly deserved; and we assure your Majesty, that all the attention shall be paid, on our part, to the services of those gallant men, who

have signalised themselves so gloriously in defence of their country.

" We are truly sensible of the importance of that signal success which has attended your Majesty's arms at sea, through the course of the war, and are fully convinced, how necessary it is to maintain our fleets in perfect strength and order, even in times of the most profound peace. Your faithful Commons beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that they will grant such supplies as are necessary to secure effectually the peace and tranquility of your Majesty's government, and to preserve the honour of the nation, by making good its engagements; and that the chief objects of our consideration shall be what your Majesty has so graciously and wisely recommended to us, the improvement of our commerce, the supporting and strengthening of public credit, and the cultivation of the arts of peace; that your Majesty may be enabled to gratify your royal inclinations, by making this nation a flourishing and happy people, under your auspicious government, and that of your royal family, to future generations."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

" *Gentlemen,*

" I thank you most heartily for this very affectionate address. You may rely upon my ready concurrence with you, in the execution of all such measures as will relieve my people, as soon as possible, from the burdens which the exigencies of war have laid upon them, and procure for them the blessings of a safe and lasting peace."

Dec. 2. Was observed at court, in the city, and elsewhere, as his Majesty's birthday, he being abroad on the real day, viz. October 30.

The address of the university of Cambridge was presented, congratulating his Majesty on his safe return, and on the peace.

An order was given for several engineers and master-builders, to repair to *North-Britain*, and there to follow such other instructions relating to the fortifying that coast, as they should from time to time receive from the board of works. The number of forts to be erected on the coast of *Scotland*, were thirteen, to mount from thirty to twelve guns, of eighteen and six pounds.

The court of *France* being tired with applying in a friendly manner to prevail with the young Pretender to leave that kingdom, determined at last upon using violence, which

which was accordingly put in execution on the 10th instant. As he alighted from his coach to enter the Opera-house in the evening, he was surrounded by a dozen of sergeants of the guards, who were disguised, and by that means came on him so suddenly, and pressed him so close, that it was impossible for him to make any defence, had he been so inclined. *M. de Vandrevil*, major of the guards, immediately appeared, and having shewn him the king's order, demanded his sword, which he gave him without any difficulty. He was conducted from thence through a private house, into the square before the kitchens belonging to the royal palace, where three coaches were ready, which carried him and his retinue to the castle of *Vincennes*, where he was detained a prisoner till the 15th, on which day he set out, with a few of his domestics in three post chaises, without any other escort than the marquis *Peruzzi*, an officer in the guards, who was charged to conduct him to *Pont-Beauvoisin*, from whence he went through *Savoy* to *Fribourg* in *Switzerland*.

Dec. 13. The address of the archbishop, bishops and clergy of the province of *Canterbury*, in convocation assembled, was this day presented to his Majesty.

In the night of the 14th, a large mountain, covered with vines, in the neighbourhood of *Focdar*, about midway between *Buda* and *Peterwardin*, fell with a prodigious noise into the *Danube*, in the midst of which river it now forms two little hills, the passage between them being equally dangerous and dreadful.

Dec. 16. This day there was one of the greatest hurricanes of wind that had been known for several years, from S. W. by S. which lasted for near eight hours, during which time it untiled the tops of houses, blew down two, and several chimneys, &c. which greatly wounded divers persons who were passing the streets, and a child was killed by the fall of bricks from a chimney, as it stood by the fire. Several vessels from below bridge were forced from their moorings in the river, and did great damage among the small craft, and two men were drowned. Divers ships were drove on shore, and great damage done on the coasts of *Kent* and *Sussex*.

Dec. 22. At the meeting of the hon. committee at Guildhall, appointed for enquiring into the laws relating to hawkers and pedlars, they came to a resolution to prosecute all hawkers selling wares within

the city, or liberties of the same, though they should appear to have licences.

Dr. Gilbert, lord bishop of *Landaff*, was translated to the see of *Salisbury*.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt bill.

The crews of seven men of war, lately arrived from the *Mediterranean*, waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with a petition for their prize-money, and his Majesty was pleased to refer them to the lords of the Admiralty. They escorted his Majesty from St. James's to the House of Peers and back again; they also delivered a petition to his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, as he passed through the Park in his chair, who received it with his usual affability.

Dec. 26. Advice came, that upwards of twenty of the transports, with the *British* troops on board, were arrived at *Harwich*; several others were forced into *Tarmouth-Road* in a very leaky condition, and all of them have suffered much by storms and contrary winds, a great many of their horses died on board.

Dec. 28. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* arrived at St. James's from *Holland*.

Lord viscount *Galway* was made surveyor of his Majesty's lands in the room of *Thomas Walker*, esq. deceased.

Richard Arundel, esq. made clerk of the pipe of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of Sir *William Corbet*, bart. deceased.

Right hon. *George Dunk*, earl of *Halifax*, made a commissioner of trade and plantations, in the room of lord *Monson*, deceased.

His grace *Thomas* duke of *Leeds*, made chief justice in *Eyre*, &c. on the south side of *Trent*.

Edward Hooper, esq. made a commissioner of the customs.

Sir *Thomas Robinson*, knt. of the Bath, made a commissioner of trade and plantations.

Hon. *Thomas Villars*, made one of the lords of the Admiralty, in the room of *John Stanhope*, esq. deceased.

The following is the total of all the French, Spanish, and neutral ships and vessels that have been taken, destroyed, and condemned during the late war with France, which was declared March 31, 1744.

French trading ships and vessels in the *Mediterranean*.

Mediterranean, between *Marseilles* and the *Lewant*, 140.

Xebèques and other small vessels in the *Mediterranean*, with stores for the *Spanish* and *French* armies in *Italy*, and others to and from the coast of *Barbary*; the *Spanish* coast, and the *Mores*, 385.

French in *Europe*, to and from the settlements and *Spanish* ports in *America*, and those in the *American* seas, 804.

French, to and from *French Newfoundland*, as *Cape Breton*, and other settlements, and bankers, 157.

French, up and down in the Channel and elsewhere, between the *Lands-End* and the *Streight's-Mouth*, whereof thirteen were of very considerable value, 437.

French in the *East Indies*, and to and from thence, 41.

French men of war, 34, viz. two of 20 guns, one of 22, two of 24, two of 26, two of 30, two of 32, three of 36, two of 44, one of 46, two of 50, two of 52, one of 56, one of 58, one of 60, five of 64, one of 66, one of 70, and three of 74 guns.

French privateers in *Europe* and *America*, from 2 to 36 guns, 348.

Spanish register ships in *Europe* and *America*, outward and homeward bound, 34.

Apsalus ship taken by lord *Anson*, 1.

Spanish or *French*, from the *South-Sea*, 3.

Spanish, of less value in *America*, whereof twenty two were esteemed very valuable, 71.

Spanish on the coasts of *Spain* and *Portugal*, between the *Land's-End* and the *Streights-Mouth*, whereof four were valuable, 91.

Spanish men of war of 36 and 74 guns, 2.—*N. B.* The *Princessa* was taken before the *French* war.

Spanish privateers in *Europe* and *America*, from 4 to 14 guns, 96.

Neutrals, their cargoes condemned, 110.

Total of *French*, *Spanish*, and *Neutrals*, 2804.

N. B. Of the foregoing prizes, 1191 were taken by privateers in *Europe* and *America*.

Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing year.

Berkshire, Willmot Baker, esq.
Bedfordshire, Thomas Crawley, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Leigh, esq.
Cumberland, Henry Richmond Brougham, esq.

Cheeshire, George Leigh, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Peter Standley, esq.

Devonshire, John Rogers, esq.

Dorsetshire, Julines Beckford, esq.

Derbyshire, Henry Every, esq.

Essex, John Fishpool, esq.

Gloucestershire, Thomas Winston, esq.

Herefordshire, Nicolson Calvert, esq.

Hertfordshire, John Delahay, esq.

Kent, Richard Hornsby, esq.

Leicestershire, Philip Bainbrig, esq.

Lincolnshire, Chris. Neville, esq.

Monmouthshire, Sydenham Shipway, esq.

Northumberland, Gawen Aynsley, jun. esq.

Northamptonshire, Richard Woodford, esq.

Norfolk, Thomas Sotherton, esq.

Nottinghamshire, William Chaworth, esq.

Oxfordshire, John Pollard, esq.

Rutlandshire, Charles Smith, esq.

Shropshire, Charles Leighton, esq.

Somersetshire, Matthew Spencer, esq.

Staffordshire, John Wyrley, esq.

Suffolk, Thomas White, esq.

Scutbampton, William Sloane, esq.

Surrey, Jer. Crutchley, esq.

Sussex, John Fuller, esq.

Warwickshire, Wilson Aylesbury, esq.

Wiltshire, Thomas Cooper, esq.

Yorkshire, John Bouchier, esq.

For *South Wales*.

Brecon, William Bridges, esq.

Carmarthenshire, John Lewis, esq.

Cardiganshire, Lewis Pryse, esq.

Glamorganshire, Joseph Price, esq.

Pembrokeshire, Thomas Picton, esq.

Radnorshire, Morgan Evans, esq.

For *North Wales*.

Anglesey, Owen Wynn, esq.

Caernarvon, Charles Allanson, esq.

Denbighshire, John Mostyn, esq.

Flintshire, John Broughton Whitehall, esq.

Merionethshire, Owen Holland, esq.

Montgomeryshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, from December 31, 1747, and December 31, 1748.

EXCHEQUER.

	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1744.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1747 and Dec. 31, 1748.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the national debt on 31, 1745.
	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£. s.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company	1836275 17 10½			1836275 17
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 0 0			108100 0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	99747 8 2½		1400	98347 8
Ditto on plate act, 6 Geo. I. Regis	312000 0 0			312000 0
Ditto for Nevis and St. Christopher's debentures, at 3l. per cent. per an.	37821 5 1½			37821 5
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000 0 0			400000 c
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000 0 0			600000 c
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000 0 0			300000 c
Duties on salt continued 1741	609050 0 0		182000	427050 c
Ditto further continued 1745				1000000 c
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills exchanged	2200 0 0			2200 c
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By two acts of parliament 9 W. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne	3200000 0 0			3200000 c
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744 charged on the surplus of the addit. duties on low wines, &c.	1000000 0 0			1000000 c
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0			3200000
For cancelling Exc. bills, 3 Geo. I.	500000 0 0			500000
Purchased of the S. S. company	4000000 0 0			4000000
Excheq. bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600 0 0			499600
Annuities at 4l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1719	1750000 0 0			1750000
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 0 0			1250000
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000 0 0			800000
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000 0 0			800000
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, &c.	1800000 0 0			1800000
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto	1800000 0 0			1800000
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-day, 1745	2000000 0 0			2000000
Ditto at 4l. 1746, charged on duties on glass and addit. duties on spirit. liquors since Lady-day, 1746	3000000 0 0			3000000
Carried over	£. 30904794 11 2½		183400	30721394

EXCHEQUER.

	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1747.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1747 and Dec. 31, 1748.	Paid off within that time.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1745.
	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
Brought over	30904794 11 2½			30721394 11 2½
Ditto at 4l. p. c. 1746, charged on duties on licenses for retailing spiritous liquors since ditto	986800 0 0			986800 0 0
Ditto at 4l. p. c. for lot. 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c.	1000000 0 0			1000000 0 0
Ditto at 4l. p. c. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c.	4400000 0 0			4400000 0 0
Ditto at 4l. p. c. for lot. & ann. 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since Mar. 1, 1747		6930000		6930000 0 0
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their cap. stock and ann. 9 G. I.	27302203 5 6½			27302203 5 6½
	£. 64593797 16 9½	6930000	183400	71340397 16 9½

Memorandum, The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

The land-tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions.

An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1748, and to the Payment of what Debts was contracted before December 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied.

Dr.	£. s. d.	Per Contra Cr.	
The Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on December 31, 1747	177432 2 11½	By money issued between Dec. 31, 1747, and Dec. 31, 1748.	
To the produce of the sinking fund, between December 31, 1747, and December 31, 1748, viz.		In full of 1,000,000l. for service of the year 1747	£. s. d. 335746 8 1½
		In part of 1,000,000l. for service of the year 1748	777525 11 9
		To pay the ann. at 3 per c. on 600,000l. granted 1736, for one year, at Christmas 1747	18000 0 0
		To pay the annuities at 3 per cent. on 300,000l. granted anno 1738, for one year, due at Michaelmas 1748	9000 0 0
Surplus of the Aggregate fund General fund S. Sea comp. fund.	£. s. d. 635241 1 1½ } 542797 1 0½ } 56091 15 11 }	To the utter of the receipt of Exchequer for necessaries delivered for the service of the said annuities	79 0 0½
Carried over	£. 1411562 1 1	Carried over	£. 1140340 19 10½

Dr.	£.	s.	d.	Per Contra Cr.	£.
Brought over	1411	62	1 1	Brought over	1140340 10
				To pay annuities at 3 per cent. on 800,000 <i>l.</i> granted 1742, for 1 year, due at <i>Christmas</i> 1748 —	24450 0
				To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt further continued 1745, for 12 months in- terest, due at <i>Mic.</i> 1748	35000 0
				To make good the defi- ciency of annuities granted 1720, on the plate-act at <i>Lady-day</i> 1748	3930 0
				To make good the deficien- cy of the lottery ann. 1731, at <i>Christmas</i> 1748	7180 0
				To the bank of <i>England</i> , to make good the pre- miums for circulating Exch. bills charged on duties on sweets, granted 1737, to <i>July</i> 24, 1748	13827 11
				To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on licenses for retailing spt. liquors at <i>Lady-day</i> 1748,	9380 0
				To make good deficiency of the duties on glass, and additional duties on spirituous liquors since <i>Lady-day</i> 1746, at <i>Mid-</i> <i>summer</i> 1748	33804 10
				To make good the defi- ciency of the duty on houses, at <i>Michaelmas</i> , 1748 — — —	28268 10
				To make good the defi- ciency of the additional duties on all wines im- ported since <i>Lady-day</i> 1745, at <i>Midsummer</i> 1748 — — —	15237 11
					1311420 11
				Balance in cash Dec. 31, 1747	100141 9
					£. 1411562 1

A TABLE of the CORN exported from ENGLAND during five years, distinguishing the species thereof, with the bounties payable thereon, laid before the Parliament.

Years.	Barley.	Malt.	Oatmeal.	Rye.	Wheat.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1744	20090	219862	1657	74169	231984
1745	95878	219354	9770	83966	324839
1746	158719	282024	20203	45782	130646
1747	103140	361289	2122	92718	266906
1748	73857	349363	3768	103891	543387
	451684	1431892	37520	400526	1497762

	Quantity.	Bounty.
	Quarters.	£.
Barley	449289	56159
Malt	1426264	184195
Oatmeal	37366	4668
Rye	399883	69977
Wheat	1455642	363908
Totals	3768444	678907

N. B. The difference between the quantity of corn exported, and that of corn exported for bounty, is occasioned by some that has been exported to *Alderney*, *Guernsey*, and *Jersey*, and some in foreign ships, which is not intitled to bounty.

OBSERVATIONS.

These great exports have been principally from the ports of *London*, *Ipswich*, *Tar-math*, *Wells* in *Norfolk*, *Lynn Regis*, *Hull*, *Bristol*, *Southampton*, *Cowes*, *Cbichester*, and *Storham*; and the chief countries exported to, are *Holland*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Portugal*, and the *Mediterranean*: but *France* and *Flanders*, on account of the war, had not transmitted, except a certain supply sent to fill the *French* magazines previous to opening the last campaign, which was the main cause of that precipitate and ill-considered treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

The total exports of the above period of five years, being 3768444 quarters of different species of corn, may be supposed to have produced

	£.		£.
at 35s. per quarter	6594777	at 40s.	7536888
at 45s. —	8478999	at 50s.	9421110

or the medium of those sums being 8007948*l.* in either case it is an immense sum to flow immediately from the produce of the earth, and the labour of the people, enriching our merchants, and increasing an invaluable brood of seamen.

When this is considered in competition with our other mercantile pursuits, we rarely find any thing adequate. What has made the greatest eclat, is our acquisitions in *India*. How happy would it be, if the comparison was just? If murder, robbery, and every superlative villainy could be put in the scale with fair trade, where every branch of a social community reaps at once an equal share of the honour, and of the benefit of just and honest acquisition.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 15, 1747, to December 13, 1748.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7223	Males	11814
Females	6930	Females	12055
In all	14153	In all	23869

Decreased in the burials this year 1625.

Whereof have died	
Under two years of age	7637
Between two and five	1798
Five and ten	760
Ten and twenty	661
Twenty and thirty	2142
Thirty and forty	2491
Forty and fifty	2700
Fifty and sixty	2160
Sixty and seventy	1704
Seventy and eighty	1287
Eighty and ninety	558
Ninety and a hundred	66
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	2

The mortality bills at *Amsterdam* for this year amounted to 9770, being 1347 more than the year 1747.

1748-9, *Jan.* A most dreadful fire happened, at *Flushing* in *Zealand*, which consumed the arsenal, the prince of *Orange's* house, the great church, and a considerable part of the town.

Jan. 10. When the young Pretender arrived at *Pont-Beauvoisin*, he seemed to be taken very dangerously ill, and every body imagined he was so in reality; but after he was in bed, one of his attendants assumed his place, and in the morning early he slept away, dressed like a merchant, with one servant only, and made the best of his way on foot to *Avignon*, where he arrived soon after, incognito.

Jan. 11. On this and some other days, about this time, there were several very considerable flashes of lightning, a thing somewhat extraordinary at this time of the year; and two men were struck blind with it.

The eight following rebel prisoners were conveyed from the New Gaol to *Tooley-street* Water-gate, viz. *Charles Deacon* and *William Batterau*, both belonging to the *Manchester* regiment; *Henry* and *Robin Moore*, two brothers; *Donald* and *Curry Mackenzie*, two brothers; and *Walter Mitchell*, and *David*

David Oliphant of *Edinburgh*; they were put on board a passage yacht, which carried them to *Gravesend*, where they embarked on board a ship, to be transported for life. Some of them went off with white and others blue ribbands in their hats.

Mr. Furnival, of the *Manchester* regiment, was discharged from his confinement. *Mr. Charles Gordon* had liberty to transport himself where he pleased out of the kingdom. *Mr. Welden* and *Mr. Watson* were reprieved for a certain term of years, and discharged.

Jan. 16. This morning, a little after one o'clock, a terrible fire broke out at his Majesty's victualling-office, at *Deptford*, occasioned by some sacks being hung up before a fire to dry, a spark of which flew on one of them, which soon conveyed its flames to the rest, and by that means, in less than half an hour, the whole building was in flames, as were likewise a great number of staves that were piled up by the side; and the wind blew so strong at *W. S. W.* that two lighters that lay off the wharf, laden with dry stores, such as biscuits, pease, &c. were set on fire, and one of them entirely consumed, by the flakes of fire which flew that way in prodigious quantities.

Jan. 17. A copy of the preliminary articles of peace was laid before the House of Commons.

Dr. Cresset, was made bishop of *Landaff*, in the room of *Dr. Gilbert*, promoted to the see of *Salisbury*.

The archbishop of *York*, was made his Majesty's high almoner.

His grace the duke of *Richmond*, was appointed high steward of *Chichester*, in the room of the late duke of *Somerset*.

Feb. 2. At ten o'clock the officers of arms assembled at *St. James's* gate, properly apparelled, on horseback, when proclamation of his Majesty's declaration of peace was made, with the usual solemnity. From thence they marched to *Charing-Cross*, in the following order, viz.

Guards to clear the way.

Constables and Beadles, two and two, bare-headed, with staves.

The high Constable.

The officers of the high Bailiff of *Westminster*.

The high Bailiff.

The grenadier guards; Knights Marshal men, two and two.

The King's Trumpets.

a Sergeant Trumpeter, bearing his mace Pursuivants.

Perseivants and Heralds, two and two. *Nerry* king at arms, having on each side a Serjeant at Arms, with maces.

Garter principal king at arms.

The second troop of horse guards. At *Charing-Cross* peace was proclaimed a second time.

From thence they proceeded to *Temple-Bar*, where the officers of *Westminster* retired. And within the gate the Lord Mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, performed the usual ceremony, at their entrance into the city. Then proclamation was made a third time at the end of *Chancery-Lane*; then at the end of *Wood-street* in *Cheapside*, where the crosses formerly stood; and the fifth and last time at the *Royal Exchange*, during change time. The peace was afterwards proclaimed in all the cities and market towns in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; and also on board all his Majesty's ships of war.

A young *African* prince, and a youth of a great family, his companion, who had been committed to the care of an *English* —, on that coast, to be brought over to *England* for their improvement, but treacherously betrayed by him, and about to be sold for slaves, having been providentially rescued from their designed bondage, and arriving here, were at the theatre royal *Coven-Garden*, to see the tragedy of *Oroonoko*, with which they were so affected, that the tears flowed plentifully from their eyes; the case of *Oroonoko*'s being made a slave by the treachery of a captain being so very similar to their own.

Feb. 3. A proclamation was published, promising a reward of 100*l.* over and above all other rewards, to be paid by the lords of the treasury, without any other warrant, upon conviction of the offender, to any person who shall discover and apprehend any one that has committed any murder or robbery (with open force and violence) in the streets of *London* or *Westminster*, or within five miles round the same, within these three months last past, or that should be guilty of any within fifteenth months to come; and the same reward for apprehending *Thomas Jones*, otherwise *Harper*, lately rescued from the Gatehouse, or any of the persons concerned in the said rescue; and any one discovering or apprehending any of his accomplices (except the persons actually giving the wound in a murder, and except the said *Jones*) was promised his Majesty's most gracious pardon.

Feb. 8. A petition was presented to the

hon. House of Commons, signed by a great number of merchants, for constructing an harbour near the *Dowry*, to receive ships detained by contrary winds, &c.

Feb. 9. Peace was proclaimed by the under sheriffs of the county of *Middlesex*, attended by the proper officers on horseback, at *Holborn-Bar*, *Hicks's-Hall*, *Goswell-Street*, *Norton-Falgate*, *Spital-Fields-Market*, and in *Whitechapel*.

Feb. 14. At *Leadbills* in *Scotland*, between eight and nine in the morning, was felt the shock of an earthquake, accompanied with a noise like the falling of an old house, and the motion was so sensibly felt, that the people ran out of their houses, believing they were going to fall. The workmen at the shaft or pithead, in the neighbouring mines, thought, from the noise, that the shafts were run together. Those under ground heard it as if all the works had fallen down, one above another; and the walls of the drifts were sensibly felt to move so much, that in many of the works the workmen ran out for fear: at a cut-head in one of the earl of *Hopston*'s works, the windlafs turned about, and continued running till the rope hanked. One of the Earl's grieves was standing on a little mount of earth near one of the engines, and to him the noise was so great, that he did not doubt but something had broke about the engine, and the shock he could compare to nothing so much as that received from the common experiment to shew the force of electricity. The engines at *Wanlockhead*, which were then standing, were visibly seen to move; for the bobs of the machine, and the mount on which they are placed, seemed all of them to quiver. It was not only felt there, but in most of the adjacent country; at *Penpont* particularly, where one of the workmen's wives was at the time it happened, the motion was so great that the ground seemed as if going to sink, and the people left their houses. A man passing the bridge on *Sear-water*, near that place, felt the bridge move under him. It lasted about a minute and a half.—Such another shock was felt at that place about the time that the earthquake happened at *Lima*.

Feb. 15. The address of the Lord Mayor and the rest of the commissioners of lieutenancy for the city of *London*, was presented to his Majesty by the right hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by a great number of the said commissioners; congratulating his Majesty on the present peace, and his
safe

life and happy return to his *British* dominions.

Feb. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty, of 4s. in the pound, by a land-tax, for 1749; an act declaring the authority of the commissioners appointed by his Majesty, under the great seal of *Great Britain*, for receiving, hearing and determining appeals in causes of prizes; to one road bill, and five private bills.

Earl of *Lincoln* and his son the lord *Glinston* made comptrollers of all his Majesty's customs in the port of *London*, during life.

Samuel Seddon, esq. made solicitor to the admiralty and navy offices.

James Morris, esq. made carpenter, first engineer and builder of all his Majesty's castles, forts, &c.

From *Paris* we had an account that madame the Dauphiness had again miscarried; and that on the 12th instant the general peace was proclaimed in all the public places of that city, with the usual ceremonies. Next day *Te Deum* was sung in the metropolitan church there, and in the evening the fine fireworks erected at the *Grove*, were played off. The whole city was at the same time illuminated; and the fountains were kept running with wines, and bread and a variety of provisions distributed to the populace for three days together. But what added much to the general joy, was an edict published the same day, for abolishing the taxes on copper, hair powder, wax, tallow, paper, and pasteboard. This joy had however some alloy, for no less than ten persons were killed in the crowd; three more were killed by the fall of one of the great lamp-posts, a woman was delivered in the crowd and both herself and child trod to death, and upwards of forty were dangerously wounded and carried to the hospital.

The much expected drama of the bottle-conjurer of the New Theatre in the *Hay-Market*, ended in the tragi-comical manner following. Curiosity had drawn together prodigious numbers. About seven the theatre being lighted up, but without so much as a single fiddle to keep the audience in good humour, many grew impatient. Immediately followed a chorus of catcalls, heightened by loud vociferations, and beating with sticks; when a fellow came from behind the curtain, and bowing, said, that if the performer did not appear, the money should be returned. At the

same time a wag crying from the pit, that if the ladies and gentlemen would give double prices, the conjurer would get into a pint bottle, presently a young gentleman in one of the boxes seized a lighted candle, and threw it on the stage. This served as the charge for sounding to battle. Upon this, the greatest part of the audience made the best of their way out of the theatre; some losing a cloak, others a hat, others a wig, and others hat, wig, and swords also. One party however staid in the house, in order to demolish the inside, when the mob breaking in, they tore up the benches, broke to pieces the scenes, pulled down the boxes, in short dismantled the theatre entirely, carrying away the particulars above-mentioned into the street, where they made a bonfire; the curtain being hoisted on a pole, by way of a flag. A large party of guards were sent for, but came time enough only to warm themselves round the fire. No other disaster happened than a young nobleman's chin being hurt, occasioned by his fall into the pit, with part of one of the boxes which he had forced out with his foot. The conjurer vanished away with the bank. Many enemies to a late celebrated book, concerning the ceasing of miracles were greatly disappointed by the conjurer's non-appearance in the bottle; they imagining, that his jumping into it would have been the most convincing proof possible, that miracles were not yet ceased.

Several advertisements were printed afterwards, some serious, others comical, relating to this whimsical affair.

The evacuations in *Italy* were all completed about the same time with the last of those in the *Austrian Netherlands*; and *Don Philip*, now called duke of *Parma*, having embarked at *Antibes*, landed at *Finalé*, and passed through the *Genoese* and *Piedmontese* territories; on the 5th arrived at *Placentia*, and on the 7th, at *Parma*. And from *Genoa* we were advised, that the capitals which their bank had at *Vienna* and *Milan* were not only restored, but that they had begun to pay the interest from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace.

March 8. About a quarter after nine in the morning, her royal highness the Princess of *Wales* was safely delivered of a princess at *Leinster-house*; on which occasion the Park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening there were bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy in *London* and *Westminster*.

March

March 10. A large body of sailors assembled at the Pay-office in *Broad-Street*, where they made a riot, on pretence that some evil minded persons had received their pay under false tokens; and after demanding restitution, were going to force themselves into the said office; whereupon a party of guards were sent for from *St. James's*, on whose appearance the rioters immediately dispersed.

A proclamation was published, appointing *Tuesday* the 25th of *April*, to be solemnized as a public thanksgiving for the peace.

March 21. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of *London*, waited on his Majesty with the following address.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.
The humble address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the city of London in common-council assembled.

"*Most gracious Sovereign.*
"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and commons of the city of *London*, in common-council assembled, humbly beg leave to express our unfeigned joy upon her Royal highness's safe delivery of a princess; an event which we consider as an additional strength to the present happy establishment in your Majesty's illustrious family, and as a further security for the enjoyment of our excellent constitution in church and state.

"And we beg leave to embrace this opportunity to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your Majesty's unwearied endeavours in procuring to this nation the inestimable blessing of peace; in the advantages of which none are more deeply interested than this your Majesty's antient city, no less eminent for its extensive commerce, than for its loyalty to your Majesty's sacred person and government. Permit us, Sir, to assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our power, endeavour to render your Majesty's reign easy and happy. And it shall be our constant prayer, that your Majesty may long rule over a free and obedient people; and that the blessings we and all your subjects enjoy under your mild and auspicious government, may be for ever continued to us and our posterity by your Majesty and your royal descendants."

To which address his Majesty returned this most gracious answer.

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address, and for your congratulations on the increase of my family.

"The satisfaction you shew, on the conclusion of the peace, is very agreeable to me; and you may be assured, that I shall always have the greatest attention to the trade and commerce of my subjects, and to the true interest and prosperity of my loyal city of *London*."

They all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

March 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the mutiny and desertion bill, with several amendments, and to several road bills, and private and naturalization bills.

Colonel *Fitzroy*, appointed by the duke of *Grafton*, ranger of *Witleburg* forest.

Lieutenant general *Bland*, made governor of *Gibraltar*.

William Anne, earl of *Albemarle*, was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the *French* king.

Joseph Yorke, esq. was made secretary to the said embassy.

Richard Frankland, esq. was made a commissioner for taxes.

April 1. The young princess, daughter of their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, was christened at *Leicester-house*, by the name of *Louisa Anne*; the prince of *Hesse*, the prince of *Orange*, and the queen of *Denmark* being sponsors.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men of the city of *London*, waited on their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, at *Leicester-house*, to congratulate them on the birth of a princess.

April 2. A great number of disbanded soldiers, discharged sailors, poor artificers, labourers, &c. who had accepted of land granted by his Majesty in *Nova Scotia*, attended on the lords of trade and plantations, at their office in *Whitball*, and received orders for their being admitted, with their families and effects, into the transports to in a few days to that settlement.

His Majesty gave a grant to the city and liberty of *Westminster*, for all the ground about the old bridge at *Westminster*, commonly called the King's bridge, for the more conveniently erecting a fish-market.

April 20. The feast of the sons of the clergy was held at *Merchant-Taylors Hall*. The collection this year at *St. Paul's* and at the feast amounted in all to 977*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

April 25. The general thanksgiving for the

the peace was observed on this day, according to the royal proclamation.

April 27. This night the grand fire-works were played off. Between nine and ten the pavilion on the right side of the machine took fire, and was burnt quite down; but by the great care of the people employed, it was prevented spreading to the center part of the edifice.

Adscription of the Machine for the Fire-works that were exhibited.

The machine was situated in the Green-Park, 500 feet from his Majesty's library, and represented a magnificent *Doric* temple, from which extended two wings terminated by pavilions.

This machine was 174 feet high to the top of his Majesty's arms, and 410 feet long. It was invented and designed by the chevalier *Servandani*, and all the framing was performed by Mr. *James Morris*, master carpenter to the office of Ordinance.

The ornaments of this machine were all in relief, and it was adorned with frets, gildings, lustres, artificial flowers, inscriptions, statues, allegorical pictures, &c.

The inscriptions were as follows: On the pedestal of Peace in the center, *Pax reditura an. MDCCXLVIII.*—Peace restored in the year 1748. In the frieze over the center arch, *Georgius II. Rex.* which appeared transparent during the whole performance of the fire-work.

On the left side of the machine, *Redintegrata Europa pace, securitate fœderum stabilita, commercio solviter restituto, sub auspiciis opt. princ. latatur S. P. Q. B.*—To give peace to Europe, to secure the faith of treaties, to restore and enlarge commerce, is the auspicious work of a British king, the triumph of a British people.

On the right side of the machine, *Hinc principem bello accingit, libertati devota, fortitudo. Illinc pacificum ostendit, saluti omnium consulens, clementia.*—A prince never disposed to engage in war but from a fortitude sacred to liberty. Ever studious of peace, from clemency intent on the public good.

On the Attic, in the middle of the back front, *Georgio II. Regi opt. auctori salutis, libertatis vindi, fœderatori quietis, patri patriæ.*—To the guardian of our safety, the assertor of our liberty, the establisher of our tranquility, the most gracious sovereign and father of his people, *George* the second.

The statues which adorned it were 23, viz.

On the first half-space of the great staircase on the right hand was the figure of *Tame*; on the left *Ips*; each reclining on an urn.

In the center of the temple, seated on an altar, was the goddess *Peace*, holding an olive branch, and supported on the right by *Neptune*, and on the left by *Mars*. These five were cast in plaster of *Paris*.

In the front were four statues, viz. *Justice*, *Temperance*, *Fortitude*, *Prudence*. On the right end, *Religion*, *Constancy*, *Honour*, *Clemency*. In the back-front, *Faithfulness*, *Vigilance*. On the Attic, above the cornice in the front, *Jupiter*, *Ceres*, *Diana*, *Apollo*. In the back-front at the angles, were *Mercury*, *Minerva*.

The pictures in the front of the machine were eighteen, each painted double; they at first appeared as marble basso relievos, and after the fire-work was played off they were removed by machinery, and discovered pictures representing the same subject in colours, which were rendered transparent by a great number of lampions.

The great picture over the cornice in the center of the machine was twenty-eight feet by ten. It represented his Majesty giving Peace to *Britannia*. The attendants on Peace were *Plenty*, *Riches*, *Fidelity*, *Trade* and *Commerce*. The attendants on *Britannia* were *Liberty*, *Agriculture*, and the *Arts* and *Sciences*.

On the right of this, below the entablature, was a picture of fifteen feet by eight, representing the return of *Neptune*; he was riding on the ocean in a car, drawn by sea-horses; his right hand held a trident, and his left supported a globe; he was conducted by the Genius of *Peace*, and attended by Tritons, Sea-Nymphs, &c. Companion to this, on the left of the central arch, was the return of *Mars*; he was seated on a car drawn by three lions, the arms of *England*, and was conducted by *Fame*, with an olive-branch, who proclaimed the peace. The car was followed by the army.

On each side of these two last pictures was a festoon of arms and military instruments.

The medallion on the right hand was *Britannia* joining hands with *France*; the legend, *Concordia reditux*. Exergue, *Brit. Gall. Concord renewed, Britain, France*. Below this was the figure of *Liberty*.

On the left was a medallion representing *Britannia* joining hands with *Spain*; the legend, *Salus mutua*. Exergue, *Brit. Hisp. Mutual*

Mutual Benefit. Britain, Spain. Below this was the figure of *Plenty*.

The following pictures were not rendered transparent, viz. The Genii of *Peace* burning heaps of arms on each end of the machine.

At the right end were two medallions, one of *Augustus*; the other of *Antoninus Pius*. At the left end, two medallions, one of *Vespasian*, the other of *Trajan*. Underneath two Genii on each side a globe, one sitting with a book in his hand, the other standing, holding parchments with seals pendant, &c.

Disposition of the Fire-work.

After a grand overture of warlike instruments, composed by Mr. *Handel*, a signal was given for the commencement of the fire-work, which opened by a royal salute of 101 brass ordnance, viz. seventy-one 6 pounders, twenty 12 pounders, and ten 24 pounders.

The salute ended, the fire-work began to display itself as follows;

I.

120 large honorary rockets. 96 rockets in two flights. 12 mortars with air balloons. 12 caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets.—Fired together: two regulated pieces, each consisting of 4 mutations, viz. 1. a large fixed sun. 2. a star of six points, and between each point a ray. 3. a star of ten points. 4. a compound figure consisting of points and rays. Four large double wheels moved by 4 fires.—Twenty tourbillons.

II.

120 large honorary rockets. 96 rockets in two flights. 14 mortars with air balloons. 12 caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets.—Fired together: two regulated pieces consisting of vertical motions communicating to fixed fires, each having 4 mutations, &c. 1. a vertical sun, which communicated to, 2. a fixed star of six points, with six lucid stars at the interior points of the great star. 3. a large vertical sun moved by double fires, which communicated to, 4. a beautiful figure composed of a great number of brilliant stars. Four large double wheels moved by four fires.—Twenty tourbillons.

III.

120 large honorary rockets. 192 rockets in four flights. 4 mortars with air balloons. 12 mortars with air balloons illuminated. 12 caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets. Fired together; two regulated pieces, each

consisting of a large brilliant wheel, whose center was composed of a steady white fire, from whence proceeded six *Archimedean* screws, that formed as many cones. Above these were ten wheels of *Fructi*, that turned vertically and horizontally, so as to form one vast globe of fire, on the area of which were several small globes of a very white fire. Four large quadruple wheels moved by eight fires.—Twenty-four tourbillons.

IV.

120 large honorary rockets. 96 rockets in two flights. 400 rockets in two flights. 18 mortars with air balloons illuminated. 12 caduceus rockets. 12 girandole rockets.—Fired together; three regulated pieces: that in the center was a machine, from whence the fire issued out, and retired within, twelve miles alternately. When within, it composed a star of eight points, and then changed to a royal brilliant wheel, whose fire was 30 feet in diameter, and was moved by 12 fires. On each side of this, was a cascade of 24 feet high, of three mutations each, viz. 1. Four falls of fire of 8 feet each. 2. A magnificent *jet de feu* of 40 feet high. 3. A pyramid of 30 feet high, composed of wheels with bright planes in their center, which terminated by projecting 100 illuminated globes from as many *pots de brins*.—One mortar of nine cylinders with one large air balloon in each. 600 rockets in two flights.

V.

140 large fountains, which formed all the outlines of the machine, and played 30 feet high; at the same time the vases on the pavilions appeared in fire. 400 *pots de brins*. 192 rockets in four flights.

VI.

68 pyramids of brilliant fire, supporting fixed suns of a red fire, placed on the principal lines of the machine. 800 *pots de brins*. 192 rockets in four flights.

VII.

130 *pots d'aigrettes* with 260 gerbes, which fired together, and formed semicircular arcades with jets rising between. These extended along the principal lines of the machine, and terminated with 130 explosions of serpents, rains, and stars. 1200 *pots de brins*. One mortar of nine cylinders, with one large air balloon out of each. 288 rockets in six flights.

VIII.

24 figured pieces on the terraces and top of the machine, viz. 10 stars of eight points, with a fixed sun with curved rays behind

behind it. These fired together, and afterwards communicated to ten double wheels. 4 pieces of a complicated form, consisting of diagonal wheels, and vertical globes. 2 large quadruple wheels moved by six fires each. 4 large double wheels moved by four fires, with planes of bright fire in their center. 4 single wheels moved by one fire, with bright planes as before. 1600 *pots de brins*. 384 rockets in eight flights.

IX.

19 large sheets of fire from the principal parts of the machine, composed of gerbes, and from each arose a large fountain. 2000 *pots de brins*. 384 rockets in eight flights.

X.

100 vertical funs, that covered the front of the machine. 5000 marrons in battery, which continued firing to the end of the fire-works. 2800 *pots de brins*. 1 mortar of nine cylinders, with one large air balloon out of each. 480 rockets in ten flights.

XI.

Fired together. The grand fun on the top of the machine, composed of three circles of rays, whose diameter of fire was 70 feet. In its center appeared V I V A T R E X in bright fire, and all its rays terminated with reports. On each side of this, and firing at the same time, three circles of rays; their diameter of fire 50 feet each, and their rays likewise terminated with reports. Behind the statue of *Peace* a large *Glory*; a figured piece composed of wheels, within the apertures on each side the temple, with the cyphers of G. R. before them. Two large trees of fire on each terrace, 40 feet high, which terminated with reports; and on each pavilion a pyramid of fire, composed of gerbes 40 feet high. These terminated by explosions of stars, rains, and serpents, from fifty *pots d'aigrettes*.—576 rockets in twelve flights. 3200 *pots de brins*.

XII.

A grand girandole from the top of the machine, consisting of 6000 rockets headed with stars, rains, and serpents, which formed one flight.

XIII.

The machine became illuminated; the allegorical pictures, which appeared in bas-relievo, were removed by machinery, and discovered the same subjects in transparent colours, and the area before the machine was beautifully illuminated with variety of designs. These continued burning a considerable time.

An Abstract of the number of Pieces fired on this Occasion.

Sky-rockets: Honorary 482.—Caduceus 48.—Girandole 48.—In flights 10072.—Total from 4 oz. to 6 lb. wt. 10650.
Air balloons 87.—Tourbillons 88.—Regulated pieces 21.—Figured pieces 30.—Pots d'aigrettes 180.—Pots de brins 12400.—Cascades 21.—Vertical funs and wheels 136.—Fixed funs 71.—Fountains 160.—Gerbes 260.—Lances 3700.—Marrons 5000.

All the various parts of this great work were performed by the direction of *Charles Frederick*, esq. comptroller; and capt. *Thomas Desaguliers*, chief fire-master of his Majesty's royal laboratory.

The fire, with its innumerable communications, were executed by the royal train of artillery, and the Signori *Gastano Ruggeri*, and *Gioseppe Sarti* of *Bologna*.

By one of the pavilions taking fire, some of the most considerable of the fire-works were prevented from being let off, tho' all that was done before was executed to the utmost perfection. Fewer accidents happened on this occasion than were apprehended. A young lady was very much hurt, and her life endangered, by one of the large rockets darting strait forward into the scaffold next the library where she sat. A painter fell from the fire-works, and was killed on the spot. A shoemaker, who was in liquor, stooping to drink out of the great pond, fell in, and was drowned; and a carpenter, who was employed two days after in taking down the great scaffold, that was erected in *St. James's park*, lost his life by a fall.

The persons who had entered themselves for *Nova Scotia* went on board the transports in order to sail for that settlement. The number of families who had entered themselves were about 3750.

May 2. Was held a general court of the royal *African* company of *England*, when the court came to some resolutions to the following purpose: That, if the company shall be required to part with their lands, forts, castles, and property in *Africa*, on account of the new proposed establishment of an open company, without any joint stock or power to trade as a corporation, under proper regulations; and that the ports and settlements upon the coast of *Africa* be put under proper managements and direction. That the court of assistants do make all due application to parliament by petition

tion or otherwise, to assert the company's rights, and to use their utmost endeavours to obtain such consideration for their property, as shall enable the company to pay their just debts, and to make some reasonable consideration to the proprietors for the many great and heavy charges and expences which they have sustained by maintaining their forts and castles in *Africa* for the benefit of the public, over and above all allowances which have been granted by parliament. But in case such an open company, upon due examination, and consideration of parliament, be found liable to so many difficulties and uncertainties, as not to answer the good purposes thereby intended, as has been the case in several instances of the like kind in former applications to parliament; and that the company be not required to part with their property in *Africa*, that the court of assistants do continue their application and endeavours to obtain such a provision, for such a certain term of years, as shall be sufficient to enable the company to support and maintain the *British* honour, dominion, and jurisdiction in *Africa*, and to keep up and maintain their forts and castles in a defensible and respectable condition; and more especially in those parts where this nation has several powerful rivals to contend with; and also for obtaining such a reasonable provision, as may be sufficient to clear off the company's just debts, contracted by means of an insufficient allowance from the public to support and maintain the forts and castles, and other *British* rights in *Africa*; and thus to enable the company to carry on the *African* trade, to the mutual interest and satisfaction of the company, and all *British* separate traders.

May 7. His serene highness the duke of *Medina* arrived incog. at the *Abbé le Grossa Tessa's*, the *Modenese* minister, in *Leicester-Fields*, and two days after waited on his Majesty at *Kensington*.

May 26. The royal assent was given by commission to the following bills, viz.

An act for the better securing the duties upon coal, culm, and cinders, exported.

An act to prevent mischiefs, from keeping or carrying too great quantities of gunpowder.

An act to charge the sinking-fund with the payment of certain annuities, in discharge of navy, victualling, and transport bills, &c.

An act to enable the bishop of *London*, or his successors, to demise or sell the

manfion-house, called *London-House*, for the benefit of the see of *London*.

An act for remedying inconveniencies relating to the statutes of *Hue and Cry*.

An act for encouraging the people called *united fratrum*, or united brethren, to settle in the *American* colonies.

The act for more effectually preventing the importation and wear of foreign embroidery, brocade, &c.

The act for applying part of the personal estate of the late bishop *Burns*, for purchasing lands in perpetuity in *Scotland*, for several charitable uses in his will mentioned.

The act for more effectually preventing frauds and abuses in the manufacture of hats, as also in the woollen, linen, *sustian*, cotton, iron, leather, fur, hemp, flax, mohair, and silk manufactures, &c.

An act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act, the laws relating to the navy.

The act for a fund to provide for the widows and children of the ministers of the church of *Scotland*, &c.

The act relating to the letting of houses or furniture to persons riding post.

And to several road and private bills.

May 27. Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, some others of the royal family, and a great number of nobility and gentry, were at the new chapel at the Foundling-Hospital, to hear several pieces of vocal and instrumental music, composed by *Mr. Handel*.

Three days before, it was signified to the committee, that his Majesty intended to give 2000*l.* towards supporting and promoting that charity.

Hon. *Henry Legge*, esq. was made treasurer of the navy, in the room of the hon. *George Deddington*, esq. who resigned.

Earl of *Rochfort*, made envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the king of *Sardinia*.

Hon. *Henry Vane*, esq. made a lord of the Treasury, in the room of the hon. *Henry Legge*, esq. now treasurer of the navy.

Hon. *Edward Cornwallis*, esq. made capt. general and governor in chief of the province of *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, in *America*.

George Bridges Rodney, esq. made governor and commander in chief of the island of *Newfoundland*.

Michael Hatton, esq. made consul in the ports of *Ostend*, *Newport*, and *Bruges*.

June 3. A dreadful fire happened at *Glafgou*

the great honour done him, rose up and saluted all the companions severally, who returned their congratulations, bowed to his Royal Highness, and withdrew.

Then his grace the duke of *Bathford*, and the right honourable the earls of *Albemarle* and *Granville* were elected, and received the ensigns of the order in like manner, and withdrew.

Garter then called over the names of the knights companions, and the procession was made back in the manner before described, save only that the Chancellor and Black-rod went in their proper places.

From *Paris* we had the following accounts: that towards the end of last month, Mr. *Torke*, the *British* minister waited on the marquises de *Puyfieux*, to demand a final explanation on the subject of *Tobago*, when that minister made him the following declaration, "That the King his master had seen with surprise, what an alarm an affair of so little importance had given in *England*; that his most Christian Majesty had never any design of making a settlement at *Tobago*; that persuaded of the good disposition of his *Britannic* Majesty to maintain peace and a good understanding between the powers of *Europe*, he would carefully avoid, on his part, whatever might give the least disturbance thereto; and that though it be evident that *France* was in the possession of that island towards the middle of the last century, it should nevertheless be disposed of as his *Britannic* Majesty should think proper.

June 24. *Daniel Collyer*, esq. citizen and vintner, and *Thomas Green*, esq. citizen and Fletcher, were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing.

June 26. This day at ten o'clock, the knights of the honourable order of the *Bath*, the *Heralds*, *Pursuivants*, and all the officers of that order, met at the prince of *Wales's* chamber near the House of *Lords*, from whence the procession began to *Henry the VIIIth's* chapel, in *Westminster-abbey*, where the following six knights were installed, viz. Sir *Peter Warren*, Sir *Edward Hawke*, by his proxy, Sir *Charles Mally*, Sir *Charles Howard*, Sir *Charles Amand Poulet*, Sir *John Mordaunt*, and Sir *John Saville*.

Ceremonies observed at the installation of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the *Bath*.

The knights having apparelled themselves in their surcoats of red, lined and

edged with white, girded about with a white girdle, and in mantles of the same colour and lining, made fast about the neck with a lace of white silk, having a pair of white gloves tied therein, with tassels of silk and gold at the end, which mantles were adorned upon the left shoulders with the ensign of the order, being three Imperial crowns, or, surrounded with the ancient motto of this knighthood, *Tria juncta in uno*, wrought upon a circle, gules, with a glory of rays issuing from the center, and under it the lace of white silk heretofore worn by the knights of the *Bath*, and the proxy of the absent knight, taking upon his right arm the mantle of his principal, met in the Prince's chamber, (their chapter-room) about ten o'clock in the forenoon; and the persons who were to attend in this ceremony, being ranged according to their degrees, a solemn procession was made from thence to the west door of the abbey church of *Westminster*, through *St. Margaret's* church-yard, in the following method:

The drums of his Majesty's household, the drum-major attending.

A kettle-drum, and his Majesty trumpeters, the serjeant trumpeter attending.

Twelve alms-men, of the church of *Westminster*, going two and two in their gowns, having three Imperial crowns imbrodered upon that part, which covered their right shoulders.

The messengers of the order, in a surcoat of white silk lined and edged with red, having an hood of the same thereto affixed, and upon his right shoulder the plain escutcheon of the order, azure, three Imperial crowns, or.

The esquires of the knights-companions in the like surcoats, going three and three, all of them in red stockings; those of the knights in the lowest stalls foremost, holding their bonnets in their hands.

The prebendaries of the church of *Westminster*, proceeding two and two, in white mantles lined with red, having the like badge on their right shoulders, holding their caps in their hands.

The pursuivants of arms in their tabarts; the heralds in tabarts and collars, the provincial kings of arms in tabarts, collars, and with their badges, uncovered.

Then the knights elect, all habited in their mantles and surcoats, and each carrying in his hand the white bar, adorned with the plume of white feathers; the proxy having

having on the sword of his principal, carried the mantle upon his right arm, going by pairs, according to the following scheme, wherein those in the lowest stalls went foremost.

On the left band.

On the right band.

Sir John Saville,

Sir John Mordaunt,

Sir C. Armand Poulet,

Sir C. Howard,

Sir C. Malley, proxy for

Sir Peter Warren,

Sir Edw. Hawke.

Then the knights-companions, having on the full habit of the order, who being covered, proceeded in the following manner:

Sir John Ligonier,

Sir John Cope,

Sir Thomas Robinson,

Sir William Yonge,

Sir Conyers d'Arcy.

The gentleman
in his
mantle and
surcoat,

The secretary
in his man-
tle and fur-
coat,

The regis-
ter in his
mantle &
surcoat.

The genealogist
in his mantle
and surcoat,

Garth king
of arms,

Bath king of
arms in his
mantle and
surcoat.

Lord bishop of Rochester, dean of the order, in the mantle of the order, carrying the form of the oaths and admonitions.

The right honourable the lord Delaware in his full habit, supplying the place of the Great Master.

In this form they proceeded to the chapel of Henry VII. at the east end of the abbey of Westminster.

The twelve alms-men there entered two and two, and, coming to the middle of the choir, did, all together in a body, make their joint and low reverences to the altar, and, turning about, then made their obeisances to the Sovereign's stall, and, dividing themselves, stood on each side in a row, down from the rails of the altar.

The messenger of the order, in like manner, and stood below the alms-men.

The esquires having made a short stand at the door, while the alms-men and messengers placed themselves, entered three and three; and, being in a body, made the like reverences together in the middle of the choir, and stood before their respective seats, which were underneath the stalls of their knights.

The prebendaries of the church of Westminster two and two in the same manner,
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placing themselves within the rails of the altar to assist at divine service.

The pursuivants, heralds, and the provincial kings of arms, likewise entered, and stood before the forms, under prince William's stall.

The two knights in the lowest stalls entered, and passing up near to their banners, made their double reverences together in the middle of the choir, and then retired under their banners.

Who being thus placed; all the other knights and proxy, by pairs, or singly, according to the method observed in the procession, took their stations under their banners, with the like ceremonies.

Then the Register, in breast, with the Secretary and Gentleman-usher, in the same method, who stood before their bench, at the foot of the Sovereign's stall.

Garth, the Genealogist, and Bath king of arms, did the same, and stood before their bench.

The Dean in like manner stood before his chair.

The Great Master entered single with the like obeisances, and retired under his banner.

Bath king of arms then made his reverences in the middle of the choir, and turning himself to the Great Master, who making his double reverences in the choir, took his stall, and there repeated his obeisances, and sat down covered with his white hat.

Then Bath bowing to the knights severally, the seniors first, they ascended their stalls in like manner, saving the two juniors, who remained under their banners to offer the achievements of the deceased knights.

Which being performed, Bath bowed to the two knights who offered the banners, and they ascended their stalls.

The Great Master entered the stall of Sir Peter Warren, and delivered to him the book of statutes, attested under the seal of the order, and the Dean administered unto him the oath, Bath holding the book of the Gospels. Then Bath delivered the collar of the order to the Great Master, who put it about the shoulders of the knight elect, and placing the white hat on his head, seated him down in his stall, who rising made his double reverences, and the Great Master having embraced and congratulated him, he sat down in his stall. Then the Great Master, with the like attendance, repaired to the stall of Sir Ed-

ward Hawke; and having there given the proxy the transcript of the statutes, the Dean administered him the oath in the name of the principal, and then seated him in the stall.

Sir Charles Howard, Sir Charles Armand Powlet, Sir J. Mordaunt, and Sir John Sawville, were installed with the same ceremonies as the eldest knight. Which being done, the esquires having made their reverences in a body, retired to their seats; after them the officers of arms, and the officers of the order, placed themselves on their forms with the like ceremonies. The provincial kings of arms, and the heralds, sat on benches in this present ceremony, placed at the foot of prince William's stall, the pursuivants standing before them.

Bath and the Gentleman-usher forthwith arose, made their reverences in the middle of the choir, and being followed by the Dean, in like manner, proceeded towards the stall of the Great Master, who making his obeisances in the middle of the choir, proceeded to install the knights.

Which being finished, and the Great Master returned to his own stall, the Dean was conducted to the altar, and Bath and the Gentleman-usher being returned to their benches, which ceremonies were performed with the due obeisances, divine service then began: during which time, the knights placed their hats upon the cushions laid before them.

Upon the first sentence of the offertory, *Let your light shine, &c.* Bath stepped from his bench, made his double reverences in in the middle of the choir, and coming before the stall of the junior knight, bowed to him, and immediately turned himself to the opposite side, bowing to the knight in that stall, who arose, and making their double obeisances both at one time in their stalls, descended into the middle of the choir, where they repeated the same, and retired under their banners. Bath then in like manner summoned the knights in the next stall, and so throughout the whole course of stall summoning them, and then the Great Master, who all of them, with the like ceremonies, placed themselves under their banners.

Bath king of arms then arose, and being joined by Clarendieu king of arms, repaired to the Great Master, who, carrying his white hat in his hand, offered, returned, and sat down in his stall.

And afterwards all the knights, and

proxy in like manner, wherein this rule was observed, that the knights and proxy in the opposite stalls, offered by pairs together; and the heralds, according to their seniorities, took and repeated their turns in going with Bath king of arms before the knights and proxy.

Divine service being ended, the knights companions put on their white hats: Bath king of arms summoned all the knights and proxy to come down from the several stalls in the former method, who all stood under their banners.

Which being done, Sir Peter Warren and Sir Edward Hawke's proxy were conducted to the rails of the altar with the like ceremonies as in the former offering, where they unsheathed their swords, and offered them naked to the Dean; and having redeemed them, the Dean returned them with the following admonition: "I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the glory of God, the defence of the Gospel, the maintenance of your Sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and justice, to the utmost of your power."

The other new installed knights offered their swords in like manner.

Then the alms-men began the procession, which returned back in the same manner they went, except that the new knights were in the full habit of the order. At the outside of the west door the Sovereign's master-cook, having on a linen apron, said severally to each new installed knight, "Sir, you know what great oath you have taken, which if you keep, it will be great honour to you; but if you break it, I shall be compelled by my office, to hack off your spurs from your heels."

Abraham Caffres, esq. was made envoy extraordinary to the king of Portugal.

John Russel, esq. made consul-general in Portugal, in his room.

The duke of Marlborough, made steward of the household, in the room of the duke of Devonshire, who resigned.

Charles Townsend, esq. made a commissioner of trade and plantations.

Sir Richard Worsley, bart. made one of the clerks comptrollers of the board of green cloth.

Mr. James Portman, made deputy paymaster of the troops at Gibraltar.

Mr. Fenton Salter, deputy-paymaster of the troops in North-Britain.

Joseph Jordan, gent. made consul in Gallia and Austria.

Thomas

Thomas Brereton, esq. made one of the grooms of the bedchamber, under the right honourable the lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

July 1. Two sailors thinking themselves ill used at a house, the sign of the Crown, near the *New Church* in the Strand, went out, denouncing vengeance, and in a little time returned with a great number of armed sailors, who entirely demolished all the goods, cut all the feather-beds to pieces, and strewed the feathers in the street; demolished all the wearing apparel, and turned the women they found in the house naked into the street; they then broke all the windows, and considerably damaged another house adjoining. A guard of soldiers was sent for from the Tilt-yard; but they came too late to prevent the destruction of every thing in the house. The next night the rioters returned, and treated two more houses in the Strand much in the same manner; and the day following made the same attempt on a house in the *Old-Bailey*, but it did not come up to that height as in the Strand, most of the goods being removed before the attack began. A guard of officers and sixty soldiers were ordered to do duty near *Temple-Bar*, and at night a party of them did duty in the *Old-Bailey*, to prevent any more riotous proceedings. Nine persons concerned in these riots were committed to Newgate by justice *Fielding*.

July 5. Being the day appointed for the installation of his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, chancellor elect of the university of *Cambridge*, the senate assembled at ten in the morning, and sent a deputation of their body (consisting of six doctors of the several faculties, six regent and six non-regent masters) to conduct his grace from *Clare-Hall* to the Senate-house; to which place he was accompanied by a very considerable number of nobility, bishops, and other persons of rank and distinction, most of whom had formerly been members of that university.

Dr. Chapman, master of *Magdalen College*, and vice-chancellor of the university, preceded by the three beadles, met his grace at the foot of the steps leading into the Senate-house, and being upon his grace's right hand, conducted him to the chair, where his grace standing on the left hand of the chair, and the vice-chancellor on the right, the vice-chancellor addressed himself to him in an *English* speech; after which he presented to his grace the patent of the office, which was read aloud by the senior proctor.

The vice-chancellor also presented to his grace the book of statutes; and then taking his grace's right hand into his own, the senior proctor administered to his grace the oath of office; which being done, the vice-chancellor placed his grace in the chair. The reverend Mr. *Yonge*, fellow of *Trinity-College*, and orator of the university, then made a speech in *Latin*, to his grace, in the name of the whole senate; to which, and to the vice chancellor's speech, his grace made an answer in *English*.

After which an ode, composed on the occasion by Mr. *Mason*, fellow of *Pembroke-Hall*, and set to music by Mr. *Boyc*, composer to his Majesty, was performed; which being done, his grace the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and members of the senate, with the nobility, bishops, &c. walked in procession to *Trinity-College*, where an entertainment was provided for them. The whole was conducted with the greatest order and regularity.

On Sunday his grace went to *St. Mary's* church in the morning and afternoon, with the usual formalities; the sermon in the morning was preached by the reverend Dr. *Green*, fellow of *St. John's College*, and regius professor of divinity; and that in the afternoon by the reverend Dr. *Squires* of *St. John's College*, archdeacon of *Bath*, and chaplain to his grace.

On Monday the 3d instant, several noblemen, and other persons of distinction, were admitted, by his grace and the senate, to degrees.

From *Berne*, in *Switzerland*, we received an account of a dangerous conspiracy lately discovered there, the design of which was to have overturned the government, and to have murdered all the members of the regency: it was to have been executed in this manner: in the night between the 5th and 6th instant, N. S. one lieutenant *Fouetter* was to find access to the secretary who kept the keys of the city gates, whom he was to murder, and by that means possess himself of the keys; after which he was to run directly and open one of the city gates, to let in a number of armed peasants, who were to be ready for that purpose, and being joined with their associates in the city, they were to seize upon and confine or murder all the present magistrates, and every one that offered any assistance; then their chief leader, one captain *Henzi*, was to have been proclaimed dictator, consul, and deliverer of the republic of *Berne*, as appears by a manifesto they

they had prepared to publish, which was seized.

July 14. Mr. *Cochman*, lieutenant of the *Chesterfield*, and Mr. *Morgan*, lieutenant of marines, were shot to death, pursuant to their sentence, on board the *Chesterfield* man of war at *Portsmouth*.

July 20. His excellency the marquis of *Morpheus*, ambassador extraordinary from the most Christian king, had his first private audience of his Majesty at *Kensington*, and delivered his letters of credence.

July 22. *Daniel Cellyer*, and *Thomas Green*, esqrs. sheriffs elect of *London* and *Middlesex*, paid their fine into the chamber of *London*, to be exempted from serving that office.

John Penfynby, of *Hale*, esq. was appointed sheriff of *Cumberland*, in the room of *Henry Richmond Brougham*, esq. deceased.

The right honourable *George* lord *Anson*, made vice-admiral of *Great-Britain*, and lieutenant of the admiralty thereof, and also lieutenant of the navies and seas of *Great-Britain*, in the room of Sir *John Norris*, knight, deceased.

William Rooley esq. made rear-admiral of *Great-Britain*, and the admiralty thereof, and rear-admiral of the navies and seas of *Great-Britain*.

Sir *Chalmer Ogle*, made admiral and commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet, in the room of Sir *John Norris*, deceased.

The honourable *Charles Hanbury Williams*, knight of the *Bath*, and *John Austis*, esq. garter principal king or arms, appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiaries at the court of *Anspach*, to invest the margrave with the habit and ensigns of the most noble order of the Garter.

Robert Barber, esq. appointed solicitor to the excise, in the room of Mr. *Selwyn*, deceased.

The right honourable the lord chancellor, chosen high steward of the university of *Cambridge*, in the room of his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, now chancellor of that university.

Melchior Guy Dickens, esq. made envoy extraordinary to the empress of *Russia*.

From *Spain* we were advised, that his Catholic majesty had obtained from the Pope a bull, empowering him to raise 3 per cent. out of all church revenues in *Peru* and *Mexico* annually, which added greatly to the public revenue of that monarchy: that his Majesty sent the strictest orders to all the governors in *America*, to put an end

to the illicit trade carried on there by foreigners.

From *Malta* we received an account of that island having been in the most imminent danger of being delivered up to the *Turks*, by a conspiracy among the slaves, set on foot and contrived by the *Bashaw* of *Rhodes*, who had been for some time a prisoner there, but allowed to go at large upon the solicitations of *France*. The conspirators had laid their plot to massacre the grand master, and the knights, upon the festival of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, on which day the inhabitants of *Malta* resort in great numbers to pay their devotions at *Valletta*, a place upon the island, celebrated on account of *St. Paul's* being shipwrecked there, as he was going to *Rome*; so that the city seems yearly on that day as if it were deserted. The conspirators had, it seems, a correspondence with the *Ottoman* port, and expected that several *Turkish* armed vessels and a squadron of *Barbary* corsairs, would on that day be hovering upon the coasts of that island to assist them in their design; but the whole was discovered by a *Genoese* merchant, who gave private intelligence of it to the grand master, and by that means all the conspirators were seized at once.

The city of *Bristol*, and the places adjacent, were alarmed with great multitudes of country people, who rose and appeared for several days in a formidable manner, destroying almost all the turnpikes, with their houses, thereabouts, and committing many other outrages, to the great terror of the inhabitants and persons passing that way. Several of them were taken up, and imprisoned in the Newgate at *Bristol*.

August 1. This day about noon, when there was a great thunder storm, as *Joseph Barton*, who keeps the *Half Moon* and *Falcon* at *Holloway*, was standing at his fore-door, a very uncommon flash of lightning-fell just by him, the explosion of which struck him flat on his back in the entry. On his rising, he beheld one part of his house in a cloud of smoke, which smelt like the firing of gun-powder. Going into the kitchen he found his man, crying out, that his leg was broken, and at the same time swooned away, and remained blind and speechless for several hours, and his leg very much burnt. Proceeding further he found, that a chimney and the walls were rent two stories downwards, and great part of the tiling, laths, &c. carried intirely off. Part of the garret floor was raised up, and the door driven off the hinges,

s, and an oaken frame, on which an old trunk, was shivered to pieces. The chamber under the garret was a beam of oak, which was split; a nail was driven from the hinges, part of wall moved from its place, and a window broke. The lightning also forced its way in four or five different parts of the roof of the house. In some places it penetrated the walls like a musket-ball, and in others shivered the oaken frames of the windows, shattered the glass, and melted the lead. It also burst through the kitchen bar, the door of which it tore off, the plastering about, broke some plaster-work, and struck off the handle of a jar, but never displaced any of the dining glasses or decanters. The mistress of the house and maid, being in a back garden, narrowly escaped, some part of the money falling upon them; as did a gentleman, who was there for her health, her sister, by being in the parlour, where they had bolted themselves in) at the approach of the thunder and lightning.

August 2. *Thomas Corbet*, and *Thomas Lincolns*, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs for London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, in room of *Daniel Collyer* and *Thomas Green*, who paid their fines.

August 3. The Parliament, which stood adjourned to this day, was further prorogued to September 14.

August 7. An edict was published, at Paris, whereby the debates of his most Christian Majesty's council were suppressed, and severe statutes enacted against all printers, booksellers, and others, that should presume to print, vend, or privately distribute, any copies of the said debates; but even that arbitrary government they allowed debates of their Parliaments to be printed and published: that the comptroller general demanded of the French clergy a singular declaration of the amount of several revenues, in order to subject that rich body to the payment of the twentieth penny, or one shilling in the pound, equally with the rest of the nation: that a new method had been proposed to his Majesty for increasing his revenue by prohibiting all persons from wearing a sword, except those who shall prove their title noblesse, or who are in his Majesty's service; but that those who had no substantial title, might have permission to wear it in consideration of a small sum of money paid yearly to his Majesty.

His most Christian Majesty, being desirous to preserve peace in the church, lately wrote circular letters to all the bishops of his kingdom, signifying that, for the future, they must not publish any mandates concerning any controverted points of religion, without his Majesty's permission; and that they should be cautious how they refuse the sacraments to dying persons reputed *Jansenists*; and to render those letters the more effectual, his Majesty by an edict charged all printers not to print any such mandates without a licence from the court; that on the 20th another of his Majesty's edicts was registered in Parliament, by which all monasteries of nuns were forbidden to take in any novices before the age of twenty-four years and one day; and that no child brought up in a nunnery shall be suffered to take the veil, till she had lived seven years in the world, after which she might return to the convent, if she liked it better: and that on the 28th instant, N. S. his Majesty had advice by one of his frigates arrived from *Cape-Brton*, that on the 23d of June last, N. S. the *English* had evacuated that island, and every place thereunto belonging, and that his troops had thereupon been put in possession thereof; in consequence of which his Majesty had ordered the marquis *de Puissieux* to acquaint the earl of *Albemarle*, that the lords *Suffox* and *Catcart*, our hostages at *Paris*, were now at liberty to go where they pleased.

August 10. The right honourable the earl of *Sandwich*, lord *Anson*, lord *Barrington*, lords of the Admiralty, and the honourable *Savage Monson*, esq. comptroller of the navy, with their attendants, went up the harbour in barges, at *Gosport*, and viewed the guard ships; those that had guns saluted them at their coming on board, and likewise at their going away; after they had done, they went on shore, and dined at the *Fountain* tavern in *Portsmouth*. On *Wednesday* they all went to the dockyard, and surveyed the stores of all kinds. On *Thursday* they went again to the dockyard, when a general muster was made of all the artificers before their lordships. On *Friday* the officers and companies of all the guard-ships, and ships in ordinary, were mustered before their lordships on board their respective ships. On *Saturday* their lordships were again on board some of the ships in the harbour; after which they went to survey the royal hospital for seamen, building near this town, with which their lordships were highly pleased, expressing

pressing their satisfaction at the appearance the building made, and the regularity with which the work is carried on: in short, they have been indefatigable in their endeavours to find the true state of the naval affairs in these parts. Their lordships received a great number of petitions on various occasions, to all which that were deserving they gave favourable answers. On Sunday morning early they set out from this town, in order to proceed to Plymouth on their survey.

August 12. This night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in a building next the dye-house of Mr. *Spence*, near *Battle-Bridge*, *Southwark*, which consumed the same, with the brew-house of Mess. *Cox* and *Chibley*, four wharfs, Mr. *Walter's* cooperage, and about eighty houses, with almost all the goods and furniture contained in them; besides many houses greatly damaged. There being a loft full of straw adjoining to the place where it began, the flames instantly communicated themselves to several wooden houses, which burnt with such violence, as made all help for some time ineffectual, the tide being then at ebb, rendered it the most dreadful sight that can be imagined, to people on the water and the opposite shore: however, at length, several engines being brought, it was happily stopped, just as it was spreading itself to some warehouses filled with goods to a great value. Some coasters that lay a-long-side the wharfs had their rigging burnt. In this calamity three men and one woman lost their lives, and one man had his leg broke; and a man was killed by the fall of a stack of chimnies. Upwards of 2000 quarters of malt, besides a large quantity of hops, and 800 butts of beer, were lost by this accident, the damage of which was said to be about 50,000*l*.

August 16. An express arrived from governor *Cornwallis*, governor of *Nova Scotia*, by the way of *Boston*, dated from *Chebutto* harbour, *June* 23, mentioning, that he arrived at that place the day before: and by another letter of the 28th, from the same place, five of the transports, with the settlers on board, were safe arrived in that harbour, and the rest of them were hourly expected.

August 23. This evening a gallery in Mr. *Phillips's* booth in *Bartholomew* fair fell down, with a great number of people in it, by which accident Mr. *Sring fellow*, a goldsmith in *Aldersgate-street*, and *Thomas Medges*, a journeyman plaisterer in *Golden-*

lane, were killed; several others were dangerously wounded, two of whom, who had their limbs broke, were carried to *St. Bartholomew's* hospital.

August 25. The companies of several ships waited on his Majesty with a petition, praying the payment of the prize money, due for prizes taken in the *Mediterranean*; when they received for answer, that it was put in a method of payment, and that they would receive all imaginable satisfaction in a few days.

August 27. This morning, about half an hour after three, a fire broke out at Mr. *Harwood's*, in *Grocers-Alley*, in the *Poultry*, which burnt that house, and Mr. *Medley's* adjoining, and three other houses, and very much damaged the *Poultry-Compter*, a loft adjoining to *Grocer's-Hall*, and several other houses. There were above fifty persons in the *Compter* for debt, &c. who were all set at liberty for fear of being burnt; above forty of them afterwards returned. The felons, nine in number, escaped at the same time, and only one was retaken.

Sir *Charles Howard*, was made governor of *Carlisle*, and *Cromwell Ward*, esq. lieutenant governor.

William Deane, esq. made lieutenant governor of *Jersey*.

John Barrington, esq. lieutenant governor of *Berwick*.

Lord *Robert Manners*, lieutenant governor of *Hull*.

Richard Bowles, esq. lieutenant governor of *Pendennis-Castle*.

The eruption of the mountain of *St. John*, in *Cumberland*, was matter of great speculation to all the virtuosi. It happened in the night between the 22d and 23d instant, in the midst of the most terrible lightning and thunder that ever was seen or heard by the oldest man living; a large rock near the top of the mountain was entirely rent asunder; out of which came so great a deluge of water, and that with such violence and rapidity, as carried all before it, solid stones of incredible weight, houses, barns, mills, &c. and even razed their very foundations, so that you could not tell where they stood; the mill-stones were carried some hundred yards from the mill, and tossed upon the rubbish and sand, the quantity of which was so great, that it laid waste a large tract of arable and meadow land, for the future spoiled, being as deep in some places as the tops of trees.

It surpasses all credit to give every particular

ticular circumstance of this surprizing cataclysm, which continued to discharge a large quantity of water of such a strange nature as to tincture all the river *Derwent*, quite down to the sea, which was near twenty miles.

We received from all quarters dismal news of the locusts, all *Germany* being overspread with them. *Bavaria* had a great share of the desolation; at *Aubach* a great swarm passed in three columns, each of which was 300 paces in breadth, and in the whole took up three hours in their passage. This army was preceded by a kind of van-guard or scouts, and took its flight by *Blumenthal*, darkening the air to such a degree that you could not see the sky. Another large swarm had been seen at *Ingoldstadt*, whose passage by that city lasted an hour and a half, and they directed their flight towards *Newborg*.

The locusts were in *Swabia*, and *France*, making the same havock as they had already done elsewhere.

Aug. 29. An order was made out to the Exchequer for remitting to *Scotland* the money certified by the lords of sessions, due to the nobility and gentry, &c. on account of the heretable jurisdictions in that kingdom, abolished by act of Parliament.

The Margrave of *Anspach*, on being invested with the order of the Garter, presented to Sir *Charles Hanbury Williams* a magnificent ring set with a large brilliant; and to Mr. *Affis* he made a present of 300 ducats, besides the gold hilted sword his highness wore, and 100 ducats more for his cloaths, which belonged to the king of arms by virtue of his office.

Sept. 3. A terrible fire broke out at *Newport* in *Shropshire*, which in about two hours time consumed near twenty houses.

Sept. 7. The Parliament which stood prorogued to Sept. 14, was ordered to be further prorogued to Nov. 16.

Sept. 28. *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, esq. alderman and rationer, and *William Whimpher*, esq. alderman and clothworker, were sworn into the office of sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing, at *Guildhall*, and on Saturday, the 30th they were sworn in at *Westminster*.

Sept. 29. Sir *Samuel Pennant*, knt. alderman of *Bishopsgate* ward, was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of *London* for the year ensuing.

October 6. An ambassador from *Tripoli*

in *Barbary*, having landed at *Portsmouth* arrived in town.

An eminent factor in the woollen manufacture, near the Royal Exchange, was taken into custody by one of his Majesty's messengers, for being a principal in the clandestine sending of artificers and utensils for the woollen manufacture to *Spain*, contrary to act of Parliament in that case made and provided in the third year of queen *Elizabeth*, whereby it was enacted, that eight artificers, or any number above, departing the kingdom at any one time, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished as such. Some others were taken into custody on the same account; and we were assured that advice had been received of the safe arrival of a ship in *Spain*, with about sixty artificers in the woollen manufacture, and that a great number of callimancoes and worsted damasks half finished were arrived, with a great quantity of utensils belonging to that valuable branch of trade.

Sept. 9. Colonel *Hobson*, late governor of *Cape Breton*, arrived in town, and waited on his Majesty, who gave him a most gracious reception. Great civilities passed between the new *French* governor and him at leaving the place. He arrived in twenty-eight days from *Nova Scotia*, where he had staid near a month to assist the infant colony.

Sept. 15. The persons taken into custody on account of the woollen manufacture, were examined, and two persons who had been articulated, but refused to go, were examined against them; upon which the matter being fully proved, they were ordered into cloister confinement.

A messenger was dispatched a few days ago to *Brabant*, to solicit the delivery of one *Bevan*, who had been an eminent clothier in *Wiltshire*, and principal in transporting the artificers, &c. in the woollen manufacture to *Spain*, who upon the bringing back of the ship, escaped thither.

A pardon passed the great seal, granted to *George Mackenzie*, esq. late earl of *Cromartie*, of the high treason, whereof he stood convicted, and all other treasons by him committed, on or before the 25th of *August*, 1749, by reason of his being concerned in the late rebellion; with proviso, that if the said *George Mackenzie* should not be, and remain in such place as his Majesty, his heirs, &c. shall from time to time, by his or their sign manual direct, the said pardon to be void. His Majesty also was pleased to grant him the sum of 500*l*.

500*l.* per annum, out of his forfeited estates in Scotland, for the maintenance of his family; and to settle the rest of the money arising from the sale of his said estates upon his children.

A pension of 500*l.* per annum was also granted to the Master of Lovat, son of the late lord Lovat, out of the estate belonging to the late Lord.

Oct. 20. Several persons concerned in transporting the woollen manufacturers to Spain were re-examined, when two of them were admitted to bail, but the principal persons were ordered to be continued in close custody. At the same time a person concerned in the above transaction, and who had been some time out upon bail, was ordered into close custody of a messenger.

The distemper among the horned cattle again appeared near London.

Oct. 30. The Lord Mayor's day falling on a Sunday, Sir Samuel Pennant, knight, the new Lord Mayor, was this day, being Monday, sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity. This being also his Majesty's birth day, it was celebrated with the accustomed rejoicings, his Majesty then entering into the 67th year of his age.

A grant passed the great seal, wherein his Majesty was pleased to re-incorporate singular, all the freemen of the art of butchers of the city of London, and all others who then used or exercised, or shall hereafter use and exercise the art within the said city, the liberties and suburbs thereof, or in any place within two miles from the said city; by the name of the master, wardens and commonalty of the art or mystery of butchers of the city of London.

Dr. Thomas Hayter, was made bishop of Norwich, in the room of the late bishop Lisle.

The King was pleased to appoint Arthur Filletts, esq. to be his Majesty's minister to the Swiss cantons. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint Charles Hay, esq. commonly called lord Charles Hay; George Boscowen, esq. and the right hon. Francis earl of Effingham, to be his Majesty's aids de camp.

The right hon. George Bub Doddington, esq. late treasurer of the navy, was made treasurer of the chamber to his royal highness the prince of Wales.

Mr. Serjeant Draper, was made premier serjeant to his Majesty, in the room of Sir Matthew Skinner, knight, deceased.

Bills were exhibited in the court of King's

Bench against some of the persons concerned in transporting the woollen manufacturers; and the same day a great many of the most eminent Blackwell-hall factors of London waited on the secretaries of state at the Cockpit, Whitehall, with representations relating to that clandestine affair.

Nov. 4. A person who was remarkably busy in procuring witnesses to prove the innocence of some persons under confinement for transporting the woollen manufacturers, was taken into close custody himself for being concerned in the said affair.

Nov. 11. In the afternoon the Algerine ambassador landed at Tower-Wharf, from on board a Swedish ship. Some fine horses, tygers, antelopes, &c. brought over as a present to his Majesty, were landed at the said time, and conveyed to the Tower. One of the King's coaches attended at Tower-Wharf, in order to carry the ambassador to the house hired for him.

Nov. 14. A company of French comedians lately arrived, occasioned a good deal of noise, and were strenuously attacked in our news-papers; notwithstanding which, they began this night to act at the Little Theatre in the Hay-Market, where a fray ensued, swords were drawn, and some persons wounded; however, they continued to act; and the French strollers and Westminster election almost entirely engrossed the attention of the town for the greatest part of this month.

Nov. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the session with the following speech from the throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with particular pleasure that I now meet you in Parliament, at a time, when the compleat re-establishment of a general peace has restored to my people the blessings of quiet and tranquility. The good effects resulting from thence do already appear in the flourishing condition of our commerce, and the rise of the public credit; which naturally lay the surest foundations of an increase of our strength, and of lasting prosperity to my kingdoms. I have not failed this summer to make use of every opportunity of cementing and securing this peace; and it is my firm resolution to do every thing in my power for the preservation of it, and religiously adhere to the engagements I have entered into.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that I have found all the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

Chapelle, as well as the rest of my allies, in the same good disposition; and have no reason to doubt of their concurrence in the same desirable end. It is unnecessary for me to tell you, that nothing can contribute so much to the continuance and improvement of this happy situation of affairs, as the effectual supporting of that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of *Great-Britain*.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the proper officers to prepare and lay before you the estimates for the services of the ensuing year. I desire such supplies only, as shall be found necessary for the security and welfare of the nation: and in that view, I must earnestly recommend to you the maintaining of my fleet in its full strength; and that you will be watchful to improve any opportunity of putting the national debt in a method of being reduced, with a strict regard to public faith and private property.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have nothing to desire of you, but that you would, with unanimity and dispatch, pursue such measures as may be most conducive to your own real and lasting interest. Whatever good laws you shall propose for the advancement of our trade and navigation, and for encouraging a spirit of industry in all parts of the kingdom, will be extremely acceptable to me: and you may rest assured, that I shall always look upon the true greatness of my crown, and stability of my government, as inseparably united with the happiness and prosperity of my people."

Nov. 14. The Lords presented their address.

Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"The good effects resulting to your kingdoms from the compleat re-establishment of the general tranquility, which are sensibly felt in our commerce and public credit, are the most interesting subject of our congratulations to your Majesty: but we should fall short of the sentiments which we feel in our breasts on this occasion, if we did not, at the same time, gratefully acknowledge, that, under the divine protection, these blessings are owing to your royal care and vigilance for the good of your people.

Vot. III.

"The same gracious concern for our welfare, and for the repose of *Europe*, has induced your Majesty to improve every opportunity to cement and secure that peace, which has been so lately restored to us; and it gives us great satisfaction to be informed, that this good disposition has been shewn by all the contracting powers in the definitive treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and by the rest of your Majesty's allies.

"Your Majesty's wise admonition, confirmed by past experience, convinces us, that the effectual maintaining of that weight and influence, which properly belong to the crown of *Great-Britain*, is essential to the duration and improvement of this happy situation. Our interest therefore, as well as our duty, obliges us unfeignedly to assure your Majesty of our hearty and zealous concurrence and support, in all such measures as shall be most conducive to this great end, as well as to the preservation of the peace.

"To keep up the naval force of this kingdom in full vigour; to protect and advance its trade and navigation; to encourage and extend a spirit of industry in the nation; are objects truly becoming your royal wisdom: and your Majesty's perseverance in the pursuit of them will always secure to you the hearts and affections of your subjects. Your Majesty could not have given a more acceptable proof of your fixed attention to their welfare, than by recommending these considerations, with so much earnestness, to your Parliament. The least return we can make for so much goodness is, to promise your Majesty, on our part, the most ready assistance and concurrence in effectuating the proper means for these salutary purposes.

"Permit us, from the bottom of our hearts, to give your Majesty, the strongest assurances, that we consider the true greatness of your crown, and the stability of your government, as being, under God, the solid foundation of the felicity of your people. From this principle we will never depart; nothing being more certain, than that these kingdoms can never be happy, but in the preservation of your sacred person, and the security of the Protestant succession in your royal family; which we are determined always to defend and maintain.

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords,

"The assurances you give me in this dutiful and affectionate address, are such as deserve my most hearty thanks. The
G sentiments

Anno 1749. GEORGE II.

all represented to be, the said infection, but stance from the infected gdom. This order was annuery, as found to be

a general court of the company, came on the the proposals laid before rectors, when, after many : question for adjourning chairman, but was carried after which, another ques- agreeing with the opinion of directors, (for reducing ording to the resolution commons, on some condi- heir bond debt) and was firmative : whereupon a emanded by nine gentle- to ; to begin on Jan. 3. rived with dispatches from e earl of Albemarle, conte of the most Christian he governor of Martinico, : evacuation of the islands Vincent, Dominico and To- luplucac, together with the part of his Majesty to Barbadoes, was dispatched by the Jamaica sloop of

and Peggy (arrived in the lar, which place she left S.) was an account, that re made up with the court matters had like to have ies, but that no hostilities except the gross insult ambassador and his atten- the English now carry on trade at Tangiers, Saltee,

Liverpool and Chester men- distemper among the cattle in the neighbourhood of s, and that it had broke rent places within twelve ol, and within two miles ll as in different parts of

Majesty went to the House ve the royal assent to the 31. in the pound, for the

re reducing the several an- cent. per annum, to the fe- rest therein mentioned ; turalization bills.

At a court martial on board his Majesty's yacht the *Charlotte*, at Deptford, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 20th days of December, 1749 : present, William Rowley, esq. rear-admiral of Great Britain, and admiral of the white Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, president ; Sir Edward Hawke, vice-admiral of the blue ; Hon. John Forbes, esq. rear-admiral of the white.

The court, pursuant to an order from the right hon. the lords of the Admiralty to William Rowley, esq. dated the 1st inst. proceeded to enquire into the conduct and behaviour of Charles Knowles, esq. a rear-admiral of his Majesty's fleet, in, and relating to, an action which happened on Oct. 1, 1748, between a British Squadron under his command, and a Squadron of Spain ; and having heard the witnesses, as well for the crown as the prisoner, and also what the prisoner had to say in his defence, and thoroughly considered the same, the court did unanimously agree, That it then appeared that Mr. Knowles, by forming the line to the northward, upon seeing the enemy in the morning, acted properly, and like an officer ; but, while he was standing for the enemy, he might, by a different disposition of his Squadron, have begun the attack with six ships as early in the day as four of them were engaged ; and that, therefore, by his neglecting to do so, he gave the enemy a manifest advantage ; but in the situation the Squadron was at the time the *Tilbury* returned the enemy's fire, the Rear-admiral seemed to have acted properly in making the signal for battle, and beginning the engagement then as he did ; that it appeared the *Cornwall* continued in close and smart action better than an hour, and that Mr. Knowles remained on board her, with his flag, after she was disabled from continuing the action, though he might, upon her being disabled, have shifted his flag on board another ship ; and the court were unanimously of opinion, that he ought to have done so, in order to have conducted and directed, during the whole action, the motions of the Squadron entrusted to his care and conduct ; but as it appeared that Mr. Knowles expressed great earnestness and zeal to get into action, and, while the *Cornwall* was engaged, shewed great personal courage : therefore, the court did unanimously think, that his not removing his flag arose from mistake, and not from backwardness to bring his person into action ; and upon consideration of Mr. Knowles's

Knox's whole conduct relating to the action, the court did unanimously agree, that he fell under part of the 14th article of the articles of war, namely, the word Negligence, and no other, and also under the 23d article. And the court did therefore unanimously adjudge, That he should be reprimanded, for not bringing up the Squadron in closer order than he did, and not beginning the attack with as great force as he might have done, and also for not shifting his flag upon the *Cornwall's* being disabled. And he was reprimanded accordingly.

C. Fearn, judge advocate,
William Rowley, Edward Hawke,
John Forbes, Merrick de L'Angle,
Thomas Sturton, William Parry,
Richard Haddock, Matthew Buckle.

Soon after the beginning of this month, his Catholic majesty went to see the new road, which he had caused to be made at a vast expence, in order to establish an easy communication between the two *Castiles*. This road begins at the city of *Guadarama*; its length from thence to the top of the mountain, which separates the two *Castiles*, is 5430 fathoms, and 2970 from the summit of that mountain to the neighbourhood of *Espanada* in Old *Castile*. It has upon it 283 aqueducts, and seven bridges of very fine architecture. The work was looked upon as a master-piece of art, and was begun and finished since the month of *July*, last, under the direction of the marquis d'*Espanada*; from whence it may be concluded, that none of the under managers had salaries which were to cease when the work was completed.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, with-
in the bills of mortality, from December,
13, 1748, to December 12, 1749.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7288	Males	12663
Females	6972	Females	12853
In all	14260	In all	25516
Increased in the burials this year 3647.			
Whereof have died			
Under two years of age	—	—	8504
Between two and five	—	—	2028
Five and ten	—	—	794
Ten and twenty	—	—	719
Twenty and thirty	—	—	2191
Thirty and forty	—	—	2755
Forty and fifty	—	—	2855
Fifty and sixty	—	—	2113

Sixty and seventy	—	1691
Seventy and eighty	—	1155
Eighty and ninety	—	533
Ninety and a hundred	—	68
A hundred	—	1
A hundred and one	—	2
A hundred and two	—	1
A hundred and four	—	3
A hundred and five	—	3
A hundred and six	—	1
A hundred and twelve	—	1

A general bill of all the Christenings, Mar-
riages, Deaths, and Foundling Children,
in the city and suburbs of Paris, for the
year 1749.

	Christen.			Deaths.			Found.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Cou.	Ma.	Fe.	Ma.	Fe.	Ma.	Fe.
Jan.	365	759	442	696	674	157	144		
Feb.	823	789	605	688	604	171	141		
March	896	904	36	828	720	192	208		
April	794	749	329	912	813	151	152		
May	836	847	396	883	762	182	152		
June	810	751	335	745	676	156	163		
July	836	706	449	860	708	154	134		
Aug.	809	783	306	803	668	156	166		
Sept.	823	769	419	820	743	163	147		
Oct.	782	788	370	821	682	172	245		
Nov.	804	763	549	787	746	147	150		
Dec.	741	731	27	929	847	142	105		

9819 9339 4263 9772 8643 1923 1852

Total	19158	4263	18607	3775
In 1748	17907	4003	19529	3429

Diff. in 49 1251m. 260 m. 920 less 346 m.

Christenings in 1749 exceed the burials 551.
Dead in religious houses, men 63, wom. 87.
Protestants buried in unconsecrated ground,
Men 23, women 12.

Foreign protestants, men 6, woman 1.
By comparing this account, which is kept with great exactness, and omits no rank or profession, with the *London* yearly bill, which has only those christened and buried, according to the rites of the church of *England*, and yet far exceeds this, in the burials, the great question concerning the magnitude of these two capitals may be easily determined.

The <i>London</i> burials last year	25510
Those of <i>Paris</i> (as above)	18607

Difference 6903

A STATE

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament,
from December 31, 1748, and December 31, 1749.

EXCHEQUER.

	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1744.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1747 and Dec. 31, 1748.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the national debt on 31, 1745.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company	£. s. d. 1836275 17 10½		£.	£. s. 1836275 17
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 0 0			108100 0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	98347 8 2½		2533 6 8	95814 1
Ditto on plate act, 6 Geo. I. Regis	312000 0 0			312000 0
Ditto for Nevil and St. Christopher's debentures, at 3l. per cent. per an.	37821 5 1½			37821
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000 0 0			400000 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000 0 0			600000 0
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000 0 0			300000 0
Duties on salt continued 1741	427050 0 0	188650		238400 0
Ditto further continued 1745	1000000 0 0			1000000 0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills exchanged	2200 0 0			2200 0
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.				
By two acts of parliament 9 W. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne	3200000 0 0			3200000 0
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744 charged on the surplus of the addit. duties on low wines, &c.	1000000 0 0			1000000 0
BANK OF ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0			3200000 0
For cancelling Exc. bills, 3 Geo. I.	500000 0 0			500000 0
Purchased of the S. S. company	4000000 0 0			4000000 0
Excheq. bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600 0 0			499600 0
Annuities at 4l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c, since Lady-day 1719	1750000 0 0			1750000 0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 0 0			1250000 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000 0 0			800000 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000 0 0			800000 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, &c.	1800000 0 0			1800000 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto	1800000 0 0			1800000 0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-day, 1745	2000000 0 0			2000000 0
Ditto at 4l. 1746, charged on duties on glass and addit. duties on spirit. liquors since Lady-day, 1746	3000000 0 0			3000000 0
Carried over	£. 30722394 11 2½		191183 6 8	30530211

Anno 1749. GEORGE II.

51

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1747.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1747 and Dec. 31, 1748.	Paid off within that time.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1748.
	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.
Brought over	30722394 11 2½			30530211 4 6½
c. 1746, charged on licenses for re-ritous liq. since			191183 6 8	
— — — — —	986800 0 0			986800 0 0
c. for lot. 1747, on duties on				
c. — — — — —	1000000 0 0			1000000 0 0
c. 1747, charged on houses, &c.				
c. for lot. & ann. charged on addi-ity on poundage, Mar. 1, 1747	4400000 0 0			4400000 0 0
per cent. 1759, the sinking fund	6930000 0 0			6930000 0 0
& A Company.		3072472 10		3072472 0 10
stock and ann.				
— — — — —	27302203 5 6½			27302203 5 6½
	£. 71340397 16 9½	3072472 10	191183 6 8	74221686 10 11½

um, The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but was now reduced by lives fallen to and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added money was advanced for the same.

tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, 0,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c. nor the 1 last year and charged on the next supplies to be then after granted in Parliament.

NT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1749, and to the what Debts was contracted before December 25, 1716, the said Fund has been

£. s. d.	Per Contra Cr.
er to cash	By money issued between Dec. 31, 1748, and
king fund	Dec. 31, 1749.
r 31, 1748	In full of 1,000,000l. £. s. d.
uce of the	for service of the year 1748 222474 8 4
id, between	In part of 1,000,000l. for
31, 1748,	service of the year 1749 849246 0 1½
mber 31,	To pay the ann. at 3 per c.
	on 600,000l. granted
	1736, for one year, at
	Christmas 1749 — — — 18000 0 0
	To pay the annuities at 3
	per cent. on 300,000l.
	granted anno 1738, for
	one year, due at Michael-
	mas 1749 — — — 9000 0 0
	To the usher of the receipt
	of Exchequer for neces-
	saries delivered for the
	service of the said an-
	nuities — — — 109 10 4½
£. s. d.	
231 18 4½	
470 19 10½	1337686 19 6½
384 1 4	
Carried over £. 1437828 9 0½	Carried over £. 1098829 18 9

Dr.	£. s. d.	Per Contra Cr.	£. s. d.
Brought over	1437828 9 0½	Brought over	1098829 18 9½
		To pay annuities at 3 per cent. on 800,000 <i>l.</i> granted 1742, for 1 year, due at <i>Christmas</i> 1749 —	24450 0 0
		To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt further continued 1745, for 12 months interest, due at <i>Mic.</i> 1749	35000 0 0
		To make good the deficiency of annuities granted 1720, on the plate-act at <i>Lady-day</i> 1749	5443 4 8½
		To make good the deficiency of the lottery ann. 1731, at <i>Christmas</i> 1748	5183 17 8
		To the bank of <i>England</i> , to make good the premiums for circulating <i>Exch.</i> bills charged on duties on sweets, granted 1737, to <i>July</i> 24, 1749	13361 10 1
		To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on licences for retailing <i>spt.</i> liquors at <i>Lady-day</i> 1749,	5724 3 9
		To make good deficiency of the duties on glass, and additional duties on spirituous liquors since <i>Lady-day</i> 1746, at <i>Midsummer</i> 1749 —	21564 2 10½
		To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on all wines imported since <i>Lady-day</i> 1745, at <i>Midsummer</i> 1749 —	7196 4 5½
		To pay annuities at 4 <i>l.</i> per cent. anno 1749, for half a year to <i>Michaelmas</i> , 1749 —	61449 8 9½
			1278202 11 2
		Balance in cash <i>Dec.</i> 31, 1749	159625 17 10½
		£. 1437828 9 0½	

Sheriff

iffs appointed for the year ensuing.

John Allett, esq.
 fire, Thomas Cave, esq.
 bamshire, Alex. Townshend, esq.
 and, Sir Richard Hilton, bart.
 James Croxton, esq.
 Hunt. Best Pearce, esq.
 fire, Dennis Rolfe, esq.
 fire, Azariah Pinney, esq.
 fire, John Rotherham, esq.
 Sir John Terril, bart.
 fire, Henry Toy Bridgeman, esq.
 fire, John Cheshyre, esq.
 fire, Thomas Legge, esq.
 Richard Merry, esq.
 fire, Thomas Babington, esq.
 fire, Sir John de la Fountain Tyr-
 hitt, bart.
 vthshire, Philip Fisher, esq.
 mberland, William Carr, esq.
 mptonshire, Haver Sparks, esq.
 Leonard Mapes, esq.
 bamshire, William Westcombe, esq.
 fire, John Coker, esq.
 fire, Robert Hotchkin, esq.
 fire, William Lutwiche, esq.
 fire, Henry William Portman, esq.
 fire, Edward Busby, esq.
 Robert Oneby, esq.
 mpton, Richard Taunton, esq.
 Jacob Tonson, esq.
 Peckham Williams, esq.
 ickshire, Paul Banc, esq.
 ertshire, Humphrey Low, esq.
 fire, James Barlet, esq.
 fire, Sir William Pennymann, bart.

For South Wales.

ockshire, John Prince, esq.
 rtenshire, Richard Davies, esq.
 ashire, John Morgan, esq.
 rganshire, Richard Jenkins, esq.
 okeshire, Sparks Martin, esq.
 rshire, Hugh Gough, esq.

For North Wales.

ey, Charles Allanson, esq.
 rowshire, Owen Holland, esq.
 bshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
 fire, Ellis Yonge, esq.
 eibshire, William Wynne, esq.
 meryshire, Bagot Read, esq.

19-50, Jan. 4. The market was
 d at May fair, for all sorts of cattle, as
 itfield.

v. 8. Was felt at Rome a violent
 of an earthquake, which did no da-
 ; it was soon followed by a less : but
 u, III.

at *Frescati*, *Albano* and *Tivoli*, on the same
 and following nights, they had more and
 violent shocks, yet with little damage.

The count *de Carvajal* and the *marquis*
de la Ensenada having disagreed about the
 negociation with *Mr. Keene*, the latter in-
 sisted that conditions too advantageous were
 offered to *Great Britain*, and consequently
 prejudicial to the trade of *Spain* : but count
de Carvajal carried it with the King, in fa-
 vour of these conditions, which were the
 same with those of the treaty of *Seville*, in
 relation to seizures of illegal traders in the
American Spanish ports. The *Spanish* de-
 mand for duties on negroes, which in the
 year 1739 they reckoned at 68,000*l.* was to
 be set against that of the *Sou'b Sea* company,
 exclusive of the 95,000*l.* formerly agreed on.

Jan. 12. A petition, signed by a great
 number of gentlemen, was presented to the
 House of Commons, for an act to build a
 bridge over the *Thames* at *Hampton-court*.

Came an account that some *English* ves-
 sels were taken off *Porto Bello* by some *Span-
 ish guarda costas*.

Jan. 15. A new fish market for *West-
 minster* was opened near *Cannon-row*, on one
side Bridge-street, for the temporary use
 thereof, till the ground allotted by *Parlia-
 ment* could be spared from the works of
Westminster bridge.

Jan. 16. Great disorders and some skir-
 mishes happened between the woolcombers
 and weavers of *Treriton* in *Devon*, on ac-
 count of the merchants introducing *Irish*
 worsted : the magistrates read the riot act,
 which not proving effectual, the military
 power was called in, which prevented fur-
 ther mischief ; but the woolcombers refus-
 ing to work, a stop was put to all trade.

Jan. 17. The ceremony of consecrating
 the water, in memory of *Christ's* baptism,
 was performed at *Petersburgh*, according to
 the custom of the *Greek* church, in the
 following manner : about nine in the morn-
 ing, nine regiments of infantry, drawn
 from the neighbouring garrisons, with the
 three regiments of foot-guards, in all
 17,500 men, were drawn up over against
 the palace, from whence, after they had
 performed their exercises, they marched to
 the place appointed for performing the ce-
 remony, which they inclosed, by forming
 a great hollow square. Three pavilions
 were erected on the ice upon the edge of the
 great *Neva*, richly carved and gilded with-
 out, and curiously ornamented with rich
 tapestry within ; the largest of them, which
 represented the river *Jordan*, was surround-

ed with rails; in the middle of which, they cut a hole in the ice, and placed therein a large tub, filled with the water which was to be consecrated: about eleven the procession began, which was composed of monks and friars of the different religious orders, singing spiritual hymns, the archbishop of *Novogrod* walking in the middle; they were preceded by four priests, carrying the banners, and followed by the rest of the clergy, some carrying relics, and others the images of saints. When the procession was come to the place, they began the ceremony by singing a mass, after which the Archbishop consecrated the water, by touching it with a large gold cross, which he held in his hand, and saying some prayers. Which being ended, they brought the banners, and relics, the images of a great number of saints, the colours of regiments, many children and diseased persons, to whom the Archbishop gave the benediction, sprinkling them with the blessed water; and the ceremony ended with a triple discharge of all the musquetry, and of the cannon of the citadel.

Jan. 23. A prodigious fire happened at *Constantinople*, which began at ten at night, near the water side, and continued towards *Solimanis* till twelve the next day, and consumed near one eighth part of that city; others reckoned ten or 12,000 houses.

Another fire consumed the rich palace of the *Mufti* and thirty houses.

Jan. 30. Several persons of distinction having been, within a few days, robbed in the streets, it was thought necessary to republish, in the *Gazette* of this day, his Majesty's proclamation of 1701. for taking any robber, &c. in the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or within five miles of the same, with a promise of pardon to impeachers.

Jan. 31. A packet boat was again appointed for carrying letters and passengers between *Falmouth* and the *Groynes*, as before the late war with *Spain*.

The earl of *Albemarle* having complained to the *French* court of the almanac, entitled, *An historical Calendar for the Year 1750*, in which the author, speaking of the *Stuart* family, and of prince *Charles Edward* in particular, makes use of certain titles and expressions, which his excellency judged his court could not but resent. No sooner was his complaint exhibited, than the work was suppressed by the King's command, and the author sent to the *Basile*. A charge was given, at the

same time, to the licensers of the press, to take special care not to suffer any thing to be printed which may give offence to the powers with whom *France* is at peace.

William Shirley, esq. was appointed governor of the province of *Massachusetts-bay* in *New England*.

Commissaries were likewise appointed to settle and determine with the commissaries of his most Christian majesty, the points remaining to be adjusted between the two crowns in *America*, as well as all prizes taken at sea, since hostilities should have ceased, according to the preliminary articles.

Sir *John Strange*, appointed master of the Rolls, and sworn of the privy-council.

The King was pleased to order a *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of *Litchfield*, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, void by the death of Dr. *Richard Smallbrooke*, and recommending to them *Frederick Cornwallis*, D. D. chaplain to his Majesty, and prebendary of *Windsor*, to be elected bishop thereof.

Feb. 8. Between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon an earthquake was felt in *London* and *Westminster*; the councillors in the courts of King's-bench and Chancery in Westminster-hall were so alarmed, that they expected the building to fall; and in the new buildings about *Grosvenor-square* people ran out of their houses, the chairs shaking, and the pewter rattling on the shelves; a slaughterhouse with a haystack over it, was thrown down in *Southwark*, a chimney in *Leadenhall-street*, and another in *Billiter-square*, several chimneys and part of a house near *Horshydwan*.

The shock was also felt at *Deptford*, *Greenwich*, *Gravesend*, *Dagenam*, and *Paynesbridge*, between *Ramford* and *Brentwood*, at *Coopersale*, *Epping*, *Woodford*, *Walthamstow*, *Hertford*, *Highgate*, *Finchley*, not at *Barnet*; just perceived at *Richmond* in *Surry*, *Bromley*, in *Kent*, not at *Deal*, or *Canterbury*: at *Colais*, and in *Italy*.

About five o'clock, there was at *Bright* a violent storm of wind at S. W. that the houses in general were very much shaken, as were also several people in their beds, as if an earthquake had happened. A great many houses received damage by the fall of chimnies, as well as by the impetuosity of the extreme forcing blast, which carried off part of their coverings. Several sheets of lead were blown from St. *Nicholas* church, which fell on the house adjoining. A chimney in *George's Street*, without

without *Lowford's Gate*, beat down the roof, cieling, and beam of a house, where a man and his wife were in bed, who were buried in the ruins near an hour before their cries could make any one sensible of their misfortune. The poor woman was the first they took out; but the man was so much pressed with the beam, and the weight upon it, which lay on his belly and thigh, that a carpenter was obliged to saw the beam in two before he could be released. The country, for a large extent round, also felt the effects of this storm, where several houses were laid waste, and a great many trees blown down. This storm was intermixed with heavy showers of hail and rain.

Feb. 11. At *Newport, Monmouthshire*, were such violent storms of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, that in the moors near the seat of — *Vaughan*, esq. some hundreds of tame and wild ducks, geese, and widgeons, were killed.

Feb. 12. Orders were given for getting sixty five men of war, on board one of which lord *Anson* was to hoist his flag, to convoy his Majesty.

Feb. 17. The King was pleased to appoint his grace *Charles* duke of *Richmond*, lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces, to be colonel of his Majesty's royal regiment of horse-guards; and likewise to be captain of a troop in the said regiment, in the room of *Algernon Seymour*, duke of *Somerset*, deceased.

Sir *Andrew Agnew*, baronet, to be governor of *Tinmouth* castle, in *Northumberland*, in the room of the said duke of *Somerset*.

Feb. 23. An *Aurora Borealis* appeared at *Cork*, about seven in the evening, and lasted about an hour; it extended from east to west over the head of the city, and moved very slowly, in a compact body, from north to south, and was tinged with so deep a scarlet, that it looked as if the city was in flames. The tide there swelled to such a prodigious height, that all the streets were under water. In the houses on *Dunsmore* marsh the water was four feet deep, and three in the middle of the city. The damage to the merchants was incredible. At *Carrichfergus*, the key was almost levelled, and several houses, and part of the town wall, washed down.

Feb. 24. His Majesty was pleased to appoint *William Mildmay*, esq. one of the commissioners for settling and determining the points to be adjusted between the crowns

of *England* and *France* in *America*, to be also commissary for settling the accounts relating to the ransom and exchange of prisoners taken during the late war, upon the foot of the convention signed at *Frankfort* upon the *Mayne*, July 18, 1743.

Feb. 27. The *London* assurance company agreed to subscribe all the four per cent. annuities.

A general court of the bank of *England* was held at Merchant-taylor's Hall, to take into further consideration the proposals made by Parliament relating to the reduction of the interest of the national debt; and the opinion of the court of directors being called for, the governor declared they thought it for the interest of the proprietors to accept the said proposals; and upon the question being put, that the company do accept the same, it was by a very great majority carried in the affirmative.

Sum subscribed, to this day inclusive.

At the South Sea house	12,889,590	0	2
At the bank	22,864,217	0	6
The bank company near	8,460,000	0	0

£. 34,213,807 8 8

Feb. 28. Six millions more were subscribed on this day; the books were open from six in the morning till twelve at night.

They had so great a take of herrings at *Anstruther*, that some small boats brought 4000 each. At *Bute*, a small island in the mouth of the firth of *Clyde*, the value of herrings taken this season, amounted to above 1500l. sterling.

Between nine and ten at night, was seen at *Salisbury*, an extraordinary phenomenon, being a very luminous collection of vapours, that formed an irregular arch, like rock work, and extended cross the horizon, waving like flames issuing from fire. After a short continuance, it disappeared at once, the sky being very clear, and more enlightened than by the stars only.

Prince *Heraclius*, son of *Terberi Mirza*, sovereign of *Georgia*, having marched at the head of 80,000 men to the assistance of *Shah Dour*, defeated five of the *Persian* princes or grandees that were in arms against the said *Shah*: by which victory he became master of the crown, mantle, and other regalia, and kept them very respectfully in a chest, which had been sealed up by some of the *Persian* princes that attended him in that expedition: and he declared he would deliver up the said regalia to whomsoever shall be acknowledged king, and remain

in peaceful possession of the *Persian* throne. The father of prince *Heraclius* was a vassal or tributary to the Grand Signior, and, lest the Porte should take umbrage, he transmitted to the bashaw of *Erzerum* a copy of the letters, whereby the *Shah* desired his assistance; but the government, instead of being displeased, wished him success, as it was their interest that the troubles in *Persia* should continue, that they might be at liberty to attend the affairs of *Europe*.

An earthquake at *Philippoli*, one of the best cities in *Romania*, almost swallowed up the place and destroyed 4000 persons; and most of the towns and villages in the neighbourhood were demolished by the violent and repeated shocks, or laid under water by the overflowing of the river *Mavrisa*.

At night on the 5th a fire broke out in the electoral palace at *Munich*, which, in a few hours, consumed the greatest part of that superb edifice (esteemed by architects the most regular and beautiful piece in *Europe*) together with its rich furniture, fine paintings, and other valuable effects; many persons belonging to the court perished in the flames, amongst them the countess *de Wolfskell*, maid of honour to the electress, who, with her consort, very narrowly escaped.

Grants for the year 1750.

For guards and garrisons in <i>Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey</i> —	£. 628230
For ditto in the plantations, <i>Minorca, Gibraltar, Nova- Scotia, Newfoundland, and Providence</i> —	236420
To the duke of <i>Brunswick- Wolfenbuttle</i> —	29993
To the elector of <i>Mentz</i> —	8620
To the elector of <i>Bavaria</i> —	22372
For extra land forces incurred in 1749 —	65481
To out pensioners of <i>Cbelsea college</i> —	49848
To the two troops of horse guards, one regiment of horse, and superannuated gentlemen —	5117
To reduced officers of land forces and marines —	67000
Towards naval service —	1011521
Towards support of <i>Green- wich</i> hospital —	10000
To support office of ordnance	144709

To the pensions of officers widows, &c. as the king shall direct —	£. 3374
For services during the war in <i>North America</i> —	122246
Charges of settling <i>Nova Scotia</i> —	36476
For maintaining ditto —	39778
For <i>Westminster</i> bridge —	8000
For settling the colony of <i>Georgia</i> —	3304
For support of <i>British</i> forts in <i>Africa</i> —	10000
To pay the like sum charged on aids raised after <i>Septem- ber 29, 1749</i> —	1000000
To make good deficiency of half subsidy of tonnage and poundage —	94655
To make good deficiencies of stamp duties —	5183
To make good deficiencies of sweet wines —	13361
To make good interest due on the credit of the salt duties —	35000
To make good additional du- ties on wine, at <i>Midsum- mer, 1749</i> —	7196
To make good deficiencies of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors —	5724
To make good deficiencies of duties on glass and spiri- tuous liquors, at <i>Midsum- mer, 1749</i> —	21564
Ditto <i>Christmas</i> —	39631
To made good deficiencies of grants for 1749 —	275736

March 8. This morning, at half an hour after five o'clock, the town was again alarmed with another shock of an earthquake, generally allowed to be more violent, and of longer continuance than that felt this day month; great numbers of people were awaked from their sleep merely by its violences; which, however, did no other mischief than throwing down several chimnies, and damaging some houses. The shock was so great in some parts, that the people ran from their houses and beds almost naked. In the high grounds by *Grosvenor-square*, &c. it was felt more than in other parts, the brasses and pewter of several kitchens being thrown down, and to some distance from the shelves. In *St. James's park*, and all the open places, the ground moved very perceptibly, and the noise seemed to break three times. About five

five o'clock, was a continual, though confused lightning, till within a minute or two of the shock being felt. A lady in *Piccadilly*, a curious collector of old china, who had piled it on stands, had it flung down and broke; and a great china shop in *St. James's-street* had the like accident: bells in several steeples were struck by the chime hammers; and great stones fell from the new towers of *Westminster-abbey*. A maid servant in *Charterhouse-square* was thrown out of bed by the shock, and broke her arm. The dogs were sensible of it; and some of them howled in an uncommon manner, and fish jumped half a yard above water.

The shock was felt at *Chestnut, Hertford, Ware, Coptshall*, near (not at) *Epping*, and *Bethnabam in Kent*.

March 13. Seventy thousand *Russians* were to be very soon encamped in the conquered provinces, in three different corps, each commanded by a general officer, subordinate to the command in chief of field marshal count *de Lacy*. By a very exact account which was published of all the forces which the empire could furnish in case of need, it appeared they would amount to 300,000 men, including the irregulars, of which it is to be observed, that the kans or chiefs that command them were obliged to double their number in a certain time.

March 14. The King went to the House of Peers, and passed the following bills:

The bill for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1750.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The bill for repealing the duties now payable upon china, and raw silk, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

The bill to render prosecutions for perjury and subordination of perjury more easy and effectual.

The bill for clearing, deepening, repairing, maintaining, and improving the harbour and piers of great *Yarmouth*; and for deepening and making more navigable the several rivers emptying themselves into the said haven; and also for preserving ships wintering therein, from accidents by fire.

And to several private bills.

March 16. *Charles Fitzgerald*, who calls himself earl of *Desmond*, was committed to Newgate for enlisting men into the service of the *French* king, which was

made felony without benefit of clergy by the statute 9 *Geo. II.* He was in the late rebellion, and pardoned. Six other persons, *Irisb*, were committed to the same place for the like crime.

March 18. At *Portsmouth* town and common, about six in the evening, was heard a great noise in the air, like firing of guns on a rejoicing day, and at the same time was felt a great trembling of the earth; but the shock was more violent in the *Isle of Wight*; the same was also felt, though gently, at *Bath*.

Resolved, by the House of Commons, That any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, who now are, or hereafter may be, interested in, or entitled unto, such part of the national debt, incurred before *Michaelmas*, 1749, redeemable by law, which now carries an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, as hath not been subscribed, in pursuance of an act of this session, for reducing the several annuities which carry interest after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, to the rates there mentioned, and who do, on or before the 30th of *May* next, subscribe their names, or signify their consent, to accept of an interest of 3*l.* per cent. per annum, to commence from the 25th of *December*, 1755, subject to the same provisions, notices, and clauses of redemption, which their respective four per cents are now liable to, shall, in lieu of their present interest, be entitled unto, and receive an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, until the 25th of *December*, 1750, and thence an interest of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum, until the 25th of *December*, 1755; and that no part of the same shall be liable to be redeemed, until after the said 25th of *December*, 1755.

Resolved, that such part of the national debt, incurred before *Michaelmas*, 1749, redeemable by law, which now carries an interest of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, and which shall not be subscribed on or before the 30th of *May* next, be redeemed and paid off.

Wednesday, March 21.

Ordered, by the House of Commons, that Mr. Speaker do give notice that such of the following annuities as are not subscribed on or before the 30th of *May* next, are to be redeemed or paid off (agreeable to the clauses of redemption) to the days mentioned below, *viz.*

Exchequer annuities, bank annuities, 1748, *March* 25, 1751.

Bank

Bank annuities 1746, lottery 1747,
June 24, 1751.

Annuities 1747, ditto 1749, September
29, 1751.

These resolutions and orders were published at length in the *London Gazette*, as sufficient notice of the intended redemptions, and signed

Arthur Onslow, Speaker.

His Majesty was empowered to borrow money upon the sinking fund for the said purpose.

March 23. The House of Commons resolved to raise one million on annuities at three *per cent.* to be charged on the sinking fund, and to be raised by subscriptions, without a lottery, and to be appropriated to the payment of the million to the bank, which the government borrowed for circulating Exchequer bills. The subscribers to pay ten pounds *per cent.* on April 20; fifteen *per cent.* June 20; twenty-five *per cent.* August 18; twenty-five *per cent.* October 18; twenty-five *per cent.* December 18.

March 28. The subscription opened for a million at three *per cent.* was full the next day in the afternoon.

April 2. About ten at night was felt a smart shock of an earthquake at *Liverpool*; it extended near forty miles north and south, and about thirty leagues east and west; it was a vibratory motion, and continued about two or three seconds; a person apprehensive of what it was, went out to observe the air, and saw multitudes of blood-red rays converging from all parts of the heavens to one dark point, but no luminous body; this phenomenon disappeared in fifteen minutes.

April 4. The *Scotch* claims for the heretable jurisdictions, began paying at the Exchequer.

April 5. Incredible numbers of people, being under strong apprehensions that *London* and *Westminster* would be visited with another and more fatal earthquake, on this night, according to the predictions of a crazy life-guardman, and because it would be just four weeks from the last shock, as that was from the first, left their houses, and walked into the fields, or lay in boats all night; many people of fashion in the neighbouring villages sat in their coaches till day-break; others went to a greater distance, so that the roads were never more thronged, and lodgings were hardly to be procured at *Windsor*; so far, and even to their wit's end, had their superstitious

fears, or their guilty consciences, driven them.

His Majesty in council, declaring his intencion of going abroad, nominated the following regents:

Thomas lord archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Philip lord *Hardwick*, lord chancellor.

Lancel duke of *Dorset*, lord president.

John earl *Gower*, lord privy seal.

Charles duke of *Marlborough*, lord steward.

Charles duke of *Richmond*, master of the horse.

John duke of *Bedford*, secretary of state.

Archibald duke of *Argyle*.

John earl of *Sandwich*, first commissioner of the Admiralty.

William earl of *Harrington*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Henry Pelham, esq. first commissioner of the Treasury.

April 12. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and made the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I cannot put an end to this session of Parliament without returning you my hearty thanks for the zeal and dispatch, with which you have gone through the public business. Nothing could have afforded me more satisfaction, than the attention you have given to those essential points of our national interest, which I earnestly recommended to you at the opening of the session. And it is with the greatest pleasure I have now given my assent to these laws, which have been the result of your prudent deliberations, for advancing the public credit; for promoting the commerce and manufactures of this kingdom; and for encouraging the industry of my good subjects.

There has been so little alteration in the state of affairs abroad, since your meeting, that I have scarce any thing to add upon that head. My resolution to adhere strictly to the engagements I have entered into, and to do every thing in my power to preserve the peace, which has been so happily established, continues the same; and I have received the fullest assurances from all my allies, of their disposition to promote this great end. My sincere endeavours shall be exerted to cultivate and improve this good disposition, that my own kingdoms, as well as the rest of Europe, may long enjoy the happy fruits of the present tranquility.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you in a particular manner, for the supplies you have so readily granted me;

me; and for the public spirit you have shewn, in laying hold of the very first opportunity to reduce the interest of the national debt, without the least infringement of Parliamentary faith. The success which has already attended this wise measure, is a proof of the present credit of this kingdom; and has laid a sure foundation for the continuance of it; and cannot fail to add strength and reputation to my government, both at home and abroad.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I make no doubt but you will carry into your respective counties, the same good principles and affection which I have experienced from you here. Let it be your objects to promote peace and harmony; and to support and propagate religion, good manners, and good order, amongst my people; whose true and lasting happiness shall be my constant care after this."

At the same time he gave the royal assent to the following acts;

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of 900,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1750; and for applying certain surplus monies, remaining in the Exchequer, as part of the supply of the said year; and for the application of certain savings in the hands of the paymaster-general; and for obviating a doubt in an act of the fifth year of king George I. in respect to the payment of certain annuities thereby granted, for the improvement of fisheries and manufactures in Scotland; and for the further appropriating the supplies granted this session of Parliament; and for giving further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks and apprentices; and for transferring the bounties now payable upon the exportation of British sail cloth to the customs; and for enforcing the laws against the clandestine importation of soap, candles, and starch, into this kingdom.

An act for the more effectual punishing of persons convicted of seducing artificers in the manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland, out of the dominions of the crown of Great Britain, and to prevent the exportation of utensils made use of in the woollen and silk manufactures from Great Britain or Ireland into foreign parts; and

for the more easy and speedy determination of appeals allowed in certain cases by an act made in the last sessions of Parliament relating to persons employed in the several manufactures therein mentioned.

An act to continue several laws for the better regulating of pilots for the conducting of ships or vessels from Dover, Deal, and Isle of Thanet, upon the river of Thames and Medway; and for permitting rum or spirits of the British sugar plantations to be landed before the duties of excise are paid thereon; and to continue and amend an act for preventing frauds in the admeasurement of coals within the city and liberty of Westminster, and several parishes near thereunto; and to continue several laws for preventing exactions of occupiers of locks and weirs upon the river Thames westward, and for ascertaining the rates of water carriage upon the said river; and for the better regulation and government of seamen in the merchant's service; and also to amend so much of an act made in the first year of the reign of king George I. as relates to the better preservation of salmon in the river Ribble; and to regulate fees in trials at assizes and nisi prius upon records issuing out of the office of pleas of the court of Exchequer; and for the apprehending of persons in any county or place upon warrants granted by justices of the peace in any other county or place; and to repeal so much of an act, made in the twelfth year of the reign of king Charles II. as relates to the time during which the office of excise is to be kept open each day, and to appoint for how long time the same shall be kept open upon each day for the future; and to prevent the stealing or destroying of turnips; and to amend an act made in the second year of his present Majesty, for better regulating of attornies and solicitors.

An act to continue several laws for preventing the spreading of the distemper which now rages amongst the horned cattle, and for empowering his Majesty to prohibit the killing of cow calves.

This act continues former regulations, and is to be read in churches, every churchwarden being to provide a copy for the use of the parish.

An act for making more effectual seve-

* The penalty of 100*l.* for the first offence, is now made 500*l.* and for the second 1000*l.* and two years imprisonment. Captains of vessels taking tools or utensils to be exported to forfeit 100*l.* This act regulates also prosecutions against receivers of materials to pawn, from workmen.

ral acts of Parliament passed for cleansing and making navigable the channel from the hithe at *Colchester*, to *Wivenhoe* in the county of *Essex*; and for repairing and cleansing the streets and lanes of the town of *Colchester*.

An act for settling a stipend or maintenance upon the rector of the parish of *St. George the martyr*, in the borough of *Southwark*, in the county of *Surrey*, and his successors, in lieu of tythes.

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of 1,000,000*l.* to be raised by annuities at 3*l.* per cent. per annum, and charged on the sinking fund, transferrable at the Bank of *England*. This was subscribed in one day.

An act for giving further time to the proprietors of annuities, after the rate of 4*l.* per cent. per annum, to subscribe the same, in the manner, and upon the terms, therein mentioned; and for redeeming such of the said annuities as shall not be subscribed; and for empowering the *East India* company to raise certain sums by transferrable annuities. And there was subscribed on the 30th, at the Bank and *South Sea* house, 1,150,000*l.*

An act for making good a deficiency upon the revenue of the office of keeper or clerk of the hanaper, and for preventing any future deficiency therein to answer the public services provided for out of the same, and for augmenting the income, of the office of master or keeper of the Rolls, 120*l.* a year.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties upon such species of sail cloth as are therein mentioned, which shall be imported from *Ireland* into *Great Britain*, during the time therein limited.

An act for extending and improving the trade to *Africa*.

An act for the encouragement of the *British* white herring fishery.

An act for encouraging the growth and culture of raw silk in his Majesty's colonies or plantations in *America*.

An act for permitting raw silk, of the growth or product of *Persia*, purchased in *Russia*, to be imported into this kingdom from any port or place belonging to the empire of *Russia*.

An act to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from his Majesty's colonies in *America*, and to prevent the erection of any mill, or other engine, for sitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace

for making steel, in any of the said colonies.

The pig iron to be free of duty unto any part of *Great Britain*, but the bar iron only to the port of *London*, and within ten miles.

An act to explain part of an act passed in the twelfth and fourteenth years of the reign of king *Charles II.* for the uniformity of public prayers and administration of sacraments; and also part of an act, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, for the ministers of the church to be of sound religion.

This act provides that a minister, who through sickness or other lawful impediment cannot read the church articles, &c. within the two months prescribed by former acts, shall not incur deprivation, provided he reads them afterwards.

An act for preventing delays and expenses in the proceedings in the county court of *Middlesex*, and for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in the said county court.

An act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the Tower hamlets.

An act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the city and liberty of *Westminster*, and that part of the duchy of *Lancaster* which adjoineth thereto.

An act for assigning a place proper for holding a market in the city of *Westminster*, in lieu of the ancient market-place called the *Round Woolstaple*, and for regulating the said market.

An act for repairing and widening the roads leading from *Egremont* to *Dundee-bridge*, *Santon-bridge*, and *Salt-house*, in the county of *Cumberland*.

An act for repairing the road from the city of *York*, over *Skipbridge*, to *Borough-bridge*, in the county of *York*.

An act for repairing the roads leading from *Dunglass-bridge* to the town of *Haddington*, and from thence to *Ravensthorpe*, in the county of *Haddington*.

An act for making a better and more effectual provision for the relief of the poor, for the cleansing the streets, and for keeping a nightly watch within the parish of *St. Martin in the fields*, within the liberties of the city of *Westminster*.

An act for enlightning the open places, streets, lanes, passages, and courts, and for the better regulating the nightly watch within the parish of *St. John, Southwark*, in the county of *Surrey*.

An act for building a bridge across the river of *Thames* from *Hampton-court* in the county

iddlesex, to East-Moulsey in the
regy.

taking down several buildings,
the streets and market places,
Glocester;
enty-two private bills.

cer of the House of Commons
elegant and affecting speech, on
many useful bills. The Par-
lorogued to the 14th of June.

The King was pleased to
ad appoint Sir John Evelyn,
Westby, Richard Candler, Beau-
Samuel Mead, Gwyn Vaughan,
ms; and Edward Hooper, esqrs.
Stapylton, bailt. in the room
irfax, esq. deceased, to be his
nmmissioners of the customs in

ourable Robert Sawyer Herbert,
ointed by his Majesty lieute-
ounty of Wilts, in the room of
late earl of Pembroke, and also
um of the said county, in the
late duke of Somerset.

astice, esq. was appointed
man, in the room of William

Between four and five o'clock
g the King set out from St.
lartwich, to embark in the royal
t for Holland. He was attend-
rd Delavoor, and his master of
Hanover. Before his Majesty
was pleased to send a diamond
g, of considerable value, as a
royal favour, to the earl of
te ambassador to Russia.

An expreis was dispatched
for the immediate march of a
oons to Trwbridge, Bradford,
m, in order to curb the riotous
of the weavers and other wool-
turers in those parts.

India company came to an
imous resolution to subscribe
being the sum required by the
f the House of Commons re-
duction of the interest of the
st: resolved also, that as the
impowered by Parliament to
sufficient to pay off their bonds,
ters should have the preference;
purpose, such of them as shall
ir bonds to be marked before
f May next, should have three
at present, till Michaelmas,
terest is to be paid off; and
l bonds are to be given up, and

the proprietors of them will be entitled to
an annuity for one half of them carrying
four per cent. from Michaelmas to Christ-
mas; three and a half for five years after,
and then three per cent; for one fourth
more three per cent; and for the other
fourth an East India bond carrying three
per cent.

April 19. His Majesty, who landed at
Helvoetsluice the day before, passed through
Utrecht this morning between seven and
eight o'clock, and lay that night at Hol-
ten; he lay at Osnaburgh on Friday, and
reached Hanover on Saturday.

April 21. The lords justices met at the
Cockpit, and opened their commissions,
and appointed Richard Nevil Alenworth,
and Richard L'Eveson Gower, esqrs. their
secretaries.

A dreadful fire happened at Port Royal
in Jamaica, which burnt down near half
that town to the damage of above 100,000*l*.

April 26. The collection for the fons
of the clergy at Merchant Taylor's-hall,
where the feast was held this day, and at
the rehearsal of the music of St. Paul's the
Tuesday before, was 1072*l*.

The French in the East Indies made a
new Nabob, who in return, made them a
present of several towns, and a great ex-
tent of country; they got possession of fort
St. Thomas, and were grown so powerful
that the English settlements, in case of a
new war, were in danger of falling an easy
conquest.

At closing the books for taking in sub-
scriptions to the four per cent. annuities
on the 30th, conformable to the resolu-
tion of the House of Commons; there
remained unsubscribed old South Sea an-
nuities of 1,277,298*l*. 9*s*. 1*d*. ditto new
1,047,744*l*. 18*s*. 10*d*. Bank annuities
843,823*l*. 7*s*. 3*d*. Total 3,168,871*l*. 15*s*.
7*d*. and somewhat above 400,000*l*. of the
East India company's bonds unmarked; all
these sums were liable to be paid off.

The king was pleased to grant unto the
right honourable Oiber Lewis Windfar, earl
of Plymouth, the several offices of constable
of his Majesty castle of Flint, of keeper
of the gaol of the said castle, of comptroller
of the records within the counties of Chester
and Flint, and of comptroller of the pleas,
fines, and amerciaments of the county of
Caernarvon in North Wales.

The King was pleased to constitute and
appoint the right honourable Thomas lord
Archer to be *custos rotularum* of the county
of Flint.

May 1. An extraordinary phenomenon appeared in the sky at *Brecon*, in *South Wales*, between seven and eight o'clock, seen by many credible persons. It was three suns, the real and natural sun in the center, which was the brightest; the others, one on each side the center, opposite to each other, and imagined, by outward appearances, to be each of them equidistant from the center: they shone bright, but not so bright as the real sun, and of a deeper red, as were the clouds surrounding the two new suns. After having been seen for some time, they at last vanished on a sudden. They were what are called parheliions, or mock suns, occasioned by the reflection of the sun's rays in a hollow watry cloud.

May 13. This day about half an hour after twelve o'clock, her royal highness the princefs of *Wales* was safely delivered of a prince at *Leicester-house*, upon which occasion the guns in the *Park* and at the *Tower* were fired, and an express was immediately dispatched to *Hanover*, to acquaint his Majesty with the agreeable news.

May 22. The Lord Mayor, Sir *Samuel Pennant*, dying on *Sunday*, a court of hustings was held at *Guildhall* on this day, for the election of a new one for the remainder of the year; when *John Blachford*, esq. alderman of *Cripplegate-ward*, and *Francis Cockayne*, esq. alderman of *Cornhill-ward*, were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who elected the former. The next day, being sworn in at *Guildhall*, his lordship held a wardmote for the election of an alderman for *Bishopsgate-ward*, in the room of the late Lord Mayor; and on *Friday* following, he was sworn in at *Westminster*.

A gentleman attended the court of aldermen with a message from the right honourable the lord chief justice *Lee*, to acquaint them of the necessity of some new regulation to be made concerning the gaol of *Newgate*; or that it would be dangerous for persons to attend the business of the sessions at the *Old Bailey*. To the message was annexed a list of upwards of twenty persons that were at the last sessions, who had since died, as it was thought, by some infection from the stench of the prisoners, among whom were Sir *Samuel Pennant*, Sir *Daniel Lambert*, baron *Clarke*, Sir *Thomas Abney*, Mr. *Beardmore*, Mr. *Cox*, the under sheriff, Mr. *Sharplefs*, the clerk of the papers, counsellor *Burd*, counsellor *Orway*, deputy *Hunt*, Mr. *Mallet*, and several others

who died of malignant fevers and were at the last sessions.

May 25. Was launched a buse, called the *Carteret*, being the second built for the *British* white herring fishery; the first being launched on the 21st. The gentlemen with great difficulty procured a buse from *Holland*, upon the model of which these two were built; also thirty-two persons bred in the *Dutch* service, who were thoroughly expert in all the parts of the white herring fishery, as well in the taking as the curing the same. The nets were made at *Poplar*, upon the *Dutch* patterns; they were very curious, each set (which is called a fleet) being near a mile in length, and forty-eight feet in depth. There were eighteen foreigners, expert in the fishery, sent down to *Southampton*, to go on board two busses there sitting out for the society, under the care of *Richard Taunton*, esq. These busses went to the rendezvous of *September*, at *Cambelstown*, to fish on the north-west side of *Britain*.

June 8. Several waggon loads of money were brought to the Bank from on board the *Lark* man of war, arrived from *Jamaica*, on account of the *London* merchants.

Fourteen pirates were brought under a strong guard from *Portsmouth*, to be tried by a court of admiralty.

June 10. By a great storm of thunder and lightning much damage was done in *Kent*; near *Sittingbourn* seventeen sheep were killed, and a man walking in *Kennington-lane* was struck dead by the lightning, another at *Lambeth* was struck blind and deaf, and a drawer at the *Star* and *Garter* in *New Palace Yard* was dangerously burnt by the lightning; in *Abingdon Buildings, Westminster*, it split a stack of chimnies, and at the house of — *Davis*, esq. while the family were at tea in the back parlour, the windows were shattered to pieces in an instant, the shutters fell into the room, the tea furniture was broke to pieces, and the partitions all scorched.

June 12. A young lioness, a leopard, and several other curious animals, were brought as a present to the duke of *Cumberland*.

June 14. The Parliament was further prorogued to *August 30*.

June 17. This evening the new-born Prince was baptized by the name of *Fredrick William*: the ceremony was performed by the right reverend the lord bishop of *Oxford*. The sponsors were their royal highnesses prince *George* and the princefs *Aurora*.

Augusta, and prince *William of Saxe Gotha*, brother to her royal highness the princess of *Wales*, who was represented by the right honourable the lord *North* and *Guildford*.

William Alexander, esq. tallow-chandler, and *John Wallinger*, esq. painter-stainer, were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, gentlemen drank to by the late Sir *Samuel Pennant*.

A plot of ground was hired at *Chelsea*, to make a large building for the reception of 300 *Maravian* families of the *Lutheran* church, to carry on a manufacture there.

A pardon passed the great seal to *Simon Fraser*, esq. eldest lawful son of *Simon* late lord *Lewes*, for his accession to the late rebellion.

Another desolating fire happened at *Canstantemple*, which destroyed about 10,000 houses. Upon enquiry into the cause, it appeared to be the contrivance of some seditious people, who hoped it might bring on a revolution; or at least, that they might make a great booty by plunder. Of these 300 were apprehended on suspicion.

Another great fire having happened at *Moscow*, it was not permitted any longer to build houses all of wood.

June 27. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, had common council, waited on their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, when *Richard Adams*, esq. the recorder, read the city address of congratulation on the birth of prince *Frederick William*, as also on the recovery of the prince of *Wales*; to which his Royal Highness was pleased to make an answer, expressing his approbation of their address, and of his great regard for the city.

June 28. Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, prince *George*, and princess *Augusta*, went to the houses of several eminent weavers in *Spitalfields*, to see their looms, &c. and expressed great satisfaction at their curious manufactures, declaring their resolution of encouraging them.

At *Sydenham* in *Kent*, a whirlwind took up part of a haystack into the air, higher than the highest tree, and some of it was carried a mile from the place.

June 29. The lords regents heard with great satisfaction, that, on the complaints which the earl of *Albemarle* had orders to make to the *French* court, concerning the non-evacuation of the island of *Tobago*, St. *Lucia*, &c. a frigate was dispatched to the marquis de *Caylus*, governor of the *French Antille* islands, with orders to come over forthwith and give an account of his conduct;

and that this frigate likewise carried a very strict order to the officer, who remained in the room of the marquis de *Caylus*, to cause the said islands to be evacuated, if it be not done before the said frigate reach *Martinica*.

June 30. Sir *Edward Seymour*'s claim to the dukedom of *Somerset*, which had long been before Mr. Attorney General, received his approbation.

The public was amused with an account of *Hannah Snell*, the female soldier, who was born in the city of *Worcester*, in the year of our Lord 1723, and who took upon her the name of *James Gray*, made oath and said, that she had served his majesty king *George* as a soldier and sailor from the 27th of *November*, 1745, to the 9th day of this instant *June*, and entered herself as a marine in captain *Grubbs*'s company in colonel *Fraser*'s regiment, and went on board the *Swallow*, his Majesty's sloop of war, to the *East-Indies*, belonging to admiral *Boscawen*'s Squadron, where this deponent was present at the siege of *Pondicherry*, and all other sieges during that expedition, in which she received twelve wounds, some of which were dangerous; and was put into the hospital for the cure of the same, and returned into *England* in the *Eltham* man of war, captain *Lloyd* commander, without the least discovery of her sex. On the 24th, she presented a petition to his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, who put her on the King's list for a pension of 30*l.* a year for life.

Naubaniel Gundry, esq. member for *Dorchester*, was appointed judge of the common pleas, in room of — *Abney*, deceased.

Sydney Stafford Smythe, esq. member for *Greenstead*, baron of the Exchequer, in the room of — *Clarke*, deceased.

Charles Lempriere, esq. lieutenant bailiff, and first magistrate of *Jersey*; and

Philip Lempriere, esq. receiver general of the King's revenue of that island.

Earl of *Sandwich*, master of the brotherhood of the Trinity house.

Thomas Francis of *Lincoln's Inn*, esq. deputy solicitor of the treasury, in room of — *Wright*, deceased.

John Lawson, esq. — judge of *Whitchapel* court.

Henry Baynton, esq. — collector of customs for *Barnstable* port, in room of *Stedley Baynton*, resigned.

Mr. *J. Read*, accountant for the army, in room of

Mr. *George Jennings*, comptroller general in the same office.

The congregation *de propaganda fide*, at *Rome*, had advice from *China*, that the Emperor, who had manifested a tolerating spirit, having suddenly lost his wife and son, fell into a deep melancholy, which soon degenerated into a kind of inquietude and languor, and at last turned to rage and cruelty. His ministers fearing the effects on themselves, diverted the storm on the christians, charging them with holding correspondence prejudicial to his interest. On this accusation the old bishop of *Monica-fro*, who had thirty years governed the mission of the empire, was beheaded; four Dominicans and two Jesuits were strangled, and the most rigorous edicts ever made against the christians were revived; but the missionaries in *Pekin*, the capital, were spared on the supplication of some Jesuits acceptable to the Emperor for their useful skill in astronomy, painting, architecture, fortification and gunnery.

Ali Kouli Kan, who had taken the name of *Ibrahim Schab*, or king *Ibrahim*, of *Persia*, believed, that with the assistance of the *Aguans*, who had joined his party, he was able to crush the rebels who opposed him. Fully confiding in this belief, and in the measures he had taken, he set out from *Ispahan* with a numerous army, the principal *Kans* of the kingdom commanding under him. In the neighbourhood of *Casbin* he came up with the rebels, whom he attacked, and was entirely defeated by them, and himself made prisoner. The treatment which is generally practised amongst the *Persians*, by the conquerors, fell to the lot of the unhappy victim; for his eyes were immediately plucked out, and he was afterwards carried to a fortress, till it should be determined whether his life should be spared, or not. The heads of all the *Kans*, as well of those made prisoners as those killed in the combat, have been sent to *Ispahan*, in order to be exposed in the public place. The chief of the rebels had been proclaimed *Schab*, or King of *Persia*, and was on his march towards the capital, to make known his authority and take possession of the government.

July 2. Mr. Sewall fruiterer in *Newgate-Market*, and Mr. Bault, goldsmith in *Cheapside*, agreed with the committee of the city lands to farm *Newgate-Market*, on paying a fine of 700*l.* and 700*l.* per annum.—Mr. Papworth, grocer in *Colman-street*, farmed *Leadenball-Market*, for 1000*l.* per annum, and 1000*l.* fine.

Was celebrated at *Oxford* the solemnity of commemorating all the benefactions to the university, according to the institution of *Nathaniel lord Crewe*, bishop of *Durham*; the heads of houses, and doctors in the several faculties, to the number of upwards sixty, all in their scarlet robes, and among them the right hon. the earl of *Litchfield*, Sir *Edward Turner*, bart. *Thomas Rowney*, esq. &c. together with the professors that partake of lord *Crewe's* benefaction, were handsomely entertained at his own expence, in new-college hall. From thence about four o'clock, they went in procession through the east gate of the schools, along through the divinity schools, to the theatre. Upon their entering in, a piece of music was performed, which gave time for the doctors to take their seats, and for the orator to get into the rostrum, which was moved into the centre of the area. The vice-chancellor then declared the occasion of the solemnity; some letters from the chancellor were read, and an honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on the right hon. the earl of *Plymouth*. After which the orator delivered an oration on the subject of the day, of above an hour long, with much energy and propriety of speech and action: and the whole was concluded with an ode set to music by Dr. *Hays*, professor in that faculty. The theatre was quite full; a very handsome appearance of ladies; and the whole was conducted with great decorum.

July 7. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Charles Polhill*, *James Vernon*, *Robert Eyre*, *Horatio Townshend*, *William Burton*, *John Orlebar*, *Augustus Earle* and *David Papillon*, esqrs. together with *John Wyndham Bowyer*, esq. in room of *John Forde*, esq. to be his Majesty's commissioners for management and receipt of his Majesty's revenue of excise and other duties within *England*, *Wales*, and the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

Capt. *Cope*, formerly in the *East-India* service by sea, governor of *Calcutta* in the *East-Indies*, in the room of major *Howard*.

Henry Read and *Lancelot Harrison* obtained a grant of the office or place of comptroller of the petty customs in the port of *London*, and keeper of the seal called the coquet, during their natural lives, or the life of the survivor, in room of *Josiah Maddy*, and *Ralph Thorowgood*, both deceased.

July 9. The prince and princess of *Wales*, and lady *Augusta*, arrived at lord *Batburst's*, near *Cirencester*, and next day were

were presented with addresses from the magistrates and inhabitants, from the incorporated company of weavers, and from the wool-combers of the town of *Cirencester*, to which his Highness returned very obliging answers.

July 10. A petition was presented to the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen, signed by above 100 graziers, salesmen, and inhabitants in and near *Smithfield*, against erecting booths for exhibiting shows and entertainments there during *Barbolarum* fair, as not only annoying the graziers and salesmen, and disturbing the inhabitants in the exercise of their callings, but giving the profligate and abandoned of both sexes, opportunity to debauch the innocent, defraud the unwary, and endanger the public peace.

July 11. About five o'clock in the afternoon was a violent storm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail, by which the streets in *London* were soon overflowed, and many cellars filled with water, and above 4000l. damage done to the gardeners in and near *Southwark*: numbers of fish of all kinds were seen floating the next day in the river, and taken out dead; several hailstones measured above three inches about, but were of a flat form, so as to be more properly called ice cakes.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, and lady *Augusta*, eldest daughter of their Royal Highnesses, arrived at *Bath*, attended by the lords *Butburst*, *Middlesex*, *Bute*, and *Inchiquin*, and four or five gentlemen and ladies.

The mayor, aldermen, and common council of *Bath*, waited on their Royal Highnesses, to congratulate them on their arrival,

To which his Royal Highness returned the following answer;

"I and the Princess thank you for this mark of duty to the King, and regard for us; the city of *Bath* may always depend on my good wishes."

July 12. Were installed knights of the Garter at *Windsor*, by proxy, prince *George*, prince of *Hesse*, duke of *Saxe Gotha*, marriage of *Anspach*, and earl of *Albemarle*, then at *Paris*; in person, duke of *Leeds*, duke of *Bedford*, and earl of *Granville*.—earl of *Inchiquin* was proxy for prince *George*; the other proxies were Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Sir *Edward Fawcener*, Sir *Molton Lambart*, and Sir *Charles Eggleton*. The proxies dined without the habiliments of the order; the dinner consisted of above 100 dishes with a

grand dessert, and the knights gave a grand ball in the apartments in the castle, at their own expence; the old knights present, were the dukes of *Richmond*, *Marlborough*, and *Portland*.

The commissioners appointed to install the knights elect, being robed in their compleat habit of the order, met in the great chamber of the dean of *Windsor's* lodgings, where the officers of the order attended in their habits, and the knights elect came thither in their under habits, with their caps and feathers in their hands.

Such knights as were not named in the commission, were first conducted in their full habits to the chapel, preceded by the poor knights and prebends in their habits, and the officers of arms in their coats, who entered the choir with the usual reverences; and when such knights had taken their respective stalls, the poor knights and prebends returned and attended in the cloister, and the officers of arms in the dean's hall.

Then the procession began in the following order. Poor knights two and two; prebends two and two; officers of arms two and two; the elect knights two and two, having their caps and feathers in their hands, the junior going first. The officers of the order in their crimson satten mantles, the Register having on his right hand Garter king of arms, carrying the sovereign's commission, and Black rod on the left. The knights commissioners two and two, covered with their black caps and feathers, the juniors first; and thus proceeded into the north aisle of the chapel, the poor knights made a stand at a distance beyond the chapter-house door; the prebends did the same nearer to the chapter-house door; the officers of arms next to the chapter-house door.

The knight elect retired to a chair placed for that purpose behind the altar. The three officers of the order entered the chapter-house; after them the commissioners, who sat themselves at the side of the table, according to their seniority and form of the stalls in the chapel.

Garter, with reverence, presented the commission to the senior commissioner, who gave it to the Register to read; which being done, he presented the same to the lords commissioners, who redelivered the same to the Register to be entered.

Then Garter was sent to conduct the senior knight by election, from his chair to the chapter-house door, where he was received by the commissioners; Garter then proceeded

proceeded before them to that part of the table, where the ensigns of the knight elect were placed. Garter was then sent to bring in all the other knights elect or proxies, according to their seniorities, who were all singly introduced and received in the same manner.

Garter then presented the lords commissioners the surcoat of the senior knight elect, who invested him therewith; the Register reading this admonition: "Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the most noble order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for *Christ's* faith, the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy."

Then Garter presented the crimson velvet girdle to the lords commissioners, who buckled it on over the surcoat, then the hanger and sword, which they also girded on. The same was repeated to all the knights elected in their order; but the proxies were not invested. The knights elect continued in the chapter-house while the procession was made to the choir, and the hatchment of the deceased knights offered, as follows.

The poor knights entered first, and made their reverences all together in the middle of the choir, first to the altar, then to the sovereign's stall, and proceeded up as near as they could to the rails of the altar, placing themselves below each other on each side. The prebends followed making the like reverences, and standing all below the poor knights, excepting two who went to the altar. The officers of arms next entered, with the same reverences, and stand below the prebends on both sides. The officers of the order came next in the same manner, and stood before their own seat or form. The commissioners entered together make their reverences, and stood under their banners, before their respective stalls.

Garter went into the middle of the choir, where he made his reverences, and then repaired to the place where he before had ordered the hatchments to be laid on a stool, and took up the banner, which he held almost rolled up. The provincial kings then met, made their reverences, and passed down into the middle of the choir, repairing to the lords commissioners, with whom they join, and receiving the banner from Garter, made their reverences towards

the altar, and then to the sovereign's stall; and being preceded by the two kings of arms, carry the same, the point forward a little declining, to the first step of the altar, where they made the like reverences, and from thence went to the rails, where they made their reverences only to the altar, then kneeling delivered it to the two prebends, who placed it upright at the south end of the altar; the lords commissioners having made the same reverences as they did in their coming up, returned to their former places under their banners, being waited on by the said kings of arms, who returned to their former station. Then the two eldest heralds in like manner met, made their reverences, and repaired unto the lords commissioners, to whom Garter delivered the sword, the pommel or hilt upwards, which was in like manner carried up and offered, and the commissioners then returned as before. The two next heralds then met in the like manner, and repaired to the lords commissioners, to whom Garter delivered the helm and crest, which were offered in the same manner.

The knights then standing under their respective banners, returned to the chapter-house. The poor knights forthwith joined made their reverences, and went out of the choir two and two; the prebends the same; then the officers of arms, the officers of the order; the commissioners together, with the like reverences. Then the procession passed through the isle toward the chapter-house, where the poor knights made a stand, and divided themselves on both sides at a distance from the door; the prebends in like manner next them; the officers of arms nearest the door. The officers of the order entered the chapter-house before the lords commissioners.

Then the poor knights, prebends, and officers of arms, having ranged themselves, the procession was made again into the choir. The poor knights passed on into the chapel, made their reverences, and placed themselves on both sides, as before, near the altar. The prebends then entered with the same reverences, and went to their respective seats. The officers of arms stood next below the poor knights. The officers of the order followed, Garter in the middle, carrying on a cushion, the mantle, hood, great collar, *George*, and book of statutes, having the Register on his right hand carrying the *New Testament*, and the oath, fairly wrote on parchment, and Black rod on his left: they entered with the like
reverences

reverences, and proceeded towards the seat below the stall of the elected knight, where Garter placed the cushion with the ensigns on the desk; and the officers of the order stood below in the choir. The commissioners, having between them the knight elect, carrying his cap in his hand, entered, making the like reverences together; these went into the seat below, the senior commissioner entering first. Then one of the officers of the order holding the *New Testament* open, the knight elect placed his right hand thereon; and the Register having read the oath to him, he kissed the book. About this time two prebends were conducted to the altar by the vergers, to officiate. The commissioners and knight elect came out of the under seat, and the senior knight entered the appointed stall of the knight elect, who followed him, and the other commissioners entered also. Then the Register and Garter entered into the under seat, the Black rod continuing in his former place, where Garter presented to the commissioners the mantle, who invested the knight therewith, the Register, during the time, reading this admonition: "Receive this robe, &c." Garter then presented the hood to the commissioners, who put it over the knight's right shoulder, bringing the tickets athwart his breast, and tacking them under the belt. Then Garter presented to them the great collar and *Gorge*, which they fastened over the mantle and hood, upon the knight's shoulder, whilst the Register read the admonition: "Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of *Christ*, *St. George*, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse encounters, that having stoutly vanquished thy enemies both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Garter then presented the statute book, which the commissioners delivered to the knight, and the commissioners then placed the cap and feathers on his head, and sat him in his stall, whereon the officers of the order retired with the usual reverences, and stood before their seats. The knight being thus installed, rose up, made his reverences, first towards the altar, then to the Sovereign's stall; the commissioners then embraced him, congratulating him and descended. The commissioners being come down in the middle of the choir, made

their reverences: the officers of the order then made their reverences, and sat in their seats: the officers of arms in a body did the like, and came down towards the Sovereign's stall, placing themselves on both sides: lastly, the poor knights did the same, and retired towards their seats.

[When there are any other knights elect, they are severally installed in the same manner: but in case the same be done by proxy, he enters bare-headed, between the commissioners, and is conducted to the seat under the stall of his principal, where the Register gives him the oath, and then he is in the former method led into the stall, where the commissioners put the mantle over his left shoulder or arm, in such manner as the cross embroidered within the garter may be seen; and then the commissioners seat him in the stall, who forthwith rises up, makes his reverences to the altar, and to the Sovereign's stall, and then the commissioners embrace him, and congratulate him in the name of his principal.]

The installation being over, the knights, during divine service, with great ceremony, came to the rails, made only reverence towards the altar, and kneeling down, offered gold and silver into the basin held by two of the prebends.

When prayers were ended, there was a grand procession to the Castle, where all the knights dined.

The oath mentioned in this account is as follows: "You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of this most noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any statute of the said order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant to the law of Almighty God, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth. So help you God and his holy word."

July 13. The excessive heat of this and some preceding days so affected the fish in the *Thames*, that they gathered in shoals to the bank side, and buried themselves in the ooze and mud, and were easily taken in great quantities; loads of fish perished in the fens of *Cambridgeshire*, and one person lost 300*l*. by the death of jacks and pike.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, with the prince of *Augsburg*, and some of the nobility, went in wherries about five miles down the river from *Barb* to *Salford*, and dined in public under

under two tents, in a large mead, where abundance of country people resorted, and to whom his Highness gave several hog-heads of beer; a band of musicians attended the whole time.

July 14. Messrs. Boddicot, Scott, and Turner, were appointed the three commissioners in London for managing the African trade, according to an act of the last sessions, which laid open that trade under direction of nine commissioners, of whom the rest were three from Bristol, and three from Liverpool.

July 16. Arrived in town a person of note, in custody of a messenger from Scotland, for seditious practices, particularly for encouraging the use of the highland dress.

Was a terrible storm of thunder and lightning, by which the lead of several houses in Bishopgate-street was melted, and a turret on the top of a house shivered. In Cambridgehire and Huntingdonshire, it lasted with a heavy rain from nine in the morning till ten at night; a ball of fire fell on St. Ives' steeple, and split it about the middle, burnt a house, and damaged others. At Harleston field, near Northampton, nine sheep were killed; six miles from Coventry, a barn was burnt, and thirty sheep and three calves killed, and a shepherd was struck dead in Marton field, not far from them. At Worcester the storm began between ten and eleven the night before, and continued till near five the next morning, and was very terrifying.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, and lady Augusta, went from the seat of the right hon. lord Batburs, attended by his Lordship, and several other persons of distinction, to dine with Richard Cambridge, esq. at Witminster, near Gloucester.

July 17. At a court of hustings at Guildhall, Samuel Hawkins, esq. citizen and carpenter, was elected sheriff, in the room of John Wallinger, esq. disqualified.

The Lord Mayor and court of aldermen, on considering the petition relating to Bartholomew fair, agreed to suppress the same, as far as gave occasion to the complaint.

July 25. At a court of aldermen at Guildhall, Samuel Hawkins and Henry Carrington, esq. nominated sheriffs, swore off.

July 31. About seven in the evening departed this life, John, late king of Portugal, and was succeeded by Joseph, prince of Brazil, his eldest son, who presently appointed the abbé de Mendonça, formerly en-

voy to the States General, and M. Carvalho, who was employed in the same character at the British court, his secretaries of state; the former for the marine, and the latter for foreign affairs; and father Gaspar, who had for a long while been prime minister to the late king, and who was hated by the people, made the best of his way to a convent.

Aug. 2. At a court of hustings, Samuel Scott, esq. citizen and cooper, and John Tuff, esq. citizen and scrivener, were put up to serve as sheriff, in the room of Philip Hawkins, esq. disqualified, when Samuel Scott, esq. was declared to have the majority, and duly elected.

Aug. 5. There fell, some miles above Altyr, in the county of Murray, Scotland, such a quantity of rain, that a small river running by that place, rose twenty-two feet perpendicular above the common level of the water, and did incredible damage to the fine fields lying along its banks, by totally carrying off some, and covering others with immense quantities of sand and gravel; it swept away with it several houses and mills, and the corn of whole possessions. As the waters in that neighbourhood rose in no proportion to the bourn of Altyr, it is imagined, that what is called a water spout fell near the source of this small river; as it did in Lerrain on the precise day that this happened at Altyr.

Aug. 10. The river Don rose to such a height, that, in the middle of the night, it carried off half of a large house, furniture and all. The gentlewoman of the house was providentially abroad, and her youngest son narrowly escaped with his life, the water having surrounded his bed.

Aug. 11. The King was pleased to order a *congé d'elire* to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Durham, for electing a bishop of that See, the same being now void by the death of Dr. Edward Candler, late bishop thereof; and also to order a letter, recommending to the said dean and chapter, the right rev. father in God, Dr. Joseph Butler, now bishop of Bristol, to be by them chosen bishop of the said see of Durham.

A prodigious quantity of locusts appeared in the neighbourhood of Novogradets in Pessania, which within four days devoured all the fruits of the earth, and even the leaves of the trees, and having nothing more to subsist on, went off in two flights, one toward Wognitz, and the other toward Turovadißlau.

The

The plague made terrible havoc in the kingdom of *Fra*, having carried off above 30,000 persons; one third of the inhabitants of *Tampier* died of it.

On the 15th in the afternoon their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales*, with the princes *William* and *Henry*, and the princess *Augusta*, arrived in the harbour of *Gosport*; his Highness afterwards landed at the Sally-port of *Portsmouth*, and walked round the fortifications, attended by one of the engineers with a plan of them: from whence he went in the Commissioner's coach, attended by Sir *Edward Hawke*, the Commissioner, and engineer, to see *Cumberland* fort; and about three o'clock he embarked on board the yacht at *South Sea* castle.

Aug. 18. The prince and princess of Wales arrived in the isle of *Wight*, and after viewing *Carisbrook* castle, came to *Newport*.

About nine in the evening their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess, landed at Southampton.

Aug. 22. Above 10,000 weight of lead was taken off the roof of Westminster-hall, in order to have it slated.

Aug. 23. A quarter before seven in the morning was felt in *Nottinghamshire* a violent shock of an earthquake, which shook people in bed, and made the windows jar. It was perceived at *Nottingham, Retford, Scalford, Tuxford, &c.* and seemed to tend N. by E. That morning and all the day was very calm, not any wind, and the sky was very clear and serene, and a bright sunshine. A very remarkable *Aurora Borealis* was seen about ten days before, that met together in a point at the zenith, and appeared very red.

Aug. 25. The lords justices prorogued the Parliament from the 30th instant to *Oct. 25.*

Twenty-five houses were consumed by a fire at *Bellingham* in *Northumberland*.

Aug. 27. The plague at *Tangier* ceased ; it had carried off about 3000 persons, with the *Alcaide* and the *British* vice-consul ; and out of 130 *Jewish* families, but fifteen *Jews* remained alive.

Aug. 29. At seven o'clock in the morning, was decided at *Newmarket*, a remarkable wager for 1000 guineas, laid by *Theobald Taaff*, esq. against the earl of *Marb* and *Lrd Eglington*, who were to provide a four wheel carriage with a man in it, to be drawn by four horses nineteen miles in an hour; which was performed in fifty-three mi-

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nutes and twenty-seven seconds. The pole was small but lapped with fine wire; the perch had a plate underneath, two cords went on each side, from the back carriage to the fore carriage, fastened to springs; the harness was of thin leather, covered with silk; the seat for the man to sit on, was of leather straps, and covered with velvet; the boxes of the wheels were brass, and had tins of oil to drop slowly for an hour; the breechings for the horses were whale-bone; the bars were small wood, strengthened with steel springs, as were most parts of the carriage, but all so light, that a man could carry the whole with the harness. The near fore horse was a brown one, named *Tawney*, late *Greville's*; the off fore horse was a dark grey, named *Roderick Random*, late *Mr. Stanford's*; the near wheel horse was a chestnut, named *Cbance*, late duke *Hamilton's*, and the off wheel horse a grey, named *Little Dan*, late parson *Thompson's*, of *Beverley*, and each had a rider; lord *March's* groom fat on the carriage. Two or three other carriages had been made before, but disapproved, and several horses killed in trials, to the expence of six or seven hundred pounds.

Newcastle upon Tyne, Aug. 28. On July 24, about eleven at night, broke out the greatest fire ever known here; it began in a brewhouse, adjoining to which was an eminent bookfeller's house and warehouse (Mr. Bryson's) who happened to be abroad, but his servants narrowly escaped the flames, which consumed about ten houses, and several warehouses, the damage was 10,000*l.* of which 2000*l.* was insured.

Meadows, esq. was appointed a commissioner of the wine licence office.

*Philip Brooks, esq. agent for the garrisons
of Gibraltar and Port Mahon.*

William Holland, esq. collector of customs
for Hull.

George Sanderson, esq. a commissary for
the affairs of Nova Scotia.

Thomas Tyndal, esq. proctor to his Majesty.

Captain *Danfey*, lieutenant governor of *Greenwich* hospital.

Roberts, esq. general receiver of the land-tax for the isle of *Wight*.

George Noyes, esq. general receiver for the
rest of *Hants.*

Sir Hedworth Williamson, sheriff of Durham.

At *Leftwinbiel* in *Cornwall*, was opened by a commission from his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, as duke of *Cornwall*; a
K stagnary

Stannary convocation, or parliament, for regulating the tin trade and tanners in that country; no such having been convened since the reign of queen Anne. Twenty-four stannators were elected, and all were present but two. *Thomas Pitt*, esq. lord warden of the stannaries made a speech to them; after which they chose *Robert Hoblin*, esq. for their speaker, who was approved by the lord warden: and then they agreed upon a most affectionate and dutiful address to his Royal Highness.

Sept. 2. At Gloucester was the most violent rain ever known, lasting three hours, with very little intermission, by which the principal streets were above three feet deep in water, so that most of the cellars were filled, and many of their shops. At *Stroud* and *Painswick*, several mills were much damaged, large trees and hedges carried away, and walls thrown down by the torrent; some had thirty ton of coal washed away, others their furnaces carried out of the stacks, and a bridge called *Dodbridge*, was forced up; the damage was computed at several thousand pounds.

At a general meeting of the persons named in the act of parliament for encouraging the white herring fishery, held at the *King's Arms* tavern in *Exchange-alley*, on notice given for that purpose, pursuant to an order of their excellencies the lords of the regency, of *August* 30 last, the following list of governor, president, vice-president, and council, was agreed, by a great majority, to be proposed to the crown, for officers to be named in the charter.

His Royal Highness *Frederick*, prince of *Wales*, governor.

Slingby Batell, esq. president.

Steph. Theod. Janssen, vice-president.

For the Council.

Lieutenant general *Handasfd*,

John Edwards, esq.

Francis Craisfyn, esq.

Edward Vernon, esq.

Robert Bootle, esq.

William Northey, esq.

George Stevens, esq.

Richard Baker, esq.

Claude Johnson, esq.

Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart.

William Davis, esq.

Andrew Drummond, esq.

M. Wilkins Conway, esq.

Jonathan Watson, esq.

Lieutenant general *Oglethorpe*,

George Dunbar, esq.

Velters Cornwall, esq.

George Daddington, esq.

Robert Crammond, esq.

Samuel Clarke, esq.

Roger Hogg, esq.

William Buxton, esq.

Sir Roubier Wray, bart.

John Lidderdale, esq.

John Turner, esq.

Simon Rogers, esq.

Charles Raymond, esq.

John Vaughan, esq.

Francis Gwynn, esq.

George Bowes, esq.

It was also agreed, that *Edward* esq. lieutenant general *James Ogle* and Mr. aldermen *Janssen*, were de wait on the lords of the regency w above list.

About the middle of this month driven ashore in the *Humber*, a whale, and some inches long.

Sept. 22. The ratifications of a t subsidy concluded with the elector of *ria* were exchanged at *Hanover* by the *Austrian*, *Dutch*, and *Bavarian* mi The substance of this treaty, which last six years, was that the maritime pay the Elector an annual subsidy of 4 for which the Elector was to keep in nefs a body of 6000 foot for the se the maritime powers whenever den provided they are not employed aga Emperor or empire. As the desig maritime powers tends to the advan the empire, his electoral highness o to second the efforts of his Britani jesty in the diet, and in the electoral which efforts were for electing the ar king of the *Romans*. If the elector be attacked on account of this trea maritime powers were to assist hi procure him satisfaction for any dan ceived.

Sept. 28. *William Alexander*, esq. and tallow-chandler, and *Robert* Sc citizen and cooper, preceded by ti spective companies, went to Guild were sworn in sheriffs for this c county of *Middlesex* for the ensueg.

In *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, about the ning of this month, was a very gre city of water.

Sept. 29. *Francis Cockayne*, esq man of *Cornhill* ward, was elect Mayor.

The bank and excise office notie they took no guineas that want fix weight.

The *French* king having lately

declaration to the clergy, enjoining them to give in six months an exact account of the incomes of all church livings, that reverend body took the liberty to make remonstrances. Upon this a council was held, the result of which was, that the court should give up no point, and the count *de St. Florantin* was ordered to lay a letter *de cachet* before the assembly, exhorting them to agree to the free gift of 1,500,000 livres a year, demanded by the King, who would be obeyed, and to conform in all things to his declaration; he shewed also an arret of the council of state to the same effect. This being unexpected, great debates arose in the assembly, which ended in not agreeing to the King's declaration. The Count then produced a second letter *de cachet*, ordering them to separate by the 20th instant at farthest, and that the bishops should set out the next day for their dioceses; whereupon the bishops entered their protest against the declaration, refusing to give the sum demanded, or any account, of their yearly revenues, and after censuring some irreligious books, broke up on the 20th, and next day set out for their dioceses.

Sept. 30. A little after noon was felt at *Northampton*, and many miles round it, a violent shock of an earthquake, much stronger than that felt in *London*, and lasting near a minute: it threw down part of an old wall in *College Lane*; at *Kilmarsb*, a gentlewoman sitting in a chair, was thrown down, and the people ran out of the church. At *Bourne*, *Lincolnshire*, some people at dinner at the *Bell inn* ran into the street, expecting the house to fall. The shock was also felt at *Spalding*, *Holbeck*, *Wibech*, *Rugby*, *Lutterworth*, *Stamford*, *Oakham*, *Peterborough*, and the adjacent parts. At *Leicester* it was attended with a rushing noise, the houses tottered, and seemed to heave up and down, and people ran out of churches and houses, but no damage ensued, only the falling of some staves, part of a chimney, and some drinking-glasses from the shelves. At *Burton Overy*, seven miles from *Leicester*, a child was shook out of the chair into the fire. It extended northward as far as the south end of *Derby*, where it was but weak.

Oct. 3. The *Glasgow* man of war, *Evans*, from *Tobago*, advised, that the *French* had left that island, and that their settlements there were entirely destroyed.

Oct. 18. The lords justices ordered the Parliament to be prorogued from the 25th instant to *November 22*.

The workmen employed in repairing the castle of *Verona* three miles from *Cadix*, lately dug up a very beautiful copper statue, which, independent of the pedestal, measures in height sixteen feet seven inches, representing *Hercules*, holding in his right hand the head of *Geryon*, an ancient Spanish monarch, the corpse lying under the conqueror's feet, and with his left bridling a lion. On the pedestal was the following inscription, *Alcides devicto Geryone Gadium Fundator*; that is, *Hercules* having overcome *Geryon*, became founder of *Cadix*. On the right side were these words, *L. Ælio Conf.* and upon the left *Adrianus P. C.* which implies that *Adrian* caused this statue to be erected, when *Lucius Ælius* was consul. It appears that this *Lucius Ælius Cejonius* (so his name is at large) died *A. D.* 138, which shews nearly the time when this statue was set up.

Oct. 23. Leave was granted to *Dr. Crox*, and other petitioners, to purchase a lease of a spot of ground near *Windmill-hill*, known by the name of the *Foundary*, to build thereon an hospital for lunatics.

Oct. 24. One of his Majesty's messengers arrived from *Hannover*, at his grace the duke of *Bedford*'s office, with the treaty signed at *Madrid* on the 5th, *N. S.* by *Benjamin Keen*, esq. his Britannic majesty's minister plenipotentiary, and *Don Joseph Carvajal* and *Lancester*, his Catholic majesty's minister of state, &c. and directions were given by their excellencies the lords justices for preparing the ratifications for his Majesty's royal signature upon his arrival in *England*.

The principal articles, were,

1. The king of *Spain* engaged to pay the *South Sea* company, within the space of three months, the sum of 100,000*l.* sterling, by way of indemnification, as well for the non-execution of the assiento treaty of the 13th of *March*, 1713, as to make them amends for the four years in which they did not send out their annual ship.

2. As to the trade and navigation of the *English* in the ports of the king of *Spain*'s dominions, the treaties of 1667 and 1670, that of *Utrecht* of the year 1713; the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 7th articles of the treaty of 1715, and that of 1721, shall be punctually observed and executed.

3. Consequently the *English* ships that trade in the ports of his Catholic majesty, shall pay no other duties for the goods they import or export, than such as they paid in the reign of *Charles II.* of *Spain*.

4. The subjects of *Great-Britain*, in the places where they shall come to traffic, shall pay only the same duties as are laid on the subjects of his Catholic majesty, who means that the *English* shall be treated in his dominions on the same footing as the nations the most favoured. And moreover, they shall continue to enjoy the privilege of taking in salt at the island of *Tortuga*, which is possessed by the *Spaniards*.

Oct. 25. At a general court of the Bank of England, it was resolved to lend the government a sum of money at three *per cent.* to pay off all the unsubscribed bank annuities, and the money borrowed on wrought plate, the whole amounting to 1,032,300 and odd pounds, which the bank was to be paid out of the first surplus from the sinking fund, and this to be secured by an act of parliament, or a clause in some act for that purpose.

His Royal Highness the prince of *Wales* (escorted by a party of horse guards to *Temple-bar*) went in his state coach, attended by two others, in which were the lords of the bedchamber, his footmen and watermen walking before, to Fishmongers-hall in *Tobacco-street*, to receive the charter of the *British* herring fishing company, as governor thereof; twenty-one pieces were fired at his arrival; and his Royal Highness was received at the door of the hall by Mr. alderman *Batbell*, president of the society, Mr. alderman *Janssen*, vice-president, admiral *Vernon*, general *Oglethorpe*, and such of the society as were in town; and afterwards by the master and court of assistants of the fishmongers company, in their gowns, who all waited on him to their parlour. His Royal Highness being seated there, made a most gracious speech, expressive of his high regard for the prosperity of the city of *London*. Then the fishery charter being read by Mr. *Tomkyns*, clerk of the fishmonger's company, his Royal Highness wished all imaginable success to this national undertaking, and declared that he had the welfare of it extremely at heart. Mr. *Tomkyns* then thanked his Royal highness for the great honour done the society, in a very handsome speech; and beseeching him to accept of the freedom of the fishmonger's company, his Royal highness condescended to acquiesce with the offer. The table cloth being spread, a large quantity of *Shetland* pickled herrings, &c. were served up in china; on which occasion his Royal Highness eat very heartily, and the whole company present. There was a considera-

ble concourse of ladies and gentlemen to see the ceremony.

Oct. 29. *Francis Cockayne*, the new Lord Mayor, went in his barge, with the usual state, attended by several of the companies in their barges, to *Westminster*, where he was sworn into his office in the court of Exchequer.

Nov. 4. His Majesty, who embarked on the 3d at *Helvoetsluis*, landed about two o'clock at *Harwich*, and at eleven at night came to *St. James's*.

Great disturbances happened in *Leicester-bire*, and the adjacent parts, by a humour that prevailed among the populace of destroying rabbits, so that in several places they ruined warrens that produced some 100*l.* *per annum*, profit; but on attempting the same in the estate of a person of distinction, an order was procured for the march of some soldiers from *Loughborough*, who dispersed the rabble, and apprehended the ringleaders, of whom twenty-eight were imprisoned.

Oct. 6. In demolishing the old buildings in the *Broad Sanctuary, Westminster*, were discovered the remains of an antique wall, supposed to be part of the old *Saxon* temple dedicated to *Apolla*.

Nov. 8. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons, waited on his Majesty at *St. James's*, to congratulate him on his happy return, and the birth of a prince, and the recorder made their compliments in the following speech:

"*May it please your Majesty,*

"We the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common council assembled, your Majesty's truly loyal and faithful subjects, humbly beg leave, with most respectful duty, to congratulate your Majesty on your safe return to your *British* dominions, and with joy to express the satisfaction we derive from your royal presence among us.

"As our zeal and affection for your royal house have the next place in our hearts to our zeal and affection for your royal person, we gladly embrace this first opportunity of congratulating your Majesty on the birth of another prince: an additional security for perpetuating the Protestant succession and the *British* constitution, the greatest blessing these kingdoms can enjoy.

"We want words to express the grateful sense we have of your Majesty's gracious acceptance of our duty, and your Majesty's repeated declarations of favour and protection; it shall be our constant prayer, that your

your Majesty may long reign over a free, grateful, and obedient people, and that the sceptre of these kingdoms may be (wayed to the end of time by a race of princes descended from your Majesty, and inheritors of those virtues which adorn your royal person."

To which his Majesty returned the following answer.

"I thank you for this very affectionate address; my care and attention shall never be wanting for the support of the trade and commerce of my subjects; and the city of *London* may always depend upon my favour and protection."

Nov. 10. Died Mr. *Edward Bright*, at *Malden* in *Essex*, aged thirty; he was supposed to be the largest man living, or perhaps that ever lived in this island: he weighed forty-two stone and a half, horse-man's weight; and not being very tall, his body was of an astonishing bulk, and his legs were as big as a middling man's body. He was an active man till a year or two before his death, when his corpulency so overpowered his strength, that his life was a burthen, and his death a deliverance. His coffin was three feet six inches over the shoulders, six feet seven inches long, and three feet deep; a way was cut through the wall and staircase, to let the corpse down into the shop; it was drawn upon a carriage to the church, and let down into the vault by the help of a slider and pulleys. He left a widow big with her sixth child.

Nov. 13. The commissioners of the new bridge at *Westminster*, appointed a number of watchmen to guard the bridge, and ordered thirty-two lamps of a particular size to be fixed on it.

The treasurer of the bridge paid the rulers of the watermen's company, and the stewards of the chefts at *Westminster*, 250*l.* to be laid out in some of the funds secured by Parliament, to maintain the poor of the said chefts, instead of the money gained by the *Sunday* ferry for foot passengers.

Nov. 14. Being the day appointed to be kept for the King's birth-day, there was a very brilliant appearance at court, of nobility, foreign ministers, and gentry, to compliment his Majesty. At two the prince and princess of *Wales* went in their chairs, attended by the nobility and gentry of their court, to pay their compliments to his Majesty, as did also prince *George*, prince *Augustus*, prince *Edward*, and prince *Henry* in a coach, whom his Majesty received with the greatest tenderness and affection.

Nov. 16. His *Prussian* majesty paid off 88,000*l.* sterling on the *Silesian* loan.

Nov. 17. The undertakers of the new foundry at *Chelsea* proved one of their new invented cannons, a six pounder, weighing only 350*lb.* on *Hampstead Heath*. The piece, which was fired with ball, was first charged with four pounds of powder, the second time with five pounds, the third with five pounds and a half, and the fourth with six pounds and a half. The cannon was not in the least impaired, which was very surprising, as the quantity of powder required for a charge is but one pound and a quarter.

The new bridge at *Westminster* was opened at twelve o'clock at night with a procession of several gentlemen of that city, the chief artificers of the work, and a crowd of spectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. with guns firing during the ceremony. The first stone of this bridge was laid *January 29, 1738-9.*

As soon as it was resolved to have a bridge built at *Westminster*, it was immediately, and without the least hesitation, resolved to have it done at the public expence, and that the bridge should be a free bridge, not only for the carriages, but for the horses, coaches, &c. of our nobility, rich gentry, and courtiers; and this was done at an expence, first and last, of 426,650*l.* to the public, as follows.

By the act of the 10th of		£.
<i>Geo. II.</i> by a lottery	_____	98,000
_____ 12th	_____	48,750
_____ 13th	_____	48,750
_____ 14th	_____	41,250
_____ 15th, by a grant	_____	20,000
_____ 16th	_____	25,000
_____ 17th	_____	25,000
_____ 18th	_____	25,000
_____ 19th	_____	25,000
_____ 20th	_____	30,000
_____ 21st	_____	20,000
_____ 22d	_____	12,000
_____ 23d	_____	8,000

In the whole — £. 426,650

Nov. 22. The Parliament was further prorogued to the 22d of *January*.

A distemper prevailed this month among the horses both in *London*, and all over the country.

An order was made at the war-office, that all foreign garrisons should be relieved once in five years.

The distemper among the horned cattle raged

raged this month in the isle of *Ely* and some part of *Suffolk*.

George Powlett, esq. was made gentleman-usher to the prince of *Wales*.

Charles Madan, esq. was made page to the prince of *Augusta*.

Lords *North* and *Guildford*, were appointed tutors to prince *George*.

Nov. 30. Much damage was done by a high wind on land and water. A *Gravesend* boat was run down by a *French* trader, and twenty-nine persons were drowned; ten or eleven were saved by boats, but one woman died soon after.

The principal persons among the Roman Catholics of *Ireland*, both clergy and laity, having represented to the Pope, the great numbers of mendicant or begging friars which swarmed in that country, with their scandalous lives and behaviour, and demanded a remedy against this grievance; his holiness remitted the examination of their complaint to the congregation *de propaganda fide*; which, after mature deliberation, made a decree to forbid the receiving or professing such friars hereafter in *Ireland*; and they were forbid under pain of excommunication to enter into certain houses called nunneries, of which there are many in *Ireland*, which were under the direction of these friars, where it appeared, that many vile practices were pursued. These nunneries were likewise suppressed by a decree from the holy congregation.

From *Milan* we heard that *Signora Castani Agnisi*, a native of that city, and a lady celebrated for her great knowledge in several arts and sciences, particularly in the several branches of the mathematics, was some time since appointed by the Pope, one of the professors of the university of *Boleзна*.

Dec. 3. By the high wind and tide, an estate of 200*l.* per annum, near *Axbridge*, *Somersetshire*, was ruined by the high waters, which broke down a great fence wall, and destroyed a whole warren of rabbits. About *Chesham* in *Monmouthshire*, and *Berkley* in *Gloucestershire*, great numbers of sheep were drowned by the breaking of the sea-banks.

The distemper among the cattle having again broke out in *Holland*, both the States General, and the States of the province of *Holland*, prohibited the importation of any cattle from foreign parts; and they prohibited the importation of horses from *England*, on account of the late distemper among them.

A court-martial was held at *Chatham*,

vice-admiral *Hawke*, president, for the trial of rear-admiral *Griffin*, in relation to his conduct in the *East Indies*, and passed sentence on him as follows, viz. That he fell under the twenty-seventh article in the thirteenth of *Charles II.* viz. negligently performing the duty imposed on him; for which reason they adjudged him to be suspended from his rank as a flag-officer during his Majesty's pleasure. Mr. *Griffin* surprised at the sentence, did not speak for some time; but at last asked for a copy of the sentence, which was agreed to; and on going off the quarter-deck, he said, It was a hard sentence. The charge against him consisted of eight articles; which, to sum them together, were for neglect of duty, misconduct, and mispending his time in fruitless councils, instead of getting out and engaging the enemy.

Dec. 9. Captain *Barrington*, in the *Sea Horse*, who sailed the 7th instant for *Tessan* bay, in order to bring over the *British* slaves, returned to *Gibraltar* with Mr. *Latton*, and twenty-seven captives; and Mr. *Pettigrew* prepared to set out with a handsome retinue for *Fex*, to have an interview with the emperor of *Morocco*, in order to procure the renewal of all former treaties, and to receive the *British* captives who were at *Fex*.

Dec. 11. Last week arrived at *Philadelphia*, captain *Hastwood* from *Holland*, which makes fourteen ships from thence this year, on board of which had been brought 4317 *Germans*; there have arrived also 1000 passengers and servants from *England* and *Ireland*.

The magnificent seat of *William Wharston*, esq. of *Gillingwood*, near *Richmond*, *Yorkshire*, was consumed by fire.

The duke of *Marlborough* purchased the earl of *Clarendon's* estate in *Oxfordshire*, for 70,000*l.*

Dec. 21. The wardens and court of assistants of Fish-mongers, went in procession, from their hall in *Thames-street*, to *Leicester-house*; to present his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, with the freedom of their company. The prime warden presented his royal highness, who was seated and surrounded by the young princes and the lords of his court, with his freedom in a gold box of exquisite workmanship.

Dec. 22. On account of the frequent robberies, assaults, &c. a proclamation was published in pursuance of an order of council, dated *December 20, 1750*; promising 100*l.* over and above all other rewards, for the

the discovering and apprehending any offender who since the 20th of September last had committed, or before the 20th of December, 1751, should commit any murder or robbery by violence; or make an assault with offensive weapons, with intent to rob, in any of the streets of London or within five miles of that city. And if the person discovering and apprehending such offender, except the person actually giving a mortal wound, shall have been an accomplice, he was by this proclamation entitled to a free pardon.

Dec. 27. At a grand council at St James's his Majesty declared vacant several posts of great trust and importance.

His Majesty in council was pleased to declare his grace Lionel, duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant of the kingdom of Ireland.

Charles Rainford, esq. was appointed to be deputy lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of London.

Charles Henry Collins, esq. to be major of his Majesty's garrisons in the said Tower.

The earl of *Crawville*, was made president of the privy council.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, with- in the bills of mortality, from December, 12, 1749, to December 11, 1750.

<i>Christened.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males	7394	Males	11742
Females	7154	Females	11985
In all	14548	In all	23727

Increased in the burials this year 1789.

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	8024
Between two and five	1533
Five and ten	709
Ten and twenty	746
Twenty and thirty	2031
Thirty and forty	2542
Forty and fifty	2708
Fifty and sixty	2107
Sixty and seventy	1728
Seventy and eighty	1038
Eighty and ninety	475
Ninety and a hundred	80
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	3
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and seven	1

The christenings in *Paris* for the year

1750, amounted to 19035, marriages 4619 burials 18084, foundling children 3785,

Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing year.

Berkshire, Alexander Walker, esq.
Bedfordshire, Harry Johnson, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Henry Lovibond, esq.
Cumberland, George Irton, esq.
Cheshire, Sir William Duckenfield Daniel, bart.
Camb. and Hunt. John Sumpter, esq.
Devonshire, John Woolcombe, esq.
Dorsetshire, Swayne Harbin, esq.
Derbyshire, Sir Thomas Griesley, bart.
Essex, Peter Lefebvre, esq.
Gloucestershire, Richard Hill, esq.
Hertfordshire, Thomas Wittewronge, esq.
Hesfordshire, Thomas Gwillim, esq.
Kent, James Best, esq.
Leicestershire, Samuel Phillips, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir John Thorold, bart.
Monmouthshire, Evan Jones, esq.
Northamptonshire, Ambrose Dickens, esq.
Norfolk, Robert Knopwood, esq.
Northumberland, William Bigge, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Borlace Warren, esq.
Oxfordshire, Francis Clerke, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Ridlington, esq.
Shropshire, Sir Richard Acton, bart.
Somersetshire, Sir T. Dyke Ackland, bart.
Staffordshire, Henry Vernon, esq.
Souhampton, Sir William Gardiner, bart.
Suffolk, George Goody, esq.
Surrey, John Smith, esq.
Sussex, Robert Bull, esq.
Warwickshire, Edmund Chambers, esq.
Wiltshire, Charles Penruddock, esq.
Worcestershire, George Holland, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir Griffith Boynton, bart.

For *South Wales.*

Brecon, Henry Rumsey, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Richard Cony Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, William Williams, esq.
Glamorganshire, William Evans, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Owen, esq.
Radnorshire, Francis Walker, esq.

For *North Wales.*

Anglesey, John Lloyd, esq.
Caernarvon, Charles Evans, esq.
Denbighshire, John Holland, esq.
Flinthshire, Sir John Glynne, bart.
Merionethshire, Maesmer Morris, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Pryce Jones, esq.

1750-1,

1750-1, Jan. 4. The earl of Pomfret, was appointed ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde parks, in the room of lord Weymouth, deceased.

The deficiency of the Bank of St. George at Genoa, was calculated at sixteen millions of crowns.

Jan. 10. At a general court of the *South Sea* company, it was resolved to address his Majesty, that he would be pleased to continue to be their governor, and that he would take into his royal consideration the state of the company in relation to the late treaty with *Spain*. A proposal was laid before the court, tending to shew the advantage that would accrue to the company, by putting their unsubscribed stock on the same footing with the subscribed; and after some time it was agreed that the said proposal should be printed, and sent to each proprietor. This proposal was,

That upon the government's continuing to the company an interest of four per cent. per annum, on their present capital of 3,662,784*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* for seven years, and then to be reduced to three per cent. per annum,

The company would undertake to pay off 2,325,025*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* old and new *South Sea* annuities, unsubscribed; 1,220,928*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* whereof to carry an interest at three and a half per cent. per annum, for five years, and then to be reduced to three per cent.

And the remainder, being 1,104,095*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* at an interest of three per cent. until paid off, out of such monies as shall be applied by Parliament for discharge of the national debt, after payment of 1,100,000*l.* or thereabouts, lately agreed to be advanced by the Bank of England; and in case they shall not receive the first monies that shall be applied by Parliament, then the *South Sea* company are to be paid the said 1,104,095*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* in any sums not less than 100,000*l.* at any one time.

A dividend of 2 per cent. for the half year's interest due at Christmas last on the capital stock of the said company, was declared payable February 13, next.

Jan. 11. A globular bottle was blown at *Leith* in *Scotland*, capable of holding two hogheads; the biggest ever produced at any glass-works; its dimensions forty inches by forty-two.

Jan. 16. At a general meeting of the *South Sea* company, resolved, That it is the general opinion of the court, that in the present situation of the company's affairs,

the fund of the trading stock, or any part thereof, is not redeemable by law without consent of the company; and having an entire confidence in the faith of Parliament, they do not agree to accept the proposal now read and which was laid before this general court the 10th instant.

Private letters received by the *East India* company advise, that the person who called himself Nabob, and who some time ago killed the Nabob that acted under the Great Mogul, and defeated his army, had since that time taken upon himself the government of several towns and provinces, and a great number of *French* enlisted themselves under him, so that he began to be very powerful; the Great Mogul ordered his chief general with a powerful army to march against him; which he accordingly did, and came up with him near *Pondicherry*, when a bloody battle ensued, wherein the Nabob's army was defeated, and himself with his scattered men obliged to retire under the wall of *Pondicherry*, to beg the protection of the *French* government. Above 1000 *French* were killed in this engagement.

The remains of a Roman city, called *Isaduria*, were discovered on the river *Po* in *Piedmont*, and very curious pieces of antiquity sent to *Turin*.

In removing the rubbish of old buildings at *Puzzoli* in *Naples*, there was discovered a temple dedicated to the emperor *Septimius Severus*, the pavement of which, the pillars, and other decorations, were of valuable marble, some part of it transparent; besides, four statues of most exquisite workmanship, one representing a *Janus*, another a seraph, an *Egyptian* divinity, the two others a man and a woman, the latter represented clasping her arms about the man's neck, as striving to preserve herself from some imminent danger; the principal beauties of the last consist in their attitudes, and the lively expression of the passions.

Jan. 17. Was exhibited before the Royal Society, a method of making artificial magnets much stronger than the best load-stones, with the assistance only of a common poker and tongs; by *John Canton*, A. M. and F. R. S.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with the following most gracious speech,

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have postponed your meeting to this time, that I might consult your private

nce, as far as was consistent with
ions of the public. The conti-
of the present tranquility has af-
a opportunity for the former, and
the latter less pressing. Since the
a, my care and attention have been
employed in improving this situa-
and I have the satisfaction to ac-
qu, that I have concluded a treaty
good brother the king of *Spain*,
such particular differences, as
e nature of them, could not be
a general treaty, have been ami-
cused, without the intervention of
r party; and the commerce of my
with that country re-established
in most advantageous and sure
ms.

the progress of this work, I have
such assurances of the sincere dis-
of the Catholic king, to cement
tain the most perfect union with
have no room to doubt of its good
ing felt in all parts; and there is
est reason to hope, that the ancient
p, and good correspondence be-
tween two nations, which hath been
fortunately interrupted, will, from
interest and inclination, be now
ly restored.

ave also, in conjunction with the
Queen, and the States General,
a treaty with the elector of *Ba-*
nd am taking such further mea-
sures may best tend to strengthen
e tranquility of the empire; sup-
ply system; and timely prevent such
is have been found by experience
ger the common cause; involve
the calamities of war; and occa-
sions of much blood and treasure to
kingdoms.

h these treaties shall be laid before
d, as I have told you the views
which I have entered into them, I
justice to all the other contracting
n the definitive treaty of *Aix la*
by acquainting you, that I have
from them the most full and clear
ons of their resolution to preserve
ral peace.

at nothing might be wanting for
utary purposes, I have taken care
then and consolidate the ties of
d friendship between me and my
he better to secure our mutual in-
maintain the peace already substi-
tuted to prevent the occasion of any
rupture. And that there might re-
III.

main no doubt of the uprightness and sin-
cerity of my intentions, I have made the
proper communications of the measures I
have taken, and the principles on which
they have been founded.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I have ordered estimates to be laid be-
fore you, for the current service of the
year. I desire only such supplies, as shall
be necessary for your own security, and
making good such engagements as have
been contracted, and are now communi-
cated to you. The successful and happy
progress which has been made in the re-
duction of the interest of the national
debt, does great honour to this Parlia-
ment, and adds much to our reputation in
foreign countries. So little of this great
work remains unfinished, that I make no
doubt of your completing it this session, in
the most just and equitable manner.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" I have nothing further to recommend
to you in particular: Let me exhort you in
general to make the best use of the pre-
sent state of tranquility, for improving the
trade and commerce of my kingdoms; for
enforcing the execution of the laws; and
for suppressing those outrages and violences,
which are inconsistent with all good order
and government, and endanger the lives
and properties of my subjects; whose hap-
piness, and flourishing condition, I have
entirely at heart."

Jan. 18. The Lord Spiritual and Tem-
poral presented the following address.

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and
loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and
Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg
leave to return your Majesty our humble
thanks for your most gracious speech from
the throne.

" Your Majesty's paternal care, always
watchful for the prosperity of your king-
doms, and mixed with a generous extensive
concern for the common welfare of *Europe*,
has appeared in nothing more, than in
your unwearied endeavours to improve the
present state of tranquility. This must be
evident to all the world, from the series of
important transactions which your Majesty
has been pleased to lay before us; and it
is with the utmost thankfulness we ac-
knowledge your goodness in communicat-
ing to us, that a treaty has been so success-
fully concluded between your Majesty, and
the king of *Spain*. As the commerce of
these kingdoms is the source of the wealth

L

of

of your subjects, and of the strength and splendor of your crown, to your Majesty's attention to re-establish our trade with that country, on the most advantageous conditions, is a fresh instance of your uninterrupted vigilance for the most essential concerns of your people. Mutual interest and mutual inclination are the best foundations of a lasting amity and good correspondence; which, from the concurrence of such motives, we firmly hope will be happily restored between the two nations in all parts; and that those causes, which have long interrupted them, are now effectually removed.

"Your royal wisdom has not been confined to the adjusting of present differences, and the remedying of inconveniencies actually existing: it is with pleasure we observe, that your foresight is exerting itself to secure us, as far as can be done by human prudence, against such events as have formerly involved *Europe* in the calamities of war. In this view we look upon the treaty, which your Majesty has lately concluded with the elector of *Bavaria*, and the further measures, which you are graciously pleased to inform us, are carrying on for securing the tranquility, and supporting the system of the empire. Nothing can tend more to effectuate these measures, than the strengthening and consolidating the ties of union and friendship between your Majesty and your allies; which cannot fail, at the same time, to be attended with the best consequences for promoting our mutual interests, preserving the general repose, and preventing the occasion of any future rupture.

"We are truly sensible of your Majesty's goodness, in laying before us these your salutary views and intentions. In the prosecution of them, the weight and influence of the crown of *Great Britain* are very visible; and we do with the greatest cheerfulness assure your Majesty, of our steady and zealous support in all such measures, as may best answer these desirable ends."

"Our unshaken duty and affection to your sacred person, and our love of our country, are the surest pledges of our conduct. It shall be our first care to demonstrate our inviolable adherence to these principles; nor shall any thing be wanting on our part, to advance the trade and flourishing condition of these kingdoms; to enforce the observance of the laws, and of good order, amongst your people: and to

maintain the dignity and strength of your Majesty's crown and government, both home and abroad."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"*My Lords,*

"I return you my hearty thanks for this dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you have so unanimously expressed in the treaties I have lately concluded and the measures which I am pursuing gives me the greatest pleasure. I entirely rely on your zeal and support in bringing them to perfection, for the welfare of my own kingdoms, and the general tranquility of *Europe*."

The House of Commons presented the following address.

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our sincere and hearty thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"We beg leave to congratulate your Majesty, on your safe and happy return to these kingdoms; and to express the warmest acknowledgments of our gratitude, for your Majesty's unwearied endeavours to establish the present tranquility upon the surest foundation.

"We congratulate your Majesty on the conclusion of a treaty with the king of *Spain* by which the particular differences, that from the nature of them, could not be settled in a general treaty, are now amicably adjusted; and we feel the most satisfaction at the reason there is to hope from the assurances, which your Majesty has received, of the sincere disposition of the Catholic king to cement and maintain the most perfect union with your Majesty: that the ancient friendship will be restored and an uninterrupted good correspondence subsist between the two nations, to the mutual advantage and happiness.

"We respectfully acknowledge your Majesty's great wisdom and foresight, in taking the best measures timely to prevent such events, as might hereafter involve *Europe* in the calamities of war; and we have the best grounded hopes, from the full and clear declaration of all the contracting powers in the definitive treaty *Aix la Chapelle*, as well as from your Majesty's care and attention to strengthen the ties of union and friendship between your Majesty and your allies, that we shall long enjoy the blessings of a general peace."

"*V*

assure your Majesty, that we will y raise such supplies as shall be necessary, for the security of your government, and to make goodgements entered into by your Majesty the public benefit, and according gracious intention communicated to use.

with the greatest satisfaction that ve your Majesty's gracious approf the progress already made towards the interest of the national debt ; assure your Majesty, that we will immediate endeavours to finish that ek with justice and equity.

ur faithful Commons beg leave to their sense of the happiness they nder your Majesty's government ; assure your Majesty, that they are sed to give all possible attention to r may promote the trade and comf these kingdoms ; and that they eavour to render the laws more , by enforcing their execution, to discourage and suppress the outd enormities committed in defiance

hich his Majesty made the follow- ver :

Gentlemen, ank you most heartily for this afte address.

u may depend upon my constant urs to preserve the general tranqui- Europe, and to promote the particu- ests and happiness of my people."

24. Lord viscount Cornbury, eldest he earl of Clarendon and Rochester, ed up to the House of Peers.

mathematicians sent by the King and to make astronomical observa- d examine into the nature and pro- that country, observed that that oduced a great quantity of salt pe-

that the earth in some places was nake china, and had stones which d silver ; 100 weight of stones sent bagen were found upon an essay to six ounces of fine silver.

ie great encouragement which his gave to trade, a scheme was pro- r increasing it, by forming a great e of all kind of naval stores in the St. Thomas in the West Indies, for g all nations that trade to those nd the better to accommodate ships y want careening, to stop leaks, or an invention formerly practised in) whereby a ship either light or

laden, may be careened in twenty-four hours, and fit to put to sea again.

February. Justice Fielding having received information of a rendezvous of gamesters in the Strand, procured a strong party of guards, who seized forty-five at the tables, which they broke to pieces, and carried the gamesters before the justice, who committed thirty-nine of them to the Gatehouse, and admitted the other six to bail.

There were three tables broken to pieces, which cost near 60*l.* a piece, under each of them were observed two iron rollers, and two private springs, which those who were in the secret could touch, and stop the turning whenever they had any youngsters to deal with, and so cheated them of their money.

William Latton, esq. late ambassador to the emperor of Morocco, landed at Portsmouth from Lisbon, where he left all the British captives well on board the *Garland*, which was preparing to sail for England.

Feb. 3. Were baptized at the Foundling hospital, twenty young children received the Friday before, one of which, a fine boy, was named *John Sergeant*, in memory of the reverend Mr. *John Sergeant*, late of *New England*, who voluntarily left a college, and his income, to go and settle among the Indian tribes, to instruct them and their children in christianity, and where he set on foot a school for instructing the Indian boys in reading, writing, and husbandry, which he left in a thriving condition at his death.

Feb. 5. A proclamation from the King in council was published, in pursuance of addresses from both Houses of Parliament, concerning a seditious paper, entitled *Constitutional Queries, &c.* promising 100*0l.* for the discovery of the author, 200*l.* for discovery of each of the printers, and 50*l.* for discovery of each publisher, to be paid upon conviction out of the royal treasury.

Feb. 6. At a general court of the *South Sea* company, several proposals were offered for paying off the old and new unsubscribed annuities of the said company ; after some hours debate, that called the proprietors proposal was approved of, in order to its being presented to Parliament.

Feb. 7. This morning at five of the clock the honourable *Alexander Murray*, esq. brother to lord *Elibank*, was, by order of the House of Commons, for some matters relating to the *Westminster* election, brought to Newgate.

Anno 1751. GEORGE II.

its, and of the strength and
our crown, so your Majesty's
re-establish our trade with
on the most advantageous
a fresh instance of your un-
vigilance for the most essential
your people. Mutual interest
inclination are the best founda-
lasting amity and good corre-
which, from the concurrence
motives, we firmly hope will be
effected between the two nations in
and that those causes, which
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ficiently removed.

Our royal wisdom has not been con-
fined to the adjusting of present differences,
but to the remedying of inconveniences actu-
ally existing: it is with pleasure we ob-
serve, that your foresight is exerting itself
to secure us, as far as can be done by hu-
man prudence, against such events as have
formerly involved Europe in the calamities
of war. In this view we look upon the
conduct, which your Majesty has lately con-
tinued with the elector of Bavaria, and the
further measures, which you are graciously
pleased to inform us, are carrying on for se-
curing the tranquillity, and supporting the sy-
stem of the empire. Nothing can tend more
to effectuate these measures, than the
strengthening and consolidating the ties of
union and friendship between your Majesty
and your allies; which cannot fail, at the
same time, to be attended with the best con-
sequences for promoting our mutual in-
terests, preserving the general repose, and
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ture.

"We are truly sensible of your Ma-
jesty's goodness, in laying before us these
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prosecution of them, the weight and
influence of the crown of Great Britain are
very visible; and we do with the greatest
cheerfulness assure your Majesty, of our
steady and zealous support in all such mea-
sures, as may best answer their desirable
ends.

"Our unshaken duty and affection to
your sacred person, and our love of our
country, are the surest pledges of our con-
duct. It shall be our first care to demon-
strate our inviolable adherence to these
principles; nor shall we suffer the trade or
on our part, to be the kingdom
rising con- of the laws
enforce the good order of the people;

maintain the dignity and strength of
Majesty's crown and government,
home and abroad."

His Majesty's most gracious an-
swer, *My Lords,*

"I return you my hearty
this dutiful and affectionate addi-
satisfaction you have so unani-
mously pressed in the treaties I have lately
and the measures which I have
gives me the greatest pleasur-
rely on your zeal and suppo-
them to perfection, for the
own kingdoms, and the
of Europe."

The House of Comm-
following address.

"Most gracious Son
"We your Majesty's
loyal subjects, the C-
Britain in Parliament
your Majesty our sincere
for your most graci-
throne.

"We beg leave to
jesty, on your safe
these kingdoms; a-
most acknowledgmen-
your Majesty's un-
establish the pre-
surest foundation

"We congratulate
conclusion of a tr-
by which the
from the natu-
settled in a gra-
cably adjusted
satisfaction at
from the af-
has received.

the Catholic
the most p-
that the an-
and an un-
subsist bet-
mutual ad-

"We
jesty's gr-
ing the
such ex-
Europe
have it
full a-
of the
of the
people;

Edmund Richards, esq. collector of customs for *Jersey*.

John Enys, of *Enys*, esq. was appointed by the prince of *Wales*, sheriff of *Cornwall*.

Feb. 28. At a general court of the *South Sea* company, a motion was made to petition Parliament for some satisfaction to be made to the company, on consideration of their great demand on the crown of *Spain*, which was ceded by his Majesty, for the general good of the nation, by the treaty lately concluded at *Madrid*; and the previous question being put, if the said question should be then put, it passed in the negative. The court had been acquainted from the secretary of state, that his Majesty had given for answer to the company's address presented to him some time since; that he had obtained from the king of *Spain* all that lay in his power, so that no more could be expected from him on that subject.

The turbulent weather did great damage to edifices in several parts of *England*. On the 17th a storm of thunder and lightning almost ruined the churches of *St. Erasmus* and *Ladbick*, near *Truro* in *Cornwall*. At *Oxford* the high wind on the 26th so damaged the steeple of *St. Mary's* that it was expected to fall; at *Litchfield*, the gilt ball on one of the spires of the cathedral was blown down the vane on another spire, and the glass and stone work of one of the windows greatly suffered. At *Worcester* two parsonage houses near the cathedral were quite demolished, large stacks of chimnies blown down, and a multitude of windows shattered to pieces. At *Bromyard*, *Hertsfordshire*, a chimney fell upon an adjacent school, where the mistress was sitting in a chair with a child in her arms, with several scholars, who were all buried in the ruins, but very little hurt. At *York*, a pinnacle of the north-west tower of the Minster, with the battlements, fell through the roof and two lofts, and broke the pavement, the damage above 500*l*. In the adjacent country and in *Nottinghamshire*, hurricanes did much mischief, unroofing many houses, blowing down some, dispersing stacks of corn and hay, and tearing up large trees by the roots, and throwing down park pales. At *Limerick* in *Ireland*, in the hurricane, a Dutch dogger was beat to pieces, vessels forced on shore, and all the shipping damaged; many houses blown down, besides loss of cattle, and much damage to the banks on both sides the *Shannon*. The same hurricane did considerable mis-

chief to the shipping in *Dublin* and other parts of *Ireland*; also in the *Thames*.

March 4. The sheriffs of *London* presented a petition to the House of Commons for a bill to be brought in to prevent small fish being taken in the *Thames*, and to preserve the fry of fish therein.

A petition was presented by the Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of *Lincoln*, and another from the county, praying leave to bring in a bill for the recovery of small debts, on the same plan as *Westminster* and *Southwark*.

The famous *Theodore*, the abdicated king of *Corfica*, was tried at the King's bench Guildhall, on an action for a debt of 100*l*. and cast.

A dealer near *Banbury*, on his return from *Warwick* fair, caught a man in bed with his wife; on which he got assistance, and took them out of bed, and tying their arms together, set them before a large fire, and had tea, coffee, and punch provided; then he sent to invite his neighbours, to whom he exposed his wife and gallant for some hours, to their extraordinary mortification, while the husband appeared perfectly contented.

March 7. A great number of sea officers widows attended the House of Commons, with petitions that their pensions may be better paid for the future.

March 12. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for raising a sum by lottery, &c. for paying off the unsubscribed annuities; to the malt bill, and a road bill.

March 13. A petition was presented to the House of Commons from the nobility, gentry and inhabitants of *Greenwich*, praying that the magazine erected near that place, may be removed to a more convenient distance, to avoid danger from fire, lightning, &c. One was presented in a former session.

It was affirmed that upwards 4000 persons who sold spirituous liquors without licence, had been convicted of the penalty of 10*l*. each, from *January* 1749, to *January* 1750; and according to a list of private gin-shops, on the best calculation, they amounted to upwards of 17000 in the bills of mortality. That the bill for preventing the consumption of cheap compound liquors, proposed an additional duty of 8*l*. per ton on all malt spirits, to commence from *Lady-day* 1751, that no compounder should make or sell any spirituous liquors, unless he had a still of 100 gallons in his dwell-

dwelling-house, and served a legal apprenticeship; and that no distiller should have more than one apprentice at a time. The malt distillers were very busy, in order to increase their stock before the act for laying an additional duty, took place.

A proposal was delivered to both houses for purchasing of the duke of Athol, the isle of *Man*; in order to annex it to the crown; that island in its state of independence serving as a storehouse to the *French* for wines, teas, &c. whence they run to *England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*, by which the loss to this nation, and the gains to the *French* were very considerable.

March 20. Between ten and eleven at night died at *Leicester* house, the most illustrious *Frederick*, prince of *Wales*, by the breaking of an imposthume between the *pericardium* and *diaphragm*, which threw the matter contained in it upon the substance of the lungs. His Royal Highness caught a cold about three weeks before in *Kew* gardens, and increased it on the 12th instant, by coming very warm from the House of Lords with the windows of his chair down, soon after which he complained of pains which were thought to be pleuritic, and were attended with a fever. His Royal Highness had been in a declining state for some time; about two years before, he received a hurt in his breast by a fall, others say, by the stroke of a ball at cricket, and was judged too weak to bear repeated bleeding; he was therefore blistered, and thought to be out of danger. About a quarter of an hour before his death, he told Dr. *Wilmot*, who had attended him, and been up all the preceding night, that he was much better, and advised the Doctor to go home; the Princess remained with him, to whom he soon after complained of a sudden pain, and an offensive smell, and immediately threw himself backward and expired. Her Royal Highness had sat up with him seven nights during his illness, though she was far advanced in her pregnancy. This excellent Prince, who was almost universally regretted with uncommon tenderness, was born at *Hanover*, Jan. 20, 1706-7; created duke of *Glocester*, Jan. 10, 1717-18; installed knight of the Garter by proxy, April 30, 1718; created baron of *Snauden*, viscount *Launceston*, earl of *Eltham*, marquis of *Ely*, and duke of *Edinburgh*, July 15, 1726; first landed at *Harwich*, Dec. 3, 1728; was introduced by the command of the King into the privy-council the 18th: was created prince of

Wales and earl of *Chester*, Jan. 9, 1728-9; received his summons to Parliament next day, and on April 27, 1736, was married to the princess *Augusta*, only surviving daughter of *Frederick* II. duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, by whom he left issue five sons and three daughters.

Orders were issued by the Commons to oblige the overseers of all parishes to give an account to the clerks of the peace, &c. of the monies paid annually to the poor from 1747 to 1750, inclusive, in order to be by them transmitted to the House immediately. A bill was likewise under the consideration of the Commons, for granting certain privileges to encourage the poor to marry, for the increase of his Majesty's subjects.

The storms which happened in several parts of *England* about the latter end of last month, were still more violent abroad; particularly at *Nantz*, and its neighbourhood, where in the night a terrible hurricane began at S. W. and at three the next morning turned to the N. W. accompanied with thunder, lightning, and such terrible noises, both at sea and land, as seemed to proceed from an earthquake.

March 22. The royal assent was, on account of the Prince's death, given, by commission to the following bills:

To an act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

For enabling his Majesty to raise the several sums of money therein mentioned by Exchequer-bills, to be charged on the sinking fund; and for empowering the commissioners of the treasury to pay off the old and new unsubscribed *South Sea* annuities out of the supply granted to the Majesty, for the service of the year 1751; and for enabling the bank of *England* to hold general courts, and courts of directors, in the manner therein directed; and for giving certain persons liberty to subscribe Bank and *South Sea* annuities, omitted to be subscribed, pursuant to two acts of the last session of Parliament.

To indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments within the time limited by law, and for allowing farther time for that purpose.

For granting an aid to his Majesty of 31. in the pound, by a land-tax to be raised in *Great Britain* for the service of the year 1751;

And to several road and private bills.

After

After which the Lords adjourned to the 27th, and the Commons to the 25th, on account of the death of his royal highness the prince of *Wales*.

The privy-council met at the Cock-pit, on occasion of the death of the prince of *Wales*, when were present above thirty members. The physicians and surgeons that attended the deceased, were examined about the distemper which occasioned his death, and orders were issued for embalming his body and preparing for his Royal Highness's funeral.

It was ordered in council, that in the morning and evening prayers, in the Litany, and in all other parts of the public service, as well in the occasional offices, as in the book of *Common Prayer*, where the royal family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following form and order shall be observed, *viz.*

"Their royal highnesses the prince of *Wales*, the Duke, the Princesses, the issue of the prince and prince of *Wales*, and all the royal family."

The House of Commons presented an address of condolence, on the death of the prince of *Wales*, to his Majesty, and received a most gracious answer.

Lord Chamberlain's office, March 23. Orders for the court's going into mourning on *Sunday* the 31st instant, for his late royal highness the prince of *Wales*, *viz.* The ladies to wear black bombazine, plain muslin, or long lawn, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans: undressed; dark *Norwich* crape. The men to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin, or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hat-bands, and black swords and buckles: undressed; dark grey frocks.

The Lord Marshal's order for a general mourning, for his late royal highness *Frederick* prince of *Wales*, was as follows:

In pursuance of an order of council, dated *March 22*, 1750, there are to give public notice, that it is expected all persons upon the present occasion of the death of his late royal highness *Frederick* prince of *Wales*, do put themselves into the deepest mourning, (long cloaks only excepted) the said mourning to begin on *Sunday* the 31st of this instant *March*. *Effingham, M.*

March 24. By order of the Lord Chamberlain, notice was fixed in the halls of *St. James's* and *Leicester* house, that the time fixed for deep mourning would end on *Sunday, June 30*; that on *Sunday, July 7*,

will commence the second mourning, and end on *Sunday, Oct. 6*.

March 26. A revenue of 50,000*l.* a year for life, was settled by Parliament on the marriage of her royal highness the prince of *Wales*, in case she survived the Prince, to be paid quarterly, without deduction, four-fifths out of the post-office, and the other fifth out of the hereditary duties of excise.

March 31. Was a very great court at *St. James's*, it being the first time his Majesty appeared in public since the death of the prince of *Wales*. Prince *George* and prince *Edward*, and the other young princes waited on the King, who in the evening visited the prince of *Wales* at *Leicester* house.

The right hon. *Robert Walpole*, earl of *Orford*, knight of the Bath, auditor of the Exchequer, ranger of *Richmond* park, and master of the King's harriers and buck-hounds, died, aged fifty-one, of an abscess in the back.

The number of patients under the care of *St. Bartholomew's* and *St. Thomas's* hospitals amounted last year to 19,590.

April 1. The court of the prince of *Orange* went into deep mourning for three months, on the death of the prince of *Wales*.

April 3. The corpse of capt. *Coram* was interred with great solemnity in the vault under the chapel of the Foundling-hospital; the charter of the hospital was carried before the body on a velvet cushion, the children walking before it; the pall was supported by eight persons of distinction; a great number of governors followed the body in deep mourning, and were met by the choirs of *Westminster* and *St. Paul's*, who performed a solemn service composed by *Dr. Boyce*.

The House of Commons adjourned to the 16th.

April 4. The House of Peers adjourned to the 17th.

His Majesty paid another visit to the prince of *Wales*.

The treasurer of her Royal Highness was paid 12,500*l.* being one quarter of her Highness's settlement.

April 5. An order of permission from the Lord Chamberlain's office came to the managers of the theatres, (who had been prohibited from playing, on account of the late Prince of *Wales's* death) to act on the 8th.

Six months pay (part of fifteen months in

in arrest) were ordered to the sea officers, to put them in mourning.

April 6. This day died *Frederick* king of *Sweden*, and landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, born 1676. In 1699 he married *Louisa*, a daughter of *Frederick III.* king of *Prussia*; she dying childless in 1705, he married the princess *Eleonora*, youngest daughter of *Charles XI.* king of *Sweden*, who on the death of her brother *Charles XII.* was elected by the states queen of *Sweden*, on condition of restoring their ancient privileges; she resigning the crown in favour of her consort in 1720, he was elected king on the same condition of leaving the legislative and executive power in the states; he succeeded to the landgraviate of *Hesse Cassel* in 1729, and his consort queen *Eleonora* died in 1741. Princess *Hedwig Sophia*, eldest sister of *Charles XII.* married *Frederick*, duke of *Holstein Gottorp*, and had issue *Charles Frederick*, born in 1700, who married *Anne Petrowna*, eldest daughter of the czar *Peter the Great*, by his second wife *Catharine*, by whom he had *Charles Ulric* born in 1727, and heir to the crown of *Sweden*, and so declared by the states on his father's death: but on the present empress of *Russia's* declaring him successor to that throne, he renounced his claim to *Sweden*, and the states declared his uncle, *Adolphus Frederick*, duke of *Holstein Eastin*, and bishop of *Lubeck*, successor to the throne of *Sweden*; he was born in 1710, and married *Ulrica*, sister to the king of *Prussia*, by whom he had two sons. As landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, the king of *Sweden* was succeeded by his brother prince *William*, whose son *Frederick* married princess *Mary* of *England*.

The late King on the 4th in the evening sent for the Prince successor and his consort, to whom he, in the most moving terms, recommended to have always in view the welfare and prosperity of the *Swedish* nation, to be watchful to maintain its states in their privileges and prerogatives; adding, that he quitted the world without the least regret, as he left the kingdom in peace, and died in the hope that it would long enjoy the continuance of that blessing, &c. This day the prince *Adolphus Frederick* was proclaimed King, who in the afternoon went to the senate, where the different colleges of the kingdom were assembled, and there swore observance of, and signed the following act:

"Whereas the united states of the kingdom of *Sweden*, of their own entire motion,

and by free and involuntary choice, have elected me successor to the king of *Sweden*, of the *Goths*, and of the *Vandals*; I should be wanting in a suitable return to the confidence they have reposed in me, if, on my advancement to the throne which is devolved to me by the disposal of the Almighty, and by the free election which they have made of me, I did not, in the most solemn manner, confirm the assurance I have given to support them, at the expence of my life and blood, in the exercise of the pure doctrine and religion they profess, and to preserve and defend the liberties and privileges they have acquired. And as my desires are far from every thing which might bear the least shadow of constraint, I declare by this public act, which I swear to observe, upon my royal word and faith, that I not only intend to govern my kingdom according to the laws of *Sweden*, and the form of regency established in the year 1720, as well as in conformity with the assurance I gave the states of the kingdom in the year 1742; but also, that I shall regard as the most dangerous enemies to me and the kingdom, and treat as traitors to their country, all such as shall, either in public or under any pretence soever, undertake or endeavour to introduce into this kingdom despotic power, or arbitrary government. Wherein God assist me.

(Signed) ADOLPHUS FREDERICK.

Stockholm, April 6, 1751.

April 8. A man, on a wager, walked twelve miles on the *Essex* road in one hour and thirty-eight minutes, having two hours allowed him.

April 13. At half an hour after one in the morning, the bowels of his late Royal Highness, were brought from *Leicester* house in a coach and six to the Prince's chamber, *Westminster*, in an urn covered with crimson velvet, and were from thence carried by four yeomen to *Henry the Seventh's* chapel, attended by the dukes of *Chandos* and *Queensberry*, the earl of *Middlesex*, the lords *Norib* and *Guildford*, Sir *John Rusbuit*, bart. *George Diddington*, *Henry Drax*, and *John Evelyn*, esqrs. and there interred, in the vault in which the royal corpse was, exactly at nine o'clock the same night, deposited.

The procession began at half an hour after eight at night, and passed through the *Old Palace-yard* to the south-east door of *Westminster-abbey*, and so directly to the steps leading to *Henry the Seventh's* chapel. The ceremonial was as follows:

Knight

Knight Marshal's men, with black staves, two and two.
Gentlemen, Servants to his Royal Highness, two and two, viz:

Pages of the Presence.

Gentlemen Ushers, Quartet Waiters, two and two:

Pages of Honour.

Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters.

Physicians, Dr. *Wilmot* and Dr. *Leti*.

Household Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, rev. Dr. *Ascougb.*

Equerries, two and two.

Clerks of the Household or Greencloth, *James Douplasi*, esq. and Sir *John Cusß*, bart:

Master of the Household, Lord *Gage*.

Solicitor-general, Auditor, and Attorney-general, *Paul Joddrel*, esq. *Charles Montague*, esq. and the hon. *Henry Batbursß*. esq.

Secretary, *Henry Drax*, esq.

Comptroller and Treasurer to his Royal Highness, *Robert Nugent*, esq. and the Earl of *Scarborough*, with their white staves.

Steward and Chamberlain to his Royal Highness, with their white staves.

Chancellor to his Royal Highness, Sir *Thomas Bootle*.

An Officer of Arms.

The Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness, the Earl of *Middlesex*.

Gentleman Usher.	Clarencieux King at Arms, <i>Stephen Martin Leake</i> , esq. bearing the coronet upon a black velvet cushion.	Gentleman Usher.
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Four supporters of the canopy.

Supporters of the pall.

Earl of *Portmore*.

Earl *Fitzwilliams*.

Earl of *Bristol*.

The Body Covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons and under a canopy of black velvet, borne by eight of his R. H's gentlemen.

Supporters of the pall.

Earl of *Macclesfield*.

Earl *Stanhope*.

Earl of *Jersey*.

Four supporters of the canopy.

Gentleman Usher.	Garter King at Arms, <i>John Anstis</i> , esq.	Gentleman Usher.
Supporter to the chief mourner,	The chief mourner, the Duke of <i>Somerset</i> ;	Supporter to the chief mourner,
Duke of <i>Rutland</i> .	His train borne by a baronet, Sir <i>Thomas Robinson</i> .	Duke of <i>Devonshire</i> .

Affendants to the chief mourner, the Marquis of *Tweedale*, Marquis of *Lothian*, Earls of *Berkely*, *Peterborough*, *Northampton*, *Cardigan*, *Winchelsea*, *Carlisle*, *Murray* and *Morton*.

The Gentleman Usher of his Royal Highness's privy-chamber, *Edmund Bramston*, esq.

The Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness, the Duke of *Candos*.

The Lords of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness, Lord *North* and *Guildford*, Duke of *Queensberry*, Earl of *Inchiquin*, Earl of *Egmont*, Lord *Robert Sutton*, and the Earl of *Bute*, two and two.

The Master of the Robes to his Royal Highness, *John Schurz*, esq.

The Grooms of the Bed Chamber to his Royal Highness, *John Evelyn*, esq. *Samuel Massam*, esq. *Thomas Bladworth*, esq. Sir *Edmund Thomas*, bart. *Daniel Boone*, esq. *William Bretton*, esq. *Martin Madden*, esq. *William Trevanion*, esq. and Colonel *Pewlet*, two and two.

Yeomen of the Guard to close the procession.

At the church door by the dean and the gentlemen of the King's scholars, who fell in the procession immediately before the subject of arms, with wax tapers in their hands, and properly habited, and began the common burial service (no anthem being composed on the occasion) two drums beating a dead march during the service. Upon entering the chapel, the royal body was placed on tressels, the coronet and cushion at the head, and the canopy held over, the supporters of the pall standing by; the chief mourner and his two supporters seated in chairs at the head of the corpse; the lords assistants, master of the horse, groom of the stole, and lords of the bedchamber on both sides; the four white staff officers at the feet, the others seating themselves in the stalls on each side the chapel; the bishop of *Rockester*, as dean of *Westminster*, then read the first part of the burial service, after which the corpse was carried to the vault, preceded by the white staff officers, the master of the horse, chief mourner, his supporters and assistants; Garter king at arms going before them. When they had placed themselves near the vault, the corpse being laid upon a machine even with the pavement of the chapel, was by degrees let down into the vault, when the bishop of *Rockester* went on with the service; which being ended, Garter proclaimed his late Royal Highness's titles in the following manner:

"Thus hath it pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life to his divine mercy the illustrious *Frederick* prince of *Wales*, &c. &c."

The nobility and attendants returned in the same order as they proceeded, at half an hour after nine; so that the whole ceremony lasted an hour.

There was the utmost decorum observed; and, what is remarkable, though the populace was extremely noisy before the procession began, there was, during the whole, a silence, that, if possible, added to the solemnity of so awful a sight.

The guards, who each of them held two lighted flambeaux during the whole time, behaved so well, that, during the procession no accident happened among the spectators that was remarkable.

As soon as the procession began to move, two rockets were fired off in *Old Palace-yard*, as a signal for the guns in the Park to fire, which were followed by those of

the Tower; during which time the great bells of *Westminster* and *St. Paul's* cathedral tolled, as did those of most of the churches in *London*.

The soldiers were kept on guard all *Saturday* night, and on *Sunday* at the fourth door of the abbey, and on the scaffolding in *Palace-yard*; and the next morning the workmen began to take down the scaffolding.

The following inscription was engraved on a silver plate, and affixed to the coffin of his royal highness the prince of *Wales*.

DEPOSITUM

Illustissimi Principis Frederici Ludovici Principis Wallie, Principis Electoralis & Hereditarii Brunsvici & Lunenburgi, Duci Cornubie, Robesjaj & Edenburgi, Marchionis Insule de Ely, Comitum Cestrise, Carrick & Eltham, Vice Comitum Lancastrie, Baronis Renfrew & Sutherland, Domini Insularum, Seneschalli Scotia, Nobilissimi Ordinis Perisclidus Equitis, & a Sanctoribus Conciliis Majestati Regie, Academiae Dubliniensis Cancellarii; Viri primogeniti Celsissimi, Potentissimi & Excellentissimi Monarche Georgii Secundi, Dei Gratia Magnae Britannie, Francie & Hibernie Regis, Fidei Defensoris. Obiit Vicefimo Die Martii Anno MDCCCL.

Ætatis sue XLV.

April 13. The King was pleased to appoint the duke of *Bedford*, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, to be lord lieutenant and *custos rotularum* of *Devonshire*, and of the city of *Exeter*, and county of the same, in the room of the earl of *Orford*, deceased.

April 16. Sir *John Bosworth* resigned the place of chamberlain of *London* to the Lord Mayor, and court of aldermen, and a new election was appointed on the 30th.

April 17. The naturalization bill was put off for two months. Both Houses ordered messages of condolance to the princesses of *Wales*.

The princess's answer to that of the House of *Pears*, was, "My lords I heartily thank you for this instance of your duty to the King, and regard to me under my great affliction"

To the Commons, "Gentlemen, I return you thanks for this proof of your duty to his Majesty, and am much obliged to you for the concern and regard you express on this melancholy occasion."

Justice *Lediard*, with some constables, and a party of the guards, went to the long room in *Jewel's Street*, *Westminster*, where

as a masquerade that evening, in order to suppress gaming, for which such assemblies were calculated; seventeen were committed to the Gate-house, among them the proprietors of the gaming tables, who had been taken before, and now forfeited their recognizances.

At the South Sea house the following session was determined in the affirmative, by ballot of the proprietors, That fifteen directors, with a governor, sub and deputy governor, are sufficient to manage the South Sea company's affairs, and that in all future elections of directors only fifteen should be chosen. Ballots for the question 287, sink it 284. This reduction of thirty directors to fifteen, was a saving of 2250*l*. *per annum*, the salary being 750*l*. each, and as proposed on the 4th at a general court; it being objected to as interfering with a session before agreed to, That the directors do take into their consideration, and report what savings may be made in the management of their affairs, was, on a division, carried in the negative, the directors for that or some other reason voting sink it.

April 20. His Majesty was pleased to bear letters patent to pass under the great seal of Great-Britain, for creating his royal grandson *George William Frederick*, (the issue of Great Britain, electoral prince of *Saxony-Lauenburgh*, duke of *Edinburgh*, viscount of the isle of *Elby*, earl of *Eltham*, count of *Leucifum*, baron of *Snandon*, & knight of the most noble order of the *rose*) prince of *Wales*, and earl of *Chesh-*

The King was pleased to constitute the first honourable *Charles* earl of *Egremont*, lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of and the county of *Cumberland*.

April 22. At *Tring* in *Hertfordshire*, a beggar giving out that he was bewitched by one *Osborne* and his wife, harmless people above seventy, had it cried at several market towns, that they were to be tried ducking this day, which occasioned a great concourse. The parish officers having removed the old couple from the workhouse into the church for security, the mob being them broke the workhouse windows, pulled down the pales, and demolished part of the house; and seizing the governor, threatened to drown him and fire town, having straw in their hands for that purpose. The poor wretches were at length for public safety delivered up, stripped stark naked by the mob, their thumbs

tied to their toes, then dragged two miles, and thrown into a muddy stream; after much ducking and ill usage, the old woman was thrown quite naked on the bank, almost choaked with mud, and expired in a few minutes, being kicked and beat with sticks, even after she was dead; and the man died soon after. To add to this barbarity, they put the dead woman in bed with her husband, and tied them together. The coroner's inquest brought in their verdict wilful murder.

The message from his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, April 26, 1751.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty, having it entirely at heart to secure the future welfare and happiness of his people, has maturely considered, that nothing can conduce so much (under the protection of the Divine Providence) to the preservation of the Protestant succession in his royal family, and the support of the religion, laws, and liberties of these kingdoms (which have been always most dear to him) as the making proper provisions for the care and tuition of the person of his successor, and for the regular administration of the government, in case such successor should be of tender years; by means whereof their safety and princely education may be secured, the public peace, and good order, maintained, and the strength and glory of the crown of Great-Britain suffer no diminution: for these reasons, his Majesty; out of his paternal affection and tenderness for his royal family, and for all his faithful subjects, earnestly recommends it to both Houses of Parliament, to take this weighty affair into their most serious deliberation; and proposes to their consideration, that, when the imperial crown of these realms shall descend to any of the issue of his son, the late prince of *Wales*, being under the age of eighteen years, the princess dowager of *Wales*, their mother, should be guardian of the person of such successor, and regent of these kingdoms, until they shall attain such age; with such powers, and limitations, as shall appear necessary and expedient for these important purposes.”

The humble address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, April 26, 1751.

“We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, approach your royal throne, with hearts filled, at the same time, with the

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administration of the government, a successor should be under the age of ten years, until such successor shall attain that age; his Majesty thinks fit to leave to their consideration, that, for the choice of such person as shall be appointed regent of the kingdom during that council may be constituted, with such secular powers only as shall appear to be reasonable and expedient; and that his most dear son *William* duke of Cumberland, the archbishop of *Canterbury*, chancellor, or keeper of the great

Great-Britain, the treasurer of the exchequer, or first commissioner of the treasury, the president of the council, the keeper of the privy seal, the high admiral of *Great-Britain*, or first commissioner of the navy, the principal secretaries of state, the chief justice of the King's-bench, or any one of them, at any time being, may be members of the council."

A society of the *Free British* fishery, their officers, went from *Mercers* *Leicester* house, where his Royal Highness accepted of being their governor, and all had the honour of kissing his Highness's hand. A speech addressed to his Royal Highness as follows:

May it please your Royal Highness, the president, vice-president, council, and society of the *Free British* fishery, beg pardon by his Majesty's royal approbation, and humbly approach your Royal Highness to intreat your favourable acceptance of their governor, an honour conferred by your illustrious and much dear father, whose princely virtues are eminently conspicuous, by his constant attention to, and his generous concern for the welfare of this kingdom, and the promotion of its commerce. As we considered the benefits of this national undertaking, which the most lasting advantages are likely to have depended greatly upon your protection, we cannot but hope to receive the same benefits from the influence of your Royal Highness, the inheritor of all these; and therefore, Sir, we beseech you to take this fishery under your protection, which will add new vigour to our industry, and prove the most auspicious of its success."

Which his Royal Highness returned by a most gracious answer.

Overlaid,

return you my thanks for this mark

of your duty to the King, and of your regard for me. You may be assured, I shall always be glad to contribute every thing in my power to the success of your laudable attempts for extending the commerce of his Majesty's subjects."

May 13. Was celebrated at *Wentworth* house, *Yorkshire*, the birth day of the marquis of *Rockingham*, then come of age; the entertainment, among other things consisted of 110 dishes of roast beef, 70 pies, 55 dishes of mutton, 48 hams, 55 dishes of lamb, 70 dishes of veal, 40 dishes of chickens, and 104 dishes of fish; the liquor drank were 13 hogheads of ale, 20 of strong beer, 8 of punch, and 4 of wine. 8 hogheads of strong beer were drank the day following, and 40 loads of wheat baked into bread and pies; there were above 10,000 guests, 3000 of whom were entertained in the house; and the beer was brewed in 1730.

May 16. His Majesty removed from *St James's* to *Kensington* for the summer.

May 19. On *Thursday* last a vessel hired by *Charles-Town*, *South Carolina*, sailed for *New York*, with the honourable *William Bull*, junior, esq. accompanied by several head men of the *Indians*. They were to meet six northern nations at *Albany* some time in *June*, where commissioners from all the *British* colonies on the continent were appointed to be at the same time, in order to settle a general and lasting peace. The money raised for the current service of the year 1751 in *Carolina* was 39,441*l*.

May 20. At *Pontefract*, *Yorkshire*, by a violent shower of rain, many cellars were almost filled with water; a collection of waters at the meeting of two sloping streets in the market place, overflowed, and taking their course down a narrow lane, bore down some strong garden walls, and did incredible damage; the cut from the river that turns the mill, being filled with the flood from the hills descending into the mill dam, drove down part of the mill, and what was most surprizing, carried one of the mill stones the distance of fifteen yards; the rain which lasted about four hours, was preceded by a terrible storm of hail, which was of a very extraordinary size, and attended with loud claps of thunder and lightning.

May 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

A bill for providing for the administration of the government in case it should descend to any of the children of his late royal highness.

highness the prince of *Wales* under the age of eighteen, and appointing a guardianship for the care of their persons.*

A bill for regulating of trials by juries.

A bill for reducing the interest on the capital stock of the *South Sea* company, and providing against frauds in the officers and servants of that company.

A bill for the relief of the annuitants of the mercers company.

A bill to indemnify justices of the peace and constables in the due execution of their office, and preventing any vexatious and rigorous law suits.

A bill for the more easy recovery of small debts in the city of *Lincoln*, and the county of that name.

A bill for correcting the style, and regulating the calendar now in use.

A bill for paving, enlightening, and adorning *Golden-square*.

A bill for the preservation of the game in *Scotland*.

A bill for enlightening, and better watching the open streets in the parish of *St. Matthew, Bethnal Green*.

A bill for encouraging hempen and linen manufactures in the kingdom of *Scotland*.

An act for the better regulating the river *Avon*, running through the counties of *Warwick*, *Worcester*, and *Gloucester*, and settling the rates of water carriage.

A bill for vesting a certain term of years in *Michael Menzies*, esq. and his heirs, &c. the sole property of a machine, by him invented, for conveying coals from whence they are dug to the keels, &c.

A bill for the building a bridge over the river *Ribble*, near *Preston*, in the county of *Lancaster*.

A bill for rebuilding *Islington* church.

A bill for vesting the effects left by will by *John Mischel*, esq. for the advantages of *Queen's* college, *Oxford*.

A bill for the naturalization of count *Stephen Laurentius Neale*.

The *Wendover*, *York*, *Durham*, *Lancaster*, and *Manchester* road bills;

And to seventeen private bills.

May 24. Being the birth-day of his royal highness *George* prince of *Wales*, was observed with great marks of loyalty and affection. This day is remarkable for

giving birth in 1650 to the ever victorious *John* duke of *Marlborough*.

May 31. A memorial was lately presented to his grace the duke of *Bedford*, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, by his excellency the *French* ambassador, complaining of an attack made by an *English* man of war on the new factory which the subjects of his most Christian majesty had established since the great peace at *Albrada*, on the river *Gambia*; and demanding ample satisfaction for this insult on the first fort, which his nation had ever built on the coast of *Guinea*. This memorial was referred to the lords of the Admiralty, in order to obtain the necessary informations relative to an affair of such importance.

Commodore *Redney* was commissioned to go in quest of an island, which, according to the report of the master of a ship, and some others, on examination before the lords of the Admiralty, lies about fifty degrees north, and about 300 leagues west of *England*. Captain *Murdoch Mackenzie*, an excellent mathematician, and author of the sea charts of the *Orkney* and *Lewis Islands*, attended him in the *Culloden* sloop, to bring back an account of what discoveries he might make. As this island lies out of the track of the trade to *America*, it was supposed to have been missed by navigators to our colonies, though marked in some *Dutch* maps.

The season was very cold, and wet, for most part of this month, the corn in the ground being much damaged in many places by the rain, and above 600,000 acres were computed to remain unfowed; cattle also, especially the woolly kind, suffered greatly by the inclemency of the weather; one farmer, particularly, in *Suffex*, lost 400 lambs by cold dews.

The great rains made land carriage so dear, that the poor and working people were greatly distressed, by the high price of coals, which, in the wet season, at *Derby* rose from 4d. to 8d. per hundred; at *Rugby*, *Warwickshire*, from 8d. to 14d.; at *Norshampton* from 10d. to 18d. and in proportion at other inland places.

Persons nominated for sheriffs; *Allen Evans* and *John Torriano*, esqrs. merchant taylors; *Thomas Corbet*, esq. grocer; *John*

* By the third clause of this bill, which occasioned a strong debate, his Majesty was authorized to add four members to the council of regency besides those mentioned in the message presented to both Houses, and his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* was appointed president of the said council. There were present at the third reading in the House of Peers 220 of that noble body.

Payne, esq. haberdasher; *Robert Carey*, esq. *Virginia* merchant; *Mr. Kent*, fishmonger, *Temple-bar*; *Joseph Daph*, esq.

Paid fines, *Rob. Carey*, esq. and *Mr. Kent*.

The infection among the horned cattle raging in *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, and *Westmoreland*, the justices of the peace of the neighbouring county of *Cumberland* at their quarter sessions ordered the roads to be strictly guarded for preventing the introduction of cattle, hides, carcases, or tallow from any adjacent *English* county. The distemper broke out also in the counties of *Wilt* and *Oxford*, which alarmed the justices of the counties of *Gloucester*, *Hereford*, and *Monmouth*; and the justices of *Somersetshire* forbid the bringing of cattle from *Wales*, *Wiltshire*, and *Gloucestershire*, on advice that the distemper spread into those part. In *Cheeshire* they lost 30,000 cows since *October* last.

The last accounts from *Philadelphia* advise, that within twelve months 4317 *German*s from *Holland*, and 1000 passengers and servants from *England* and *Ireland*, had arrived there.

By a bill depending in Parliament, the number of hories drawing in carriage waggons, &c. was limited under a very heavy toll, which amounted almost to a prohibition, to four; and the commissioners of turnpikes within thirty miles of *London*, where the toll amounts to 150*l.* per annum, were compelled to erect a crane or engine for weighing every waggon that passed, and were to levy 2*s.* for every one hundred weight, any carriage that travels for hire shall weigh above sixty hundred weight, to be levied without abatement.

The King was pleased to grant unto *Robert Palmer*, esq. the office of clerk of the naval, or navy office, of *York river*, in his Majesty's colony and dominion of *Virginia* in *America*, in the room of *John Conraud*, esq. deceased.

The King was pleased to appoint *Francis Aiskell*, gent. to be his Majesty's consul at *Malaga*, in the room of *James Lambert*, deceased.

The earls of *Hertford* and *Harcourt*, were appointed lords of the bedchamber.

The countess of *Middlesex*, mistress of the robes.

Dr. Philip du Val, physician in ordinary.

James Douglas, esq. chief clerk of the green cloth to her royal highness the princess dowager of *Wales*.

The earl of *Middlesex*, cofferer to the princess of *Wales*'s household.

John Selwyn, esq. treasurer.

John Selwyn, jun. and *George Augustine Selwyn*, esqrs. grooms of the bedchamber.

William Barker, esq. a clerk to ditto.

Master *Stanhope*, master *Darcy*, and *Thomas Prichard*. esq. pages of honour to ditto.

Mr. May, a clerk of the treasury.

— *Glasfer*, page extraordinary to the duke of *Cumberland*.

Master *Evelyn Meadows*, page to ditto.

Richard Conway, esq. a page of the chamber.

Claudius Anyand, esq. deputy secretary under the duke of *Newcastle*.

Thomas Harrison, esq. chamberlain of *London*, receiver-general of the land-tax for *London*, *Westminster*, and *Middlesex*, for 1751.

Sir *John Ligonier*, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, till a master general be appointed.

Lord Burleigh, lord lieutenant and *custos rotularum* for *Rutlandshire*.

Francis William Drake, governor of *Newfoundland*.

Thomas Dring, esq. keeper of the council chamber.

— *Fletcher*, purfuivant at arms and *Rouge Croix*.

The duke of *Cumberland*, chancellor of *Trinity college*, *Dublin*, in the room of the late prince of *Wales*.

The right honourable *Simon*, earl of *Harcourt*, was by his Majesty's command, sworn of the privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The king was pleased to appoint the right honourable *George William*, earl of *Coventry*, to be lord lieutenant and *custos rotularum* of the city and county of *Worcester*.

June 1. Came advice that a store-ship of 900 tons from *France*, was arrived at *Louisburgh* with 100 pieces of cannon from twelve to forty-two pounders, and a large quantity of warlike stores; that they had almost completed a large mine between the west and south gates, and had formed a plan for erecting a strong fortification on the light-house point.

June 2. The prince of *Wales* and prince *Edward*, went for the first time in their equipages to *Kensington*; the footmen of his Highness in the livery of the late prince, and prince *Edward* in crimson, turned up with green; when they attended his Majesty to the chapel, and heard a sermon by *Dr. Stuckford*.

June

June 3. Was an order of Admiralty for shipping off from *Woolwich*, on board the *Gerland* sloop, and a transport, a large quantity of warlike stores for *Nova Scotia*.

June 5. A fire happened at *Amsbury*, *Wills*, which consumed thirty-two houses. Damage computed at 10,000*l*.

The high constable of *Westminster* went about 12 o'clock to a private masquerade near *Exeter Change*, where several idle persons of both sexes were assembled, most of whom were apprehended and carried before justice *Fielding*, who sat up all night to examine them; and several of them being found to be persons of distinction under twenty, the Justice, not thinking proper to expose them, after a severe reprimand, dismissed them all.

June 6. The honourable *East-India* company came to a resolution to take into their service fourteen ships for the present year, and contracted for cloth of the *British* woollen manufacture to the amount of 150,000*l*.

June 8. This day his Majesty was pleased to order the Garter of his late royal highness the prince of *Wales*, to be presented to prince *Edward*. The vacant garters of the dukes of *Richmond*, and *Montague*, were to be presented to the duke of *Somerset*, and earl of *Lincoln*.

June 12. At a trial of cannon on *Putney* common, a piece of six pounds bore, under 400*l*. weight, of a metal made at the new foundery at *Cheffsa*, fired 300 shot running, with a pound and a quarter of powder each charge, in little more than three hours, remaining good in all respects: also a mortar of the same metal fired four bombs in a minute and three seconds, whereas those hitherto in use did not exceed four bombs in a quarter of an hour.

June 13. The House of Commons resolved that notice be given that the annuities payable at the Exchequer, after the rate of 8*l*. 10*s*. per cent. per ann. and which, by an act of the 7th year of his present Majesty were charged on the additional duties on stamp vellum, parchment, and paper, was to be redeemed and paid off *October* 10, 1751, agreeable to the power of redemption in the said act.

The court of directors of the *East India* Company gave public notice, that on *December* 31, 1751, they should pay and discharge all principal money and interest that shall be then due on such *East India* bonds, as carried an interest of 3 per cent. per ann. from *March* 41, 1750, and were not brought

in and marked as consenting to the terms and resolutions of the general court of the company, of *April* 25, 1750. After which *December* 31, 1751, all interest on the said bonds should cease.

June 14. Mr. O' *Roke*, who was indicted for sending challenges to two members of Parliament, received judgment at the King's Bench, to pay a fine of 13*l*. 4*d*. to be imprisoned for three years, and give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself bound in a bond of 100*l*. and two sureties in 50*l*. each.

June 15. Was tried at *Woolwich*, before Sir *John Ligonier* and the rest of the board of ordinance, one of his Majesty's six pounder brass cannon, out of which were fired 300 shot in three hours twenty-two minutes, after which the gun was searched, and found to be as good as before the trial.

The King was pleased to grant unto *Henry Shelley*, and *Michael Warden*, esqrs. and the survivor of them, the office, or offices, of auditor of all and singular his Majesty's revenues within the counties of *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, and *Chester*; and also of auditor of the accounts of the money arising by writs of covenant, and writs of entry in the alienation office.

June 17. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint the right hon. *John* earl of *Granville*, lord president of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and his Lordship took his place accordingly.

June 19. In the spring at *Charles Town*, *Carolina*, was dry weather, which produced abundance as well as great variety of worms and caterpillars. They had no rain from the middle of *January* to the 28th of *April*, when a fine shower fell. Some of the worms marched in bodies and separated, as has been said the locusts do, and were like grubs. One kind of caterpillars stripped the trees quite bare of every leaf, leaving only the holly and rose untouched; these were large, hairy, and black, with red streaks: the other eat every thing on the ground. The dry weather enabled the planters to cultivate a great many swamps and low lands that never were planted before, with rice; whence, and from the suitable weather succeeding, they cultivated above 120,000 barrels of rice for the foreign market. Some thousand barrels of last year's crop were not shipped. An act for the better regulating the town was carried into execution with some spirit; there were several streets levelled and filled up, and

ANNO 1751. GEORGE II.

k into four of the principal ;
productive of health and
inhabitants.

de Villiers drove away the
company from the bank of

under cover, by the *French*
frs. Henrywood and Fuller,
amounting to 2900*l.* Though
ritten with them, it appeared
taken by the *French* in 1745
Bel, and were the property
e and in *Holland*, who had
1 with a reward of 1*5*l.** per
fections.

John Skelbanks, woolcom-
his wife, of the parish of
1 *Essex*, appeared at the cus-
t *Dunmow-parva*, and claim-
according to the custom of

The King was pleased to ap-
honourable *George* lord *An-*
honourable *William* viscount
William Ponsonby esq. common-
Duncannon, *Welbore Ellis*, and
esqrs. together with *William*
Edward Bessewen, esqrs. to be
for executing the office of
nirals.
sioners from the church of
it for *Edinburgh* after an un-
ication to Parliament for the
of their stipends, in which
icely opposed by the landed
their own country.

William Latton, esq. plenipo-
of general to the emperor
attended at the treasury, with
otives lately redeemed from
rbary, when each captive
Majesty's bounty of *5*l.** per

he election of city officers,
ons put up for sheriffs, were
who had not served that office,
trafield, *Alexander Sleaze*,
John Torriano, *Thomas Corbett*,
and *John Gibbs*, esqrs. who
inated by the Lord Mayor,
paid their fines; alderman
John Besworth were declared
out a poll was demanded for
enjan, which went in his fa-
n Besworth having published
ng to be excused on account of
serve that office from his bad
which obliged him to resign
claim.

The right honourable *Robert* earl of *Hal-*
dernefs was, by his Majesty's command,
sworn of the privy council, as likewise one
of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state,
and took his place accordingly.

Charles Trevelwney, esq. assay master of tin
in *Cornwall*.

Edward Baynton Role, esq. surveyor of
the duchy of *Cornwall*.

William Trevanion, esq. auditor ; and

Richard Elliott, esq. receiver-general of
ditto.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers,
put an end to the present session of Par-
liament, and gave the royal assent to the
following bills :

An act for the more effectually restrain-
ing the retailing spirituous liquors.

An act for granting 600,000*l.* out of the
sinking fund, for the service of the year
1751.

An act for rendering justices of the peace
more safe in the execution of their office ;
and for indemnifying constables acting in
obedience to their warrants.

An act for encouraging the making pot-
ashes in the *British* plantations.

An act for continuing several laws, re-
lating to the premiums upon the importation
of masts, yards, tar, pitch, and turpentine ;
to *British* made sail-cloth, and duties on
foreign sail-cloth ; and to the allowance
upon the exportation of *British* made gun-
powder.

An act for the abbreviation of *Michaelmas*
term.

An act for the more effectual preventing
of robberies upon any navigable river, ports
of entry, wharfs and keys adjacent.

An act for ascertaining the admeasure-
ment of wheat meal ; and for making al-
lowances to the *East-India* company, for
their charges in managing, &c. their re-
duced annuities.

An act to regulate and restrain paper
bills of credit in his Majesty's colonies in
America.

An act for the preservation of turnpike
roads.

An act for making the more effectual
an act passed last session, for the apprehend-
ing of persons in any county upon warrants
granted by justices of any other county.

An act for the better relief of the cre-
ditors of such merchants as shall hereafter
become bankrupts in *Scotland* ; for extend-
ing the privileges of bills of exchange to
promissory notes, and for limiting actions
upon such bills and notes.

An act for the more effectual securing the duty upon tobacco.

An act for repealing the duties upon foreign linen yarn, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

An act to enable his Majesty to make leases and copies of offices, lands and hereditaments, parcel of his duchy of Cornwall annexed to the same.

An act to continue several laws to prevent the spreading of the distemper amongst the cattle.

An act to continue several laws therein mentioned, for preventing rapine in the northern parts, for punishing persons going armed and disguised, to prevent the cutting of banks of rivers, or hop binds, setting on fire mines, pits, &c. unlawfully hunting red or fallow deer, for liberty to carry sugars from the colonies to foreign parts, for preventing frauds by bankrupts, for encouraging the importation of naval stores from the American colonies, &c.

An act to allow further time to the commissioners impowered to enquire into the claims of the royal African company;

And to several private bills.

By the bill to prevent the excessive drinking of spirituous liquors, every gallon of spirits of the first extraction from brewer's wash or tilts, is charged with an additional duty of three half-pence; for strong waters from the same materials fourpence half-penny; for spirits of the first extraction from cyder or other British materials one penny three-farthings; and for spirits for sale of the same materials three-pence half-penny.

After June 24, 1751, no distiller is to retail spirituous liquors; nor sell it to unlicensed retailers on the penalty of 10*l*. the buyer to be entitled to the penalty on information, and exempted from any penalties incurred by himself.

No debt to be recovered for spirituous liquors unless contracted to the amount of 20*s*. at one time; nor any pledge to be taken for security of payment for it, on the forfeiture of 40*s*.

No persons to be licensed to retail spirituous liquors but victuallers, inn-keepers, vintners, &c. who rent a house of 10*l*. a year, if within the division of the head office of excise for London, or who pay to church and poor every where else; the penalty for selling without a license all the forfeitures inflicted by former acts, besides

the liquors found in their custody then and for six months afterwards, for the first offence; three months imprisonment and whipping for the second; and transportation for the third. Goalers, Bridewell-keepers, and masters of work-houses offending against this act to forfeit 100*l*. for the first, and for the second offence their respective places, &c.

After signing the aforementioned bills, his Majesty closed the session with the following speech:

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The advanced season of the year makes it necessary for me to put an end to this session of Parliament; and I do it with the greater satisfaction, as your diligent application to the public business has brought it to so happy a conclusion. On this occasion I cannot but return you my hearty thanks for the many proofs you have given me, of your zeal and affection for me and my government, and the care and attention which you have exerted for the interests of my people.

" As Europe now enjoys a happy tranquillity, very little alteration has been made in the state of foreign affairs since your meeting. My resolution to preserve the general peace is the same; and I have the greatest reason to rely on the like good disposition in the powers in alliance with me, not only being continued, but confirmed and improved.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" The readiness with which you have granted me the supplies for the service of the current year demands my particular acknowledgements; and the prudence and firmness you have shewn in completing the reduction of the interest of the national debt, is as agreeable to me, as that measure is essential to the strength and welfare of my kingdom.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I have nothing to desire of you, but effectually to consult your own true happiness and interest. Let it be your care to maintain, in your several counties, the public peace and good order; to encourage and promote a just reverence for government and law; and not to suffer those good laws, which are enacted here, to lose their effect, for want of a due execution."

After this the Parliament was prorogued to August 13.

LIST of GRANTS for the Year 1751.

	£.
Jan. 29. For 8000 seamen at 4 <i>l.</i> per man per lunar month	— 416,000
Feb. 5. For 18,857 land forces for Great-Britain (officers included)	— 612,315
For pensions to reduced officers of land forces and marines	— 64,000
For out pensioners belonging to Chelsea hospital	— 62,567
For pensions to officers widows, &c.	— 3,310
For officers and private gentlemen of reduced horse-guards	— 4,747
Feb. 11. For forces in the plantations, guards and garrisons, &c.	— 236,420
For pay of general and staff officers for the land forces	— 16,000
Feb. 13. For the navy ordinary, including half-pay to sea officers	— 290,302
For maintaining decrepit seamen in Greenwich hospital	— 10,000
For building, rebuilding, and repairs of the navy	— 140,257
For the office of ordnance for land service	— 109,150
Extraordinary expences of ditto not provided for by Parliament	— 1,699
Feb. 19. Towards redeeming the like sum of unsubscribed South-Sea old and new annuities	— 2,325,023
Feb. 25. For making good engagements with the Elector of Bavaria	— 30,000
For interest of a million borrowed on salt duties	— 35,000
To make good the deficiencies of the additional stamp duties	— 6,461
— ditto on licences for retailing spirituous liquors	— 7,880
— ditto the duty on sweets at <i>Mitbachmas</i> , 1750	— 12,534
— ditto on wines to <i>Midsummer</i> , 1750	— 4,592
— ditto on the duties on glass	— 30,422
— ditto on houses, &c. to <i>Midsummer</i> , 1750	— 70,097
— ditto on dry goods	— 42,559
April 22. For transporting and maintaining forces in Nova-Scotia in 1750	— 57,582
For the support of the said colony in 1751	— 53,927
For extraordinary expences for land forces in 1750	— 47,984
For deficiency in the grants of 1750	— 65,797
May 12. For the payment of seamen's wages (being part of the navy debt)	— 200,000
For the support of British forts on the coast of Africa	— 10,000
For making and keeping in repair, a road for troops and carriages between Carlisle and Newcastle upon Tyne	— 3,000
Total	£. 4,969,535

WAYS and MEANS for 1751.

	£.
By a duty on malt, mum, cyder and perry, supposed	— 750,000
By a land-tax of 3 <i>s.</i> in the pound	— 1,500,000
By a contract with the bank	— 1,026,476
By a lottery, and annuities at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent.	— 2,100,000
By a loan at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. chargeable on the sinking fund	— 225,023
Borrowed from the sinking fund	— 600,000
By an additional duty on spirituous liquors, as by the act, value not known	— 0
Total	£. 6,201,409

session of Parliament expiring, the noble Mr. Murray was released from imprisonment in Newgate, and being acci- dentally in his coach by lord Carpenter George Vandeput, (in whose cause red) the sheriffs of London in a chaise and other gentlemen in coaches, went in procession, preceded by a vast concourse from Newgate to his brother's, the duke, in Henrietta-street, near Oxford-street. It is remarkable, that on the firing of the guns when his Majesty was in the House, orders were given to things in readiness for his Majesty's return on the second firing as his Majesty returned, he stepped into his coach, accompanied as aforesaid, and proceeded in procession with a standard before him, on which was inscribed MURRAY and PATTERSON.

29. A pension of 2000*l.* per annum was granted out of the salary of the master of the duchess dowager of Rich- mond during life.

At the latter end of the reign of

George II. the poor's rates amounted to 1*l.* at this period they amounted to more than three millions yearly; entailing on the nation the habitual luxury and idleness of the poor.

James Oglethorpe passed the great seal to the lords and wardens of Trinity house, Dept- ment, to erect two light-houses near the point, Cornwall.

John, marquis of Harrington, was appointed master of the horse.

James Oglethorpe, earl Fitzwilliams, a lord of the chamber.

George Courtbois, esq. a commissioner of the customs, in the room of William Wicker, deceased.

James Stewart, esq. member for Wigton, clerk of the pipe in Scotland.

John Cust, bart. and Daniel Boone, makers of the green cloth to the prince of Wales.

Mrs. Nivens and Barnes, pages of the household of ditto, as they were to the late king.

Francis Henry Drake, ranger and keeper of his Majesty's forest of Dartmoor, Devonshire.

James Barrington, esq. barrister at law, marshal of the court of admiralty. Was paid to Dr. Lee, treasurer to her Majesty, the princess of Wales, the sum of 12,500*l.* out of the Exchequer, because the quarter's allowance granted by Par-

liament for the maintenance of her household.

A LIST of the FRENCH NAVY.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Ships Names.	Guns.
<i>La Margravine</i>	84	* <i>L'Oriflamme</i>	74
* <i>Le Formidable</i>	84	<i>Le Content</i>	64
<i>Le Tonnant</i>	80	<i>Le Ronce</i>	64
<i>L'Esprit</i>	74	<i>Le Solide</i>	64
<i>Le Ferme</i>	74	<i>Le Leopold</i>	64
<i>L'Esperance</i>	74	<i>Le Toulouse</i>	64
<i>Le Duc d'Orleans</i>	74	<i>Le St. Louis</i>	64
<i>Le Juste</i>	74	<i>Le Conflant</i>	60
<i>La Dauphine</i>	74	<i>Le Triton</i>	60
<i>L'Intrepide</i>	74	* <i>L'Orient</i>	64
<i>L'Achilles</i>	74	* <i>L'Opiniatre</i>	64
<i>Le Centaur</i>	74	* <i>Le Dragon</i>	64
<i>Le Superbe</i>	74	* <i>Le Proteus</i>	64
<i>L'Elisabeth</i>	74	* <i>L'Oblique</i>	64
<i>Le Northumberland</i>	70	* <i>Le Lion</i>	64
<i>Le Lis</i>	70	<i>Le Sage</i>	64
* <i>Le Foudroyant</i>	74	<i>Le Bourbon</i>	56
* <i>Le Rose</i>	74	<i>L'Humane</i>	56
* <i>Le Couronne</i>	74	<i>Le Carillon</i>	56
* <i>L'Illustre</i>	74	<i>L'Alcyon</i>	54
* <i>Le Guerrier</i>	74	<i>Le Tigre</i>	50
* <i>Le Redoutable</i>	74	<i>Le Locris</i>	50
* <i>Le Balliqueux</i>	74	<i>Le Brillant</i>	50
* <i>L'Ambion</i>	74	<i>Le Grafson Hall</i>	

Frigates.	Guns.	Frigates.	Guns.
<i>L'Aigle</i>	84	<i>Le Voyage</i>	
<i>L'Arc en Ciel</i>	46	<i>La Flore</i>	
<i>L'Argonaute</i>	46	<i>Le Mercure</i>	
<i>L'Anglese</i>	44	<i>Le Prince de Orange</i>	
<i>L'Atalante</i>	40	* <i>La Syrene</i>	30
<i>La Megere</i>		* <i>La Diane</i>	30
<i>La Renommée</i>		* <i>Le Topaze</i>	24
<i>La Mutine</i>	24	* <i>La Galea</i>	24
<i>La Fougette</i>		* <i>La Petillante</i>	24
<i>Le Bristol</i>		* <i>La Rose</i>	36
<i>La Perle</i>		* <i>Le Gracieux</i>	28
<i>La Gironde</i>		* <i>Le Subtile</i>	18
<i>L'Emeraude</i>		* <i>Le Serpent</i>	20
<i>Le Zephyr</i>	30	<i>L'Argonaute fire-ship</i>	

Those marked thus * have been launched since the last war.

N. B. Those of 84 and 74 guns are of larger dimensions than our first and second rates.

And those of 64 guns are equal to our third.

M. Bruffard, a country surgeon in France, lately discovered, that a species of the fungous substance found upon wadded oaks, called agaric, is so powerful a styptic as to stop the blood, even in amputations, without making any ligature, or having recourse to the

July 1. The outward bark must first be cut off, and the buff-like substance taken off under it, after being first teized between the fingers, is to be applied to the wound, and secured by a broader piece of the same stuff, and a proper bandage.

July 1. The act for restraining the excessive use of spirituous liquors, by laying an additional duty on all *British* made spirits, took place, as did, on the 24th of *June*, the act against distillers and all unlicensed persons selling and retailing spirituous liquors.

July 2. Ended at Guildhall the poll for *Sheriffs*; votes for *Marsh Dickenson* 699, for *Sir John Bosworth* 394, on which the first, with *Singsby Bebel*, esq. were declared *Sheriffs* for the ensuing year.

The printer, publisher, and many book-sellers, &c. were carried by a messenger to the secretary of state's office at Whitehall, to be examined for selling Mr. *Murray*'s case, when only the two former were ordered into custody.

Was celebrated at *Oxford* the annual commemoration of all the founders and benefactors, pursuant to the will of the late lord *Crew*, bishop of *Durham*.

His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Brownlow Cecil*, esq. commonly called lord *Burleigh*, to be lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of *Rutlandshire*.

July 9. The King was pleased to appoint the most honourable *Charles* marquis of *Rockingham*, to be his Majesty's lieutenant of the west riding of *Yorkshire*, and of the city of *York*, and county of the same city; and also to be *custos rotulorum* of the north and west ridings in the said county of *York*, and of the city of *York*, and county of the same city, and any, otherwise anystre of *York*.

The marquis of *Harrington*, lately called by writ to the House of *Peers*, under the title of viscount and baron *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, to be his Majesty's master of the horse.

July 10. Mr. serjeant *Belfield*, recorder of *Exeter*, after obtaining the royal assent, presented the prince of *Wales* with the patent of the office of high steward of the city of *Exeter*, in the room of his deceased father, and with his freedom of the said city in a gold box of curious workmanship, which his Royal Highness accepted in a gracious and obliging manner.

July 11. The princess dowager of *Wales* was delivered of a princess, baptized by the name of *Caroline Matilda*, the prince of *Wales*, the princess *Caroline*, represented by

viscountess *Irwin*, and lady *Augusta* being sponsors.

July 12. Present the King's most excellent Majesty in council. The right honourable the marquis of *Harrington*, and the earl of *Albemarle*, were sworn of the privy council, and took their places at the board accordingly.

The earl of *Halifax* was appointed secretary of state for the plantations.

The marquis of *Rockingham*, was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

Vicount *Fitzwilliams*, was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

The earl of *Albemarle* was made keeper of the privy purse.

Henry Wade and *Hugh Benson*, esqrs. were made pages of the bed-chamber.

Lord *Bury*, was made an equerry to the princess dowager of *Wales*.

Viscountess *Torrington*, was appointed a lady of the bed-chamber to the princess dowager of *Wales*.

And Mrs. *Pitt*, was made privy purse.

Sir John Cust, was made steward of the household to the princess dowager of *Wales*.

The Admiralty gave orders for a general survey of the navy in all the yards and ports of *England*, and lord *Arson*, and admirals *Boscawen* and *Rowley*, were to inspect the same.

July 12. A proclamation was issued for putting the laws in force against counterfeiters of halfpence or farthings, or utterers of the same, knowing them to be counterfeit, the penalty was two years imprisonment, and to find security for their good behaviour for two years afterwards; and a reward of 10*l.* to the informer.

John Trevelyan, esq. was appointed secretary to the prince of *Wales*.

Robert Henley, esq. was appointed solicitor general to the prince of *Wales*.

William Ballard, jun. was appointed a page to the prince of *Wales*.

James Wallis, esq. was appointed a page to prince *Edward*.

Colonel *George Boscawen*, was made deputy ranger of *Winey forest*, *Oxfordshire*, under the duke of *Marlborough* ranger.

Charles Yorke, esq. was appointed solicitor to the *East India* company.

Charles Bedwin, was made the King's searcher of customs.

John Saunders Seabright, esq. was made clerk of the navy-office in the *Leeward* islands, during life, on the death or surrender of *John Floyer*, esq.

Anthony Weldon, esq. was made store-keeper of *Chatham* yard.

Edmond Bladworth, esq. was made clerk of the King's household.

Crisp Gascoyne, esq. was made a verdurer of *Waltham* forest.

Robert Vides, esq. surveyor of the *American* islands, was made lieutenant governor of *Maryland*.

July 19. Besides the calamity of the plague, a fire broke out at *Constantinople*, which lasted ten hours, and consumed 4000 houses. The ministry assured the *Russian* ambassador of the grand Signior's intentions to live in good harmony with the *Empress*, and to contribute his good offices for maintaining the peace of the north.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen of *London* waited on the King to congratulate him on the birth of a Princess, when the recorder made the following speech :

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen of the city of *London*, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the safe delivery of her royal highness the princess of *Wales*, and the birth of a princess.

" As we are truly sensible of the blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's government, and are convinced that the security of our rights and liberties, in time to come, depends on the Protestant succession established in your illustrious house ; it is, at this time, a peculiar satisfaction to us, that we have once more, the honour of congratulating your Majesty on the increase of your royal family.

" And, upon this occasion, permit us, Sir, to render our most dutiful thanks to your Majesty, for a late signal instance of your Majesty's paternal care of your people, in the provision made by Parliament for the future tranquility of this kingdom : a provision moving primarily from your Majesty's goodness, and brought to perfection by your Majesty's wisdom. Yet, wise and salutary as it is, we cannot forbear to express our wishes, that a long continuance of your Majesty's life may make it unnecessary.

" Fixed in these sentiments of duty and gratitude, our prayers shall always be, that your Majesty may long reign over us ; and that the throne may be filled by your Majesty's descendants, even to remotest ages."

To which his Majesty's made the following most graciously answer,

" I thank you for this fresh instance of

your zeal and affection for me and my family.

" The city of *London* may always depend upon the continuance of my favour and protection."

They were received most graciously, and all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

July 20. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Robert Dinwiddie*, esq. to be lieutenant governor of his Majesty's colony and dominion of *Virginia* in *America*, in the room of *Sir William Gooch*, bart.

George lord *Rosse*, *Colin Campbell*, *Manfeldt Cardonnel*, and *Alexander le Grand*, esqrs. together with *Joseph Tudor*, esq. were appointed to be commissioners for the receipt and management of his Majesty's customs and other duties, in *Scotland*.

As *Sir Henry Gray*, bart. was fowling near *Cheviot* hill, he shot a very large eagle, which had seized his dog in his talons, and was endeavouring to carry him off. The neighbourhood had been much damaged by this eagle, one person in particular having lost lambs to the value of six pounds.

July 25. At a board of admiralty, where all the lords were present, it was resolved to put in commission two men of war of 70, two of 60, and two of 50 guns. Orders were given for fitting out six transports for *Nova Scotia*, with warlike stores, and all sorts of implements for husbandry.

By the fall of two houses in *Brewer's-court*, *Shoe-lane*, two men and five women were killed, and others much bruised.

The *Spaniards* built a fort on the island of *Rattan*, which we quitted by the peace, with a view to intercept all ships coming into the bay of *Honduras* to cut logwood.

At *Paris* two dead bodies were found in the river *Seine* tied together breast to breast ; the one, a man with nothing on but his breeches, in which were seventy-eight louis d'ors ; the other a woman in her shift with a diamond necklace about her neck of great value. 'Tis supposed they fell victims to jealousy.

Orders were issued from the lord chamberlain's-office for the change of the mourning for the late prince of *Wales* on Sunday, August 4, the men to continue in black, and to wear coloured swords and buckles ; the ladies to wear black silk, or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets.

July 31. *Sir John Strange*, and general *Blanc* were appointed by his Majesty to inquire

quire into the demands of the inhabitants of *Minnca* upon general *Anstruther*, their late governor, against whom there was a very heavy charge preferred the last session of Parliament.

Was read before the board of admiralty a letter, sent by captain *Jasper*, from the prince of *Annamabus*, in which he expressed his gratitude for the civilities shewn his son while he was at our court, and offered the assistance of 20,000 men to build a fort on the coast of *Africa*, in case of obstruction from the *French*. At the same time was read a long letter from captain *Jasper*, giving a very accurate account of the state of affairs on that coast, at which their lordships expressed great satisfaction.

The governors of *St. Luke's* hospital for lunatics, which was opened the day before for the reception of patients, dined at *Cincher's* hall, where were present the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the bishop of *Norwich*, and many other clergy and persons of distinction, and the collection towards this charity amounted to 1219*l.* 18*s.* besides annual subscriptions.

M. Labelie, the *Swiss* architect of *Westminster-bridge*, in his new description of it, tells us, that the quantity of stone materials in that noble structure is near double the quantity of the same materials in *St. Paul's* cathedral.

The governors of the *Foundling* hospital agreed upon a plan for building a double wall round the said house, the one fifteen, the other eight feet high, and to be arched over, and a terras walk made upon it. Underneath it to be made rope-walks, and conveniences for spinning flax, hemp, &c. making cordage, twine, packthread, and nets. They also agreed to erect shops, warehouses, &c. for various trades.

Mr. Keppel, commander of the *British* Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, settled all the differences between this court and the *Dey* of *Algiers*, by waving the restitution of the money and effects taken from on board the prince *Frederic* packet-boat, on condition, that his Majesty's packet-boats shall never be obliged to carry *Algerine* passports, but on producing their commissions shall be at full liberty to pursue their voyage; and that the *British* merchants shall enjoy the privilege of trading in all the ports and places belonging to the kingdom of *Algiers*, with fair and legal passports; with which they were allowed a proper time to furnish themselves.

A fire broke out at *Stockholm*, in the

church of *St. Clare* in the *Norder Malms*, and consumed that fine building and several houses; about an hour after, another fire happened in the *Suder Malms*, which did much damage; and at nine in the evening a brewer's house took fire and was consumed with several adjacent houses. Another fire broke out in the market in the suburb of *Ladoga Island*, and next day another in the same district near the packers-market; by these fires 1000 houses were reduced to ashes. The populace became very insolent and affronting to several foreigners, whom they suspected, and particularly to the *Russian* minister, which obliged the king to give an order for restraining such outrages, under pain of death; several suspected incendiaries had been seized, but their process not published.

July 31. The rock in the mountain of *Plainejeu*, sunk so suddenly, that the earth which tumbled down at the same time from the mountain, crushed six persons to death, and thirty head of cattle; soon after the mountain was covered with cinders, and out of the rock issued two columns of thick smoke; the rock continued sinking and crumbling away, with a dreadful grumbling noise, and thick smoke, sometimes black, and sometimes reddish; his *Sardinian* Majesty sent a professor of the university of *Turin*, to make observations on this new burning mount.

Aug. 5. The prince of *Wales*, prince *Edward*, and duke of *Cumberland*, went in a barge, attended by the earl of *Albemarle*, &c. with two other of the King's barges, to *Woolwich*, where the matrosses were reviewed, *Sir John Ligonier* at their head. They went through their exercises with great alacrity, and discharged their cannon and small arms in a regular manner, and concluded in letting off one piece nine times in a minute; the prince of *Wales* gave 100 guineas to the gunners, matrosses, &c. In making preparations for this review five men were wounded by the bursting of a cannon.

The Parliament which stood prorogued to this day, was further prorogued to *October 15.*

An order of council was issued, forbidding the sale of cattle at *Barnet* and *Harlow* *Bath* fairs.

Aug. 12. A fire broke out in a serge ware-house on *Cotton's* wharf adjoining to the bridge-house, and consumed the dwelling-house of the master carpenter of *London-bridge*, three large ware-houses, in which

above 4000 pieces of ferges, bays, mels were burnt, the damage computed 40,000*l*.

15. Mr. *Blandy* of *Henley* on the died of poison given by his daughter.

28. The first stone in the foundation of *Westminster* church was laid by *James*, esq. one of the trustees for that

31. In the weekly bill from 1 to 13, the number of burials was than 224, being much lower than in 1665, and a proof of the extraordinary season.

near of *Westminster-bridge* next the de inclined near a foot from its perpendicular.

ing of *Spain* made it death for any subjects that should for the future ted in a contraband trade with the besides confiscation of their effects. nerous colony was lately discovered land on the other side of the mountain the northward of *Davis's* freights. peared to be *Cbrisians* by the fre-e of the cross.

and his servant were convicted at assizes on the third instant, of uttering counterfeit half-pence, to the amount pounds eighteen shillings, and fined twenty shillings, and ordered six imprisonment.

the beginning of this month a taking loose from a show of wild : *Litchfield*, destroyed several sheep : 100 guineas were offered by the r taking it unburt, but it was at d in *Cannoc* wood, near *Litchfield*.

uke of *St. Albans*, was appointed a the bed-chamber, in the room of r, deceased.

the middle of *July* to the end of about 8000 ounces of gold, and 30,000 ounces of silver, were en- the Custom-house, for exportation nd.

order was issued by the king of it the pressing representations of me, the *British* minister, to all go- and commanders of ships in the *West Indies*, "Not to molest or in- be navigation and commerce of the n the *West Indian* seas; nor to stop ls belonging to that nation, on any whatever, unless actually found on the contraband trade prohi- treaties." Commanders of the hips or guarda costas were to be III.

severely punished that presumed to disobey this order.

The river *Elbe* at *Hamburg* having risen sixteen feet by the late rains, overflowed all the ware-houses and cellars in the city, and the damage done thereby was computed at 90,000*l*.

Sept. 2. The Dauphiness of *France* was safely delivered of a prince, who was called duke of *Burgundy*.

When the *French* king a few weeks ago left *Trianon* to go to *Verfailles*, upon advice that the Dauphiness was in labour, a soldier of the *Swiss* guards said to him, as he passed by, "Sire, I congratulate your Majesty; we have as surely a duke of *Burgundy* as that you are a King." His Majesty was scarce out of sight of the castle, when news was brought him, that the Dauphiness was delivered of a prince. To which his Majesty replied, "I heard that at *Trianon*;" and ordered the soldier a pension of 2000 livres.

The duke of *Belle Isle* gave an entertainment to the whole garrison at *Metz*, consisting of 8000 men, on account of the birth of the duke of *Burgundy*; every one was allowed a pound and a half of meat, the like quantity of bread, and a pint of good wine, and the officers were treated suitable to their rank, with a magnificence not to be exceeded.

Sept. 4. Was issued an order of council for all ships coming from the *Levant* into any port of his Majesty's dominions, to perform a quarantine of forty days, on account of the plague which had raged at *Constantinople*, where 70,000 people died of it.

Sept. 5. Was cast on shore, near *Wells* in *Norfolk*, on the earl of *Leicester's* estate, a fish thirty seven feet and a half long, and eight feet thick, supposed eight tons weight; the seamen used to the whale fishery said it was neither a whale nor a grampus, nor did they know what kind of fish it was.

Two soldiers condemned and ordered to be shot the 9th instant for desertion, were reprieved, and ordered to receive 500 lashes.

Aug. 7. A fire broke out at the seat of *Hume Campbell*, esq. near *Colnbrook* in *Buckinghamshire*, which consumed all the rich furniture, &c. and was so fierce, that Mr. *Campbell*, was obliged to get down from his chamber by a ladder, without his cloaths. The fire broke out in his study, and was first discovered by a helper in the stables, who gave the alarm, and saved the greatest

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... the family from being burnt in their beds.

Aug. 10. At *Kingston in Jamaica*, in the evening, the whole firmament appeared of a very livid colour, horrible to behold, and the greatest part of that night was attended with hard squalls of wind: about six in the morning of the 11th it blew very hard at north, which brought off great quantities of leaves and sprays of trees from the mountains to the ships which rode at anchor a mile and a half distant from the town, and were seen in the air like flocks of birds.

At half an hour after eight the wind shifted to the east, and after that to the south-east, when instantly it blew a hurricane which raised the sea in the harbour to a most surprising height, and in a few minutes it grew totally dark, so that at noon day the ships could not be seen that were driving foul of each other, and the men were scarce capable of keeping themselves fixed to any thing, the wind roaring as if the most tremendous thunder had been burbling, so that no man could be heard to speak. The height of the gale lasted till between eleven and twelve, when it something cleared; and on looking round, nothing was to be seen but death and destruction, numbers lying on the shore drowned, and others floating on the sides and pieces of wrecks, till the following afternoon. The violence of the wind was so great, that only three ships out of forty sail of vessels rode out the gale, viz. the *Cornwall*, *Duncomb*, the *Mercury*, *Mattelows*, and the *Queen Mary*, who suffered not the least damage. The proprietors of what small canoes were saved in the town, asked six and eight piroles each to carry any man aboard or ashore, or to endeavour to save those that were perishing on the water. Of the vessels that were lost, some were driven ashore in the woods, overset and stove to pieces, to the number of twenty-seven; and there were fourteen riding before the town without masts. Some days after several vessels arrived with jury masts, and in a very shattered condition, who met with the gale between *Hijpaniola* and *Puerto Rico*. At the same time the Fox man of war from the *Havannah*, Mr. Manning on board, with a great quantity of specie, was obliged to cut away all her mast, and let go all her anchors, and after driving over two or three keys, brought up between two rocks, where it pleased God to preserve their lives, although they had taken leave of each other,

and were preparing for their last moment. They saved some of the specie. Another account adds, that the loss the inhabitants of *Jamaica* suffered amounted to 300,000*l*.

Aug. 11. An order of council was made for summoning the Parliament to sit in dispatch of business on the 12th of November.

The lords of trade and plantations ordered five ships to be got ready to sail for *New Scotia* with two companies of *Lee's* foe and warlike stores.

Sept. 17. The King was pleased to appoint *Ruvigny de Cofne*, esq. to be secretary to his Majesty's extraordinary embassy the most Christian king.

And also to appoint *Charles Townshend* esq. to be secretary to his Majesty's extraordinary embassy to the most Catholic king.

Sept. 18. The *French East India* company held at port l'*Orient*, the greatest is that ever was known in *France*, consisted of more than double the quantity of goods they ever put up before, as appeared in their printed lists; this was a manifest proof of the great increase of their trade which they used all possible means to advance and protect.

By a list published of the ships employed in the whale fishery for 1751, it appears that 167 went out, viz. thirty-two from *Great Britain*, thirteen from *Hamburg*, three from *Alicia*, two from *Bremen*, one from *Emden*, and the rest from *Holland*.

Sept. 27. The workmen employed in repairing the road to *Avenches*, in the county of *Vaux* in the canton of *Bern*, the ancient and celebrated city of *Aventicum* built by *Vespasian*, and destroyed by *Attila the Hun*, in the fifteenth century, discovered a *Mosaic* pavement sixty feet long, and four broad, with the figures and ornaments mostly very well preserved, supposed to be a place of public entertainment, or of room belonging to the baths; they also found pieces of columns and valuable marble statues.

Sept. 28. At a court of hustings in Guildhall, *Slingby Bebel*, and *Marß Dickson*, esqrs. were sworn into the office of sheriffs of the city for the year ensuing. After which came on the election of a *Lord Mayor*, when Mr. alderman *Winterbottom* was chosen.

A young lioness, together with a male and female ostrich, lately arrived at the Tower, as a present from the Dey of *Tunis*. Orders were dispatched to commodore *Rodney*

day, by a sloop of war, to prosecute with diligence the discovery of the island for which he was sent out.

Col. *Waldegrave* was appointed a groom to the bedchamber.

Orders were issued for repairing and augmenting the fortifications of *Carlisle*, and several towns in *North Britain*.

A subsidy treaty with the king of *Poland* is lately concluded by the maritime powers; by which 48,000*l.* was annually to be paid that prince for six years; for which was to keep up a body of troops to be at the disposal of those powers when an occasion required.

At *Weyhill* fair best *Farnham* hops sold for 8*l.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* per hundred, the second from 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* the *Kent* and *Suffex* for 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* and ordinary for 3*l.* to 4*l.*

Oct. 13. An express arrived at the new ambassador's with an account of the death of his serene highness, *William Charles* prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*, stadholder, captain-general and admiral of the United Provinces, on the 11th instant, at his house in the wood, of a quinsy, with which he was seized the Wednesday before, being the day after six deputies at *Amsterdam* had waited on him with requests for his care of their trade, but could not be admitted, because he was indisposed. He was born Sept. 1, 1711, married *Anne*, eldest royal of *England*, March 14, 1734, by whom he left issue princess *Camilla*, born Feb. 17, 1742-3, and prince *William*, born March 8, 1747-8. The next day the States General, and the states of *Holland*, sent a deputation with compliments of condolence to the Princess, and to administer to her the oaths as governor and guardian to the young Prince stadholder her son; and by the act of settlement, the duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel* was to act as captain general, and high admiral during the Prince's minority.

Oct. 15. Both houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, and were further prorogued to Nov. 14.

The workmen digging up a terrace at *Sion* place, about ten feet from the surface underneath the walls found twenty-seven human skulls, one of them of a most enormous size, with the teeth all found and fast in the jaws of them all, and seven barrels of human bones.

Oct. 18. About two o'clock in the afternoon, in the clearest sunshine, and calm-

est weather, the earth shook violently in the island of *St. Domingo*; a steeple was thrown down, and a few houses demolished in the French part of the island; but in the Spanish part, several convents and churches were thrown down in the city of *St. Domingo*; a Spanish village, called *Baniquo*, was entirely swallowed up, and a sort of saltish lake appeared in its place: a volcano opened within twenty leagues of *Domingo*, ejecting fire and smoke. A few days after, about eight in the morning, during a profound calm, was felt a slight shock, which increased to such violence that almost all the stone houses at *Princesport* were thrown down, and the timber houses stood but little longer; in the plain called *Cul de Sac*, sugar mills and refining houses were thrown down, apertures were made in the ground, whence issued fetid springs; the tops of three mountains crumbled away, and choked up a river, which has since taken another course; in the plain near the cape above 25,000 pots of sugar, &c. were broken and buried under the ruins; in the district of fort *Dauphin* many sugar works and dwelling houses were destroyed. The consternation of the people was inexpressible, most of the inhabitants of the towns passed the night in the fields; the value of plantations decreased, and every body talked of returning to *France*.

Oct. 25. An eruption of mount *Vesuvius* began; on the 24th the whole cavity appeared in a blaze, and next day two streams of liquid fire descended in torrents towards the sea. The virtuosi, by observations lately made, calculated the duration of these eruptions to a few hours.

Oct. 26. His Majesty granted his royal charter for incorporating several of his Majesty's loving subjects therein named, by the name of the Society of Antiquaries of *London*.

The King was pleased to appoint *James Butler*, jun. esq. to the office of comptroller of the duties of excise and new imposts, within *England*, *Wales*, and the town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*.

Charles duke of *St. Albans*, was appointed custos rotulorum of *Berks*.

—*Mellish*, esq. commissioner of excise.

The duke of *Leeds*, surveyor of the crown lands.

George James Williams, esq. inspector general of the inland excise duties.

Henry Hinch, esq. receiver general of the land-tax and duty on houses for the west

Green-park, St. James's, col. Rich's regiment of foot, called the King's *Tangier* regiment, raised in 1680; there were present the duke of Cumberland, lord Cadogan, general Hayke, and Sir Robert Rich. They made a very fine appearance, and after the review marched over *Westminster* bridge to their quarters in *Kent*.

The King was pleased to grant unto *Charles Townley*, jun. esq. *York* herald, the office of Norroy king of arms, and principal herald of the north part of that part of *Great Britain*, called *England*, in the room of *John Cbeale*, esq. deceased.

Nov. 14. The King went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech. His Majesty was followed by a number of sailors belonging to the herring buxses, with acclamations of Long live the King; Prosperity to the *British* fishery. These sailors were the crews of the *Chesterfield*, *Bedford*, and *Shaftesbury* buxses, which had cockades in their hats, having just received their bounty money (given by alderman *Janßen*, for having caught the most fish this year) viz. 30*l.* for the *Chesterfield* bux, being the first prize, 20*l.* the *Bedford*, and 15*l.* the *Shaftesbury*.

His Majesty's speech was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great satisfaction that I meet you in Parliament, at this time, when the continuance of the public tranquillity, and the flourishing condition of my kingdoms, leave us nothing to desire, but to secure and improve our present situation. To this end all my views and measures have been directed both at home and abroad; and, in this state of things, nothing can give me more real pleasure, than to observe those solid advantages which my good subjects reap from it in their trade and manufactures; some branches whereof have also received considerable benefit, from the wise provisions which have been made by this Parliament.

"The treaty lately entered into with the elector of *Bavaria*, was laid before you in your last session; and I then acquainted you, that I was taking such further measures, as might tend to secure the tranquillity of the empire; support its system; and timely prevent such events, as had been found by experience to endanger the common cause. I have since, for the same purposes, in conjunction with the States General of the United Provinces, found it necessary to conclude a treaty with the king of *Poland*,

elector of *Saxony*, which shall be communicated to you.

"The unfortunate event of the prince of *Orange's* death, has made no alteration in the state of affairs in *Holland*; and by the prudent and early measures taken there, the quiet of the country has been preserved, and their government carried on upon the foundation of the settlement, which had, with so much foresight, been previously established by laws of the republic. I have received the strongest assurances from the States General, of their firm resolution to maintain that strict union and friendship, which so happily subsist between me and those antient and natural allies of my crown.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before you; and have no other supplies to ask of you, but such as are requisite for those services, and for making good such necessary engagements, as you are made acquainted with. The success which has attended your firmness in reducing the interest of the national debt, will, I am confident, give you the greatest satisfaction.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The experience I have had of your dutiful and steady conduct, makes it wholly unnecessary for me to press upon you unanimity and dispatch in your deliberations. But I cannot conclude without recommending to you, in the most earnest manner, to consider seriously of some effectual provisions to suppress those audacious crimes of robbery and violence, which are now become so frequent, especially about this great capital; and which have proceeded, in a great measure, from that profligate spirit of irreligion, idleness, gaming, and extravagance, which has of late extended itself, in an uncommon degree, to the dishonour of the nation, and to the great offence and prejudice of the sober and industrious part of my people."

On his Majesty's retiring from the House, lord chief justice *Lee*, in the room of the Lord Chancellor, who was indisposed, took the chair; when a motion was made by the right hon. the earl of *Coventry*, seconded by lord *Willoughby of Parham*, for an address, which was agreed to without opposition, and was as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal,

peral, in Parliament assembled, approach your throne with hearts full of that zeal and affection for your person and government, which become the most faithful subjects to the best of Kings.

"We beg leave, in the first place, to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne; in which you have, with so much goodness, expressed your care of our welfare, and your delight in our happiness. Justice, as well as gratitude, calls upon us to acknowledge the inestimable blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's auspicious government; and that the continuance of the public tranquillity, the prosperous situation of your kingdoms, the flourishing condition of our commerce, and the opportunity, which these circumstances have afforded, for the reducing the burden of the national interest, are, under the divine protection, owing to the wise measures, which your Majesty has pursued, both at home and abroad, for the true interests of your people.

"We are fully sensible, that those measures have not been restrained merely to present objects, but have been prudently extended to guard against future evils and dangers. In this light we consider the treaty lately concluded by your Majesty with the king of *Poland*, elector of *Saxony*; the good effects of which will, we hope, be fully answerable to your great and salutary views.

"The death of the prince of *Orange*, a prince so nearly allied to your Majesty, and of such importance to the common cause, has given us great concern. But it is a real satisfaction to us, that this unfortunate event has been attended with no ill consequence to the state of affairs in *Holland*; whose security and welfare we consider as intimately connected with our own. The support of that government, upon the settlement which had been before happily established, and the cordial assurances which your Majesty has received from the States General, give us the greatest pleasure; and confirm us in that resolution, which we have long adhered to, of maintaining and cultivating the strictest union and friendship with that Protestant republic.

"We acknowledge, with all thankfulness, the paternal regard which your Majesty has shewn for your people, in publicly declaring your just resentment against those audacious crimes of robbery and violence, which, in defiance of the laws, are now grown to such an excess, particularly in this part of

the kingdom. We look upon them as a real nuisance and dishonour to the nation; and the increase of irreligion, idleness, gaming, and all kinds of licentiousness, has been long lamented by all good men, as the unhappy source of this and many other mischiefs. All considerations, both religious and political, call upon us to put a stop to these growing evils; and nothing shall be wanting on our part, to enforce and strengthen the laws for punishing and suppressing all such wicked practices, and to prevent and remedy the pernicious causes of them. Permit us, at the same time, to give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that we are zealously determined in all our deliberations to contribute every thing in our power, to the security and quiet of your Majesty's government, the happiness of your people, and the glory of your reign."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"I thank you very kindly for this dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you shew in the measures I have taken both at home and abroad, for the preservation of the public peace, and for the advancement of the interests of my people, is very agreeable to me, and cannot fail of having a good effect, for promoting those great and salutary views."

In the House of Commons the following address was moved for by lord *Down*, one of the representatives for the county of *York*, in an elegant speech, wherein he enlarged on the glory of his Majesty's reign, the happiness of the present times, the flourishing condition of our manufactures, the increase of our commerce, and the security of these blessings by the wise and prudent measures taken for the support of the system of the empire, &c. He was seconded by Sir *W. B. Proffor*, and the address would have passed *nem. con.* but Sir *J. H. C.*—*n* objected to the words, in a flourishing condition, which he thought not proper, as the ordinary supplies in time of peace could not be raised within the year, without having recourse to the sinking fund, and encreasing the national debt instead of lessening it.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to return your Majesty our most hearty thanks for your Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

"Permit us, Sir, with hearts full of gratitude, to express our lively and due sense

sense of the happiness we enjoy under your Majesty's wise and just government, and our well-grounded confidence, that your Majesty's views are, and ever will be, directed to no other end, than to secure and improve the present flourishing condition of your kingdoms. The regard your Majesty is pleased to testify for the advancement of our trade and manufactures, as it is a signal instance of your Majesty's constant and universal attention to the welfare of your subjects, demands our sincerest acknowledgements; and it cannot but be matter of the highest satisfaction to us, that the provisions, made for that purpose by this Parliament, in pursuance of your Majesty's most gracious recommendation, have produced the desired effect.

"We unfeignedly assure your Majesty that we will readily concur in all such measures, as tend to secure the inestimable blessings of peace to us, by establishing more firmly the general tranquility in Europe. Affected with the deepest concern, we condole with your Majesty on the unfortunate event on the death of the prince of Orange; but, at the same time, beg leave to express the great consolation we feel, from the strong assurances given to your Majesty, on this occasion, by the States General of the United Provinces, which leave us no room to doubt of the continuance of that strict union and friendship, so essential to the interests of both countries.

"Your faithful Commons with the utmost cheerfulness promise to grant to your Majesty such supplies, as may enable your Majesty to fulfil the engagements, and answer the several services, which shall be found necessary for the public good.

"We cannot sufficiently acknowledge your Majesty's wisdom and goodness, in recommending to our consideration the mischiefs and dishonour, which arise to this nation from the audacious crimes of robbery and violence, so notorious of late to all the world; and we humbly assure your Majesty, that we will seriously proceed in revising and enforcing such laws, as may contribute to suppress those enormities, by discouraging irreligion, idleness, gaming, and immorality, by promoting industry, and establishing good order amongst your Majesty's subjects."

To which his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer.

"I thank you most heartily for this very affectionate address. Nothing can give me

so great pleasure as to see my people happy. It shall be my constant care, as far as in me lies, to make them so."

The duke of St. Albans, was appointed lord lieutenant of Berks.

Lieutenant general George Churchill, governor of Gibraltar.

Arnett, cornet in the royal regiment of horse-guards, blue.

James Pelham, esq. treasurer to the prince of Wales.

Samuel Wegg, esq. auditor of the court of common pleas.

Edward Koppel, esq. inspector general of the imports and exports at the custom-house, in the room of the honourable Henry Pelham, esq. resigned.

Dr. Salisbury, an advocate of Doctors Commons, judge of the high court of Admiralty.

A certificate signed R. Brooke clerk of the cocket, was published to confirm the evidence given at Guildhall, Oct. 22, about orders for oats, declaring that 33000 quarters had been brought into the port of London since October 14, the price 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

Nov. 20. An order passed the House of Commons that the honourable Mr. Alexander Murray be again committed close prisoner to Newgate. Resolved also, that he do receive the said sentence at the bar of the House on his knees; and ordered, that the serjeant at arms do take him into custody for that purpose.

And a complaint being made to the House of a printed pamphlet, entitled, "The case of the honourable Alexander Murray, esq. in an appeal to the people of Great-Britain, more particularly the inhabitants of the city and liberty of Westminster," the said pamphlet was brought up to the table and read; when it was resolved *nem. con.* "That the said pamphlet is an impudent, malicious, scandalous, and seditious libel, falsely and most injuriously reflecting upon, and aspersing the proceedings of this House, and tending to create misapprehensions of the same in the people, to the dishonour of the House, and in violation of their privileges." Whereupon a resolution passed to address his Majesty to give directions to the attorney general to prosecute the author, printer, and publishers, of the said scandalous libel, which was done accordingly. It is remarkable, that Mr. Murray, at the close of the last session, set so light by the authority of the Commons, as to go off without paying the officers fees.

Nov.

Nov. 21. Died *John Chambers*, of *Portsmouth*, fishermen, aged 99, and sensible to the last; at his interment, his corpse was carried by six great grandsons, and his pall supported by six great granddaughters, and was followed by his sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, and great grandsons and great granddaughters, and their children, two and two, in all seventy-two.

Nov. 25. The House of Commons resolved to address his Majesty to issue his royal proclamation with a reward for apprehending *Alexander Murray*, esq. after whom diligent search had been made in town.

Dec. 8. Died her majesty *Louisa*, queen of *Denmark*, youngest daughter of our sovereign, far advanced in her pregnancy; her death was occasioned by a hernia, which happened ten days before, and grew so dangerous, that the physicians advised making an incision in her side, in order to reduce the intestines to their right place; the operation seemed at first to promise success, but a violent fever supervening threatened death; the day before she died, she took her last leave of the King her consort, in the most tender manner, as also the prince royal her son, and her three daughters, to whom she gave her blessing, and expired the next morning at four o'clock, with a perfect resignation to the will of God.

In a hurricane at *Cadix*, above 100 ships, of different nations, were lost, among which were two *French* ships that had upwards of 500,000 dollars on board.

Dec. 16. Was opened a new road from *Westminster* bridge to *Kennington* common, cut through gardens eighty foot wide.

Dec. 19. The King went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

A bill for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax of 3s. in the pound, to be raised in *Great-Britain* for the year 1752.

A bill for continuing and granting duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

A bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

616,506 ells of *Lisle* linen were entered from *Dublin*, and 290,000 yards from *Belfast*.

Robert Herbert, esq. member for *Wilton*, was appointed receiver of the crown rents.

Richard Arundel, esq. cofferer of the household.

Nicholas Harding, esq. receiver general to the prince of *Wales*.

Nicholas Herbert, esq. paymaster to the prince of *Wales*.

— *Elliott*, esq. deputy secretary to the prince of *Wales*.

Francis Gafory, esq. treasurer and paymaster to his Majesty's office of ordnance, in the room of *John Plumtree*, esq. deceased.

Dec. 24. The King was pleased to appoint *James Oswald*, esq. one of the commissioners for trade and plantations, in the room of *Robert Herbert*, esq.

The King was pleased to appoint *William Melliſh*, esq. to be one of the commissioners for the management and receipt of the excise and other duties, within *England*, *Wales*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*, in the room of *Horatio Townshend*, esq. deceased.

Dec. 30. An order was issued from the war-office, for a muster and return of all the forces in the garrisons of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*.

At *Calcutta*, the body of a dead *Jangew* man was laid on a pile of wood, made up in a regular form, and his wife, not above fifteen or sixteen years of age, walked to the pile, conducted by her friends and parents, her father on one side and her mother on the other. After a great number of previous ceremonies, she walked round the pile seven or eight times in a melancholy and devout manner, conducted as before, by her father and mother. She then stepped upon the pile, and laid herself down by her husband's corpse, about whose neck her hands were fastened, and her legs tied to his; then both their bodies were annointed with a sort of unguent called *Ghee*; over them was strewed a sort of yellow dust, and they were covered with a cloth which was kept down by some pieces of wood. At last, the father of the deceased husband set fire to the pile, which ran through it like lightning, by means of the yellow ointment, and the fire was so fierce, that the spectators were obliged to draw back from the heat, and the whole was consumed in about one hour's time.

Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing year.

Berkshire, John Price, esq.

Bedfordshire, Thomas Gilpin, esq.

Buckinghamshire, John Bristow, esq.

Cumberland, Sir George Dalston, bart.

Cheshire, Sir Richard Brooke, bart.

Cambs

East. Richard Ashall, esq.
ohn Truren, esq.
George Furfdon, esq.
Thomas Ryves, esq.
John Lowe, esq.
Ammond Allen, bart.
John Beale, esq.
Benedict Ithell, esq.
Sir J. Morgan, bart.
Honeywood, bart.
Thomas Boothby, the younger,

Richard Harwick, esq.
re, Thomas Parry, esq.
and, postponed.
shire, Sir Charles Wake, bart.
ancis Long, esq.
bire, Darcy Burnill, esq.
Francis Page, esq.
Richard Marston, esq.
Thomas Sandford, esq.
John Harding, esq.
Thomas Bradney, esq.
William Naunton, esq.
Richard New, esq.
ard Saunderson, esq.
iam Watfon, esq.
e, Phillips Littleton, esq.
e, Edward Cope Hopton, esq.
omas Cooper, esq.
ichard Sykes, esq.

For South Wales.
n Williams, esq.
ire, Walter Powell, esq.
e, John Lewes, esq.
ire, Rowland Bevan, esq.
e, George Barlow, esq.
Thomas Vaughan, esq.
For North Wales.
harles Evans, esq.
John Lloyd, esq.
John Jones, esq.
eter Morgan, esq.
re, Hugh Vaughan, esq.
bire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.

of Christenings and Burials, with-
of mortality, from December,
to December 10, 1751.

ed.	Buried.
7524	Males 10339
7167	Females 10089
14691	In all 21028

in the burials this year 2699.

Whereof have died	
years of age	7483
o and five	1485

Five and ten	—	579
Ten and twenty	—	588
Twenty and thirty	—	1694
Thirty and forty	—	2207
Forty and fifty	—	2234
Fifty and sixty	—	1815
Sixty and seventy	—	1490
Seventy and eighty	—	925
Eighty and ninety	—	461
Ninety and a hundred	—	58
A hundred and one	—	3
A hundred and two	—	3
A hundred and three	—	2
A hundred and five	—	1
A hundred and six	—	2
A hundred and eight	—	1
A hundred and nine	—	1

Lifts of Christenings and Burials in the last
twelve years.

Years.	Christened.	Buried.
1740	15231	30812
1741	14957	32169
1742	13751	27483
1743	15050	25200
1744	14261	20606
1745	14078	21296

Total 87328 157565

1746	14577	28157
1747	14942	25494
1748	14153	23869
1749	14260	25516
1750	14548	23727
1751	14691	21028

Total 87171 147791

Christened in the first six years 87328
in the last six years 87171

Decreased in the christenings 157

Buried in the first six years 157565
in the last six years 147791

Decreased in the burials 9774

By an estimate of the navy debt, as it stood December 31, 1751. The net debt amounted to 1,665,493l. 6s. 1½d. and there remained in the hands of the late and present treasurers of the navy 108,963l. 4s. 4½d. towards satisfying the same.

Jan. 1, 1752. Was a great court at St. James's, to compliment his Majesty and the

the royal family; but, on account of the mourning, his Majesty did not go to the royal chapel to offer the byzant; neither was the ode for the new year performed, according to annual custom.

Jan. 2. At a general court of the governors and company of the bank of *England*, it was agreed to lend the government 1,400,000*l.* at three *per cent.* to be paid out of the sinking fund.

Jan. 6. The bishops met at the office in *Dean's-yard, Westminster*, in order to agree on an augmentation of small livings, by the bounty appropriated for that service by queen *Anne*.

Jan. 7. The Commons presented an address of condolence to his Majesty, on the death of his Majesty's daughter, the queen of *Denmark*.

Jan. 9. The right honourable the House of Peers ordered their address of condolence to be presented to his Majesty, on the death of the late queen of *Denmark*, his Majesty's daughter.

Jan. 16. His Majesty returned the following answer to the address of condolence of the House of Peers, presented on the 9th, "That he thanked the House of Lords for the kind concern they had expressed for the great loss which he had sustained, and had the justest sense of this fresh mark of their zeal and duty to him, and of their affection for his family."

At *St. Andrew's*, for three days they had a most violent storm of wind, hail, and snow, from the N. E. great quantities of fish of different kinds were driven on shore, some dead, others alive, which the country people gathered up, and great numbers of lobsters were cast on shore between *Kingborn* and *Anstruther*.

The King was pleased to grant unto *Robert Herbert*, esq. the office of surveyor general of all his Majesty's honours, castles, &c. in *England* and *Wales*, in the room of *John* lord viscount *Galloway*, lately deceased.

The King was pleased to order letters patent to be issued under the great seal of the kingdom of *Ireland*, for the translation of *Dr. Henry Maule*, bishop of *Meath*, to the archbishopric of *Tuam*, with the united bishopric of *Enaghdoon*, and to grant unto him the bishopric of *Ardagh* in commendam, vacant by the death of *Dr. Jesse Hort*, late archbishop of *Tuam*.

Dr. John Rider, bishop of *Down* and *Connor*, to the bishopric of *Meath*.

Dr. John Wetcombe, bishop of *Clonsfert*,

Kilmackduagh, and *Kilsenora*, to the bishopric of *Down* and *Connor*.

Dr. Arthur Smyth, dean of the cathedral church of *Derry*, to the united bishoprics of *Clonsfert* and *Kilmackduagh*.

Dr. Nicholas Syngge, bishop of *Killala*, the bishopric of *Kilsenora* in commendam.

Jan. 24. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Richard Hull*, *James Wallace*, esqrs. *Sir Francis Haskyns Eyre Stiles*, bart. the honourable *Horatio Townshend*, *Francis Vernon*, and *William Jenkins*, esqrs. together with *Thomas Cooper*, esq. to be commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy.

Jan. 27. An experiment was tried before the college of physicians, by order of the lords of the Admiralty, under the direction of a person skilled in chemistry, in order to make sea water fresh; which gave great satisfaction to that learned body, who were of opinion, that the extracted water was good and wholesome. By this discovery, sixteen gallons of salt water would produce thirteen gallons of fresh.

Jan. 31. The King, by his ambassador at the *Hague*, declared himself fully satisfied with the punishment inflicted at *Batavia*, on the miscreants that murdered the crews of two Chinese vessels, trading on the coasts of *Sumatra*, with passports from the governor of *Bencoolen*. his Majesty also assured himself, that their high mightinesses would cause the two vessels, with the cargoes, to be restored to the lawful owners, if full restitution was not made already.

On *Christmas* day a Spanish ship, about 200 tons burthen, was wrecked at *Illogan* in *Cornwall*, laden with logwood and *Madeira* wine, with a large quantity of specie on board, most of which was taken up by the country people in the neighbourhood, who demolished the whole ship in a few hours, all the men being drowned.

Feb. 2. Were read in council petitions of the weavers in *Sphalfield*, and their requests for shortening the mourning was granted by his Majesty.

Feb. 11. The King was pleased to grant unto the most noble *Edward* duke of *Somerset*, the office of warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, &c. beyond *Trent*.

Feb. 13. This day the right honourable *John* lord *Brkeley*, of *Stratton*, and the right honourable *Sr. George Lee*, knight, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of the privy council, and took their places accordingly.

Eda.

. 13. Was held a general court of *right fishery*, at Mercers-hall, which very numerous, among them the earl *Askebury*, bishop of *Worcester*, lord 7, Sir *James Lowther*, Sir *Peter War-*
admiral *Vernon*, and Mr. *Beckford*; Sir *James Lowther*, Mr. alderman *W*, and Mr. *Beckford* expatiated with force on the mercantile advantages of a national undertaking. Then Sir *P. War-*
admiral *Vernon*, enlarged on the strength of the encouragement of it would give to the *British* navy, The bishop considering hence in a charitable view, set forth great eloquence, the numberless benefits which would arise from it to the whole country by furnishing employment to a multitude of poor. A proposal for a call of *erty per curiam* was approved of, and a general court ordered for that pur-

. 15. At nine in the evening, wind *E*. began the most furious hurricane ever remembered at *Cadix*, which all the ships from their anchors and of one another. All fired guns in distress, but the night was so dark one could help another; next morning nothing was to be seen but vessels adrift, and others ready to be swallowed by the waves, the horror of which was increased by the dismal cries of unfortunates, who endeavoured to swim to the shore of this city, against which they were continually dashed, and so perished. The tide between the 16th and 17th was no more, but on the 18th the wind fell, the shore discovered nothing but pieces of wreck and dead bodies. Fifty vessels, great and small, with a prodigious number of men and craft, were lost in the bay. Above a hundred houses were blown down at *Ceuta*; a ship of war of twenty guns was cast on the *Barbary* coast, ten persons killed, and the captain and the rest of the crew, in number 134, made prisoners.

. 29. Three thousand pounds were granted by Parliament for making a road to the north, and into *Scotland*. The whole town of *Southwold*, with a considerable part of *Leafield* in *Suffolk*, the town of the Foundling-hospital, the poor workhouses at *Ware*, *Hertford*, and *Bedford*, and the charity boys of *Bedford*, *Essex*, were employed in spinning and making nets for the herring fishery; by this seasonable labour the poor's distresses were fallen from 4s. to 2s. in *South-*

The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *George* earl of *Cadogan* the offices of constable of the castle of *Windsor*, and of lieutenant of the said castle, in the room of his grace *Charles* duke of *St. Albans*, deceased.

Eleazer le Marchant, esq. the office of bailiff of the island of *Guernsey*.

Charles Knosley, esq. was appointed governor of *Jamaica*, in the room of *Edward Trelawney*, esq.

Nicolas Farwick, esq. consul at *Elfenor*.

Mr. *Palmer*, deputy serjeant of the House of commons, keeper of the treasury chamber.

March 3. Being the day appointed for the celebration of the King's birth day (which had been so long postponed, on account of the deaths that had lately happened in the royal family) was a very numerous and splendid appearance of nobility and gentry at court. His royal highness the prince of *Wales* went in a very grand new coach, dressed in a scarlet velvet coat with blue velvet cuffs, and both enriched with a broad and narrow silver lace, his waistcoat was also of blue velvet; all the streets leading to *St. James's* palace were so full of coaches that it was difficult to pass; the ode was performed in an apartment adjoining to the council chamber, which was quite filled with the quality, and his Majesty also came into it. The ball at night was opened by the prince of *Wales* and princess *Augusta*; his Majesty withdrew at twelve, and the ball broke up soon after.

The foundation stone of the new church in the out parish of *St. Philip* and *James* in *Bristol*, was laid by *David Pelletuin*, mayor of that city, in presence of the aldermen, commissioners, and a great concourse of people. Under the stone were put several crowns, half crowns, shillings, sixpences, and halfpence, all coin of *George II*.

The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable *James* lord *Tyravely*, to be his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to his most faithful majesty the king of *Portugal*.

Henry Lascelles, esq. chief steward and keeper of the courts of the honour of *Berkhamstead*, in the counties of *Hertford*, *Bucks*, and *Northampton*, parcel of the lands and possessions of his Majesty's duchy of *Cornwall*.

Richard Marriot, esq. collector of the customs in the island of *Jersey*.

Miss Blandy was tried at *Oxford* on an indictment for

indictment for poisoning her father, and convicted.

March 5. Was held the anniversary meeting of the governors of the Small-pox hospital at *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, where a sermon was preached by the bishop of *Worcester*, in which he answered the objections to inoculation, and said, he was informed by three eminent physicians who had long practised that operation, that only three out of 1500 of the inoculated patients had died. The duke of *Marlborough*, president, and a great number of governors and subscribers were present, and the collection at church and at *Draper's Hall*, where they dined, amounted to 809*l*.

March 10. The King was pleased to appoint *George Crowle*, esq. to be consul general at *Lisbon* for *Portugal*, from *Camimtha* northward, to *Castro Marin* southward, in the main, and the islands of the *Azores*, *Porto Santo*, the *Algarvus*, and the frontier towns of *Barbary*, in the room of *John Russel*, esq. deceased.

Edward Hay, esq. to be consul at *Cadiz* and *Port St. Mary* in *Spain*.

March 11. *Elizabeth Jeffreys*, and *John Swan*, were tried at *Chelmsford* assizes, for the murder of *Joseph Jeffreys*, her uncle, and found guilty.

A great number of papers were affixed in the avenues to both Houses of Parliament, purporting, that the country farmers and their servants intended to destroy all the pheasant and partridge eggs, and young leverets, if the gentlemen who had entered into an association to preserve the game, did not desist.

The president, vice presidents, and governors of the *London* lying-in hospital for married women attended divine service at *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, and after a sermon by the reverend Mr. *Doughty*, and suitable anthems by the best performers, went in procession to *Draper's Hall*, where they dined. There was a numerous appearance of ladies, and the collection at church and hall amounted to above 550*l*.

March 13. It was agreed in a senate of the university of *Cambridge*, that the public orator, in their name, should petition the duke of *Newcastle* their chancellor, the lord chancellor their high steward, the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the bishop of *London*, the lord chief justice of the King's bench, and Sir *George Lee*, to suffer their statutes to be laid before them; and, after hearing counsel on each side, to determine the long contested point concerning the right of ap-

peal to the university from the sentence of the vice-chancellor.

His Majesty held a chapter of the garter at *St. James's*, when prince *Edward*, and the earls of *Lincoln* and *Winchester* were installed in person, and the prince of *Orange*, and the earl of *Cardigan*, by proxies. There were present the dukes of *Bedford*, *Portland*, *Grafton*, *Newcastle*, *Droghda*, and *Marlborough*, and the earl of *Chesterfield*, all knights of the garter.

March 15. By a violent high wind very great damage was done. Two tier of ships were blown from their anchors at *Tower-dock*, many stacks of chimnies were blown down, a woman in *Holborn* was killed by a brick falling on her head, two chairmen were knocked down by the ruins of an ale-house beaten down by the fall of a stack of chimnies in *St. James's-street*, and one of them died the next day in *St. George's* hospital; a man by a like accident had his leg broke, and a child was killed; the beautiful painted west window of *Westminster-abbey* was greatly damaged; several hundred weight of lead was blown off *Chelmsa* hospital; 160 feet of the wall of the King's bench prison fell down; several hundreds of trees were torn up by the roots, and many hundred yards of wall-fruit blown down about *Walton*, *Weybridge*, and other places up the river; a *Sandwich* hoy was run down by a collier, and all in it perished. Two servants of lord *Effingham Howard* were killed at his house between *Guildford* and *Leatherhead*, by the fall of a stack of chimnies; a great number of windows were broke at *Norwich*, besides other considerable damages.

March 17. The King was pleased to appoint *Thomas Winterbottom*, esq. to be a commissioner of the victualling office.

Richard Hall, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

The King was pleased to grant that the mayor, and every other person who shall at any time hereafter be mayor of the town of *Liverpool*, in the county palatine of *Lancaster*, shall continue to be one of the justices of the peace in the said town, and the liberties and precincts thereof, for four years after the expiration of such mayoralty; and that the four aldermen for the time being, next to the senior alderman, while they remain members of the common council of the said town; shall be additional justices of the peace within the said town; and that the present, and every future recorder of the said town, shall have

have power to appoint some sufficient deputy in his absence or indisposition, in the said office.

March 19. At a sermon preached at *Christ-Church* by the bishop of *Litchfield and Coventry*, on account of the *London Hospital*, was a most numerous appearance of ladies; the collection was very large there, and at *Merchant Taylors Hall*; the marquis of *Harrington* paid in a benefaction of 300*l.* from *Matthew Lamb*, esq. as did *John Gore* 150*l.* from two persons unknown; the total amount was 2093*l.*

March 26. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

For better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in *America*; and for encouraging the growth of coffee in the plantations in *America*.

To restrain the making insurances on foreign ships bound to or from the *East Indies*.

To allow the importation of gum senega into this kingdom, from any part of *Europe*, upon payment of a duty.

For better preventing thefts and robberies, to regulate places of public entertainment, and to punish persons keeping disorderly houses.

For making compensation to the late *African* company, for their charter, lands, forts, castles, slaves, and military stores.

For better preventing the horrid crime of murder.

For the more effectual relief and employment of the poor.

For making the militia of this kingdom more useful.

For converting the several annuities therein mentioned into several joint stock of annuities, transferrable at the bank of *England*, to be charged on the sinking fund; and for consolidating the several other annuities therein mentioned into several joint stocks of annuities, transferrable at the *South Sea* house.

For the more effectual securing mines of black lead from theft and robbery.

To indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose.

For continuing the several laws therein mentioned.

To amend the laws for preventing the

spreading of the distemper amongst the horned cattle in this kingdom.

To enable his Majesty's natural born subjects to inherit the estates of their ancestors, either lateral or collateral, notwithstanding their fathers or mothers were aliens.

An act for giving proper rewards to coroners.

And to several other public, private and naturalization bills, in all ninety-one.

After which his Majesty put an end to the present session of Parliament with a most gracious speech, thanking his Parliament for their remarkable application and dispatch of the public business, declaring himself particularly pleased with their just satisfaction in his measures relating to foreign affairs, which, he assured them, were calculated to maintain their own essential interests, and to render the present general peace durable and lasting. The many laws passed, and especially those for civilizing and reducing into order such parts of the united kingdom, where the want of knowledge, improvement and obedience to the laws, had furnished to seduce the people from their loyalty, his Majesty would take all care to render effectual. He thanked the House of Commons in particular for their care to support the reduction of the national interest, and to put great part of the debt into a method more convenient for the creditors as well as for the public; and concludes, as usual, with assuring both houses that they may depend on his unwearied endeavours to procure and establish the public happiness.

After this the Parliament was prorogued to June 4.

Feb. 28. *J. Swan* and *Elix. Jeffreys* were executed on a gibbet erected near the six mile obelisk on *Epping Forest*.

Feb. 31. By the accounts of the new Lock hospital, near *Hyde-Park Corner*, from its erecting July 4, 1746, to March 7, 1752, the contributions amount to 3083*l.* There had been under cure 1495 unhappy objects, among them several married women, children, and infants, and many naked and starving.

Application was made to Justice *Fielding* on the following case: *M. Bertin*, marquis de *Frateaux*, son of *M. Bertin*, master of the requests, and counsellor of the Parliament at *Bourdeaux*, on some family quarrel, had been formerly conveyed from *France* to *Spain*, by some of his relations: there he was afterwards imprisoned, but escaped by

by the assistance of count *Martillac*, his cousin. About three years ago he came into *England*, and lodged privately at one Mrs. *Giles's*, at *Marybone*, till the 27th, which late at night, he was arrested by one *Alexander Blasdale*, a marshal's court officer, who had with him as a follower, an *Italian*, a person before known to the Marquis, upon whose appearance he started, and instantly cried out, 'I am a dead man,' and refused to go with the officer. Mrs. *Giles* then sent for the reverend *Nicholas Robart*, to whom *Blasdale* shewed his writ, which Mr. *Robart* persuaded the Marquis to obey, and to go with the officer to his house, whither one M. *Dubois* accompanied him, intending to stay with him till next morning; but the Marquis and his friend had not been together half an hour, before the *Italian* follower acquainted M. *Dubois* that one wanted him, but, on going to see, found only the bailiff, who roughly told him he must not lie there, and in a manner thrust him out of doors. On his return next morning with some other friends, they were told by the maid, that the Marquis was gone thence with several gentlemen, and that the bailiff himself was gone out of town; upon this relation, a warrant was granted immediately by the justice, on a supposition of murder, and application made to the Lord Chief Justice for a *habeas corpus*, as well as to the secretary of state, to prevent the carrying the unfortunate gentleman out of the kingdom; but all to no effect; for advice was afterwards received of his arrival in *France*, where the gates of *Calais* was opened for his admittance after the usual hour, and he was from thence carried to his father's house at *Paris*; but was soon after removed by order of the court, to the *Bastille*, to prevent any private attempts upon his life. The officer who arrested him escaped out of the kingdom.

The *Dutch* settlement at *Batavia* was almost destroyed by the natives.

March 26. At a general court of the Free *British* Fishery, it was reported, that with the addition made by the members to their former stock and by new subscribers, the capital stock now subscribed in was 234000*l.* of which about 103000*l.* was actually paid in; and by the resolution of the court it was ordered that the time of the last payment of the last call of 30 *per cent.* should be enlarged to *April 15*; that the subscription books should be closed *March 31*; and the council were desired to prepare a proper set of bye laws, for

the better carrying on this noble design; for the next general court to be held *April 16.* Agreed *nem. con.* that the thanks of the court should be returned to the council for their great attention to the concerns of the society.

March 30. His Majesty in council declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, was pleased to nominate the following persons to be lords justices for the administration of the government.

Thomas lord archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Philip lord *Harwicke*, lord chancellor.

John earl of *Granville*, lord president.

John earl *Gower*; lord privy seal.

Charles duke of *Marlborough*, lord steward.

Charles duke of *Grafton*, lord chamberlain.

Archibald duke of *Argyle*.

Thomas *Holles*, duke of *Newcastle*, and one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Lionel duke of *Dorset*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*.

William lord *Cavendish* of *Hardwicke*, commonly called marquiss of *Hartington*, master of the horse.

Robert earl of *Holderness*, another of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

William Anne earl of *Albemarle*, groom of the stole.

George lord *Anson*, first commissioner of the Admiralty; and

Henry Pelham, esq. first commissioner of the Treasury.

April 6. Was executed on the Castle Green at *Oxford*, Miss *Blandy* for poisoning her father.

The King set out *March 31*, before five o'clock in the morning for *Harwich*; arrived there that afternoon, and after being detained by contrary winds, sailed thence on the 6th of *April*, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and landed the next day in *Holland*.

April 9. On advice of his Majesty's arrival in *Holland*, the lords of the regency met for the first time at the Cockpit, and opened their commission.

April 10. Commodore *Rodney* arrived at *Woolwich*; he had been cruising ten days in quest of an island, and the men at the top-mast head were more than once deceived with what the sailors called fog banks; about the sixth or seventh day, the crew observed branches of trees with their leaves on, and flights of gulls, and pieces of shipwreck, which are generally regarded as certain

certain signs of an adjacent shore, but could not discover any.

The king, who landed at *Helvoetsluis* on the 7th in the afternoon, proceeded that evening to *Maastrandsluis*, next day dined at *Utrecht*, and lay at *Lee*, proceeded on *Thursday* to *Osnaburg*, near 130 *English* miles, and arrived this day at four o'clock in the evening at *Hanover* in good spirits, topped in public, and had a drawing-room.

April 16. Was held a general court of the free *British* fishery society at *Mercers-hall*, when the president informed the proprietors that contracts had been made by the council to the amount of 100,000*l.* and upwards, for the use of the fishery, by which the subscribers were entitled to the 3*l.* *per ann.* given by Parliament.

The collection for the sons of the clergy at the rehearsal on *Tuesday* last, and this day at church and the feast at *Merchant Taylors-hall* amounted to 1090*l.* 8*s.*

James West, esq. was appointed secretary to the board of treasury.

Nicholas Harding, esq. joint secretary in his room.

Thomas Rawlson, esq. king's secretary for the *Latin* tongue.

Gilbert West, esq. one of the clerks of the king's council.

Countess of Tankerville, lady of the bed-chamber, and governess to the prince's *Augs.* with a salary of 600*l.* *per ann.*

May. A remarkable statue of *Duncan Forbes*, late lord president of the court of sessions at *Edinburgh*, was erected in the outer Parliament house. He is represented sitting in his robes, his left hand with papers in it leaning upon a chair, and his right hand extended; it has the following inscription in gilt capital letters:

DUNCANO FORBES DE CULLODEN

Supremæ in civilibus curiæ præfidi

Juicæ optimo

Priscæ virtutis viro

Facultas juridica libens posuit

Anno post obitum quinto

C. N. MDCCCLII.

May 6. O. S. The lords *Bruce*, *Charlton*, *Tilney*, and *Kilmore*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy*, Messrs. *Ward*, *Iremonger*, *Leitch*, *Bages*, *Scroop*, *Cook*, *Lypeat*, and *Murphy*, esqrs. began a subscription for an academy in *Rome*, in which *English* students in painting and sculpture, whose circumstances will not permit them to prosecute their studies at their own expence, were to receive all the advantages that foreigners,

especially the *French*, derive from such foundations.

Arrived at the admiralty office an express by the *Badger* sloop of war from *Guinea* where the left commodore *Buckle* in the *Assistance*, St. *Albans* capt. *Biron*, and *Sphinx* capt. *Wheeler*, who at *Anamaboe* found three *French* men of war of 64, 65, and 54 guns, tampering with the natives by presents, and an offer of 15,000*l.* sterling for leave to build a fort there. On this the commodore sent a message to the *French* commodore, that if he persisted in what he was about, he should look upon it as a breach, and repel force by force; upon which the *French* withdrew.

Commodore *Saunders*, who hoisted his flag on board the *Penzance*, was to protect the *Newfoundland* fishery, and had instructions to look once more for the island which commodore *Rodney* searched for in vain.

May 24. A whirlwind, or tornado, happened in *Calvert* county, *New-York*, which passed in a very narrow vein, and in its course blew down all the buildings at the plantations of *Yebn Groves*, esq. By the fall of his dwelling house, his eldest daughter, and a child in her arms, were killed, and his wife and another child dangerously hurt.

Several hundred *German* Protestants, from *Holland*, arrived in the eastern parts of that province, in order to settle there.

May 25. The ceremony of investing the prince Statholder with the order of the Garter was performed at the *Hague*, colonel *York*, the *British* plenipotentiary, put on the garter, and the ribbon with the *George*, in presence of the deputies of the States General, and of the council of state; but the mantle and collar, and other ensigns of the order, being too heavy for his most serene highness, were only shown to him, and then laid by Mr. *Assis* upon a cushion of crimson velvet. On this occasion colonel *York* in a florid speech, after mentioning the equity and excellence of the order, and the high character of the christian princes who had worn it, proposed their noble actions, particularly those of the Statholders his ancestors, to the young knight's imitation. This ceremony was followed by a magnificent dinner; the prince presented a fine brilliant to colonel *York*, who gave a grand supper and ball in the evening.

May 28. The Parliament which stood prorogued to *June 4.* was farther prorogued to *July 16.*

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A few days since was taken in *Hafax, Nova-Scotia*, harbour, a female sea monster, as big as a large ox, and something resembling one, covered with short hair of a brownish colour, the skin near one inch and half thick, very loose and rough, the neck thick and short, resembling that of a bull, the head small in proportion to the body, and very like a crocodile; in the upper jaw were two teeth of about ten inches long, and crooked downwards; the legs very short and thick, ending with fins and claws like those of a sea turtle: the flesh and inwards being cut up resembled those of an ox or horse.

May 29. The new companies formed upon re-establishing the rights of the city of *Bath*, proceeded with their banners to the abbey church, and from thence to lay the foundation stone of an elegant structure for the education of freemen's sons in the chief parts of learning.

The *Spanish* ministers, in answer to Mr. *Keme*, on the so often repeated complaints of the *British* subjects, of the depredations of the *Guarda Costas*, declared that his Catholic Majesty was far from authorising the *Guarda Costas* in interrupting a lawful commerce; that he sincerely designed a perfect union and friendship between the two nations, and would cause reparations to be made for any infractions; but that, in satisfying the laws of justice in that respect, it was natural not to lose sight of his own rights, and the protection due to his subjects.

June. Died at his house at *Camberwell*, very much regretted, of a violent fever, the right honourable *Thomas Winterbottom*, esq. Lord mayor of *London*; he was chosen alderman of *Billinggate* ward, 1742, and served sheriff with *Robert Alsop*, esq. in 1746. Since the first institution of Lord Mayor in 1189 to 1740, only five Lord Mayors died in their mayoralty, the last of which was Sir *Thomas Skinner* in 1596; but since 1740, in which *Humphrey Parfours*, esq. died in his mayoralty, it being the second time of his being elected, have died Sir *Robert Godschall*, Sir *Samuel Penman*, and *Thomas Winterbottom*, esq.

June 4. Were installed knights of the garter at *Windser*, his royal highness prince *Edward Augustus*, by his proxy Sir *John Ligonier*; his most serene highness the prince of *Orange*, by his proxy Sir *Clement Cottierel Dormer*, knights, and the earls of *Lincoln*, *Winchelsea*, and *Cardigan*. The ceremony which lasted from eleven till half

an hour after two, was performed by the dukes of *Marborough*, *Kingston*, and *Portland*; after which an elegant entertainment, with a fine desert, representing in confectionary all the devices of the order of the Garter. In the evening was a grand ball in the castle for the ladies, which was opened, between nine and ten, by the earl of *Lincoln* and lady *Caroline Peterborough*; about twelve the company retired to supper, and afterwards returned to dancing till between three and four; there was a most brilliant appearance of nobility and gentry of both sexes. The populace attempted several times to force their way into the hall where the knights were at dinner, against the guards, on which some were cut and wounded, and the guards fired several times on them with powder to deter them, but without effect, till they had orders to load with ball, which made them desist.

A dreadful fire happened at *Elden* near *Thetford*, *Norfolk*, which consumed the whole village, consisting of fifty houses, except four.

June 5. The estate of the late Mr. *Fugh*, of *Matbarn*, *North Wales*, was purchased by the executors of the late Sir *Watkin William Wynn*, before a master of chancery, for 33,400*l*.

June 6. Came on at Guildhall an election of Lord Mayor of *London* for the remainder of the year, when *Robert Alsop* and *Crisp Gascoyne*, esqrs. were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who chose the former; after this the Lord Mayor elect made an eloquent speech to the livery, and then the court of aldermen repaired to an elegant entertainment at *Ironmongers-hall*; in the afternoon the Lord Mayor was presented to the Lord Chancellor, and in the evening sworn at Guildhall.

His Majesty's letters came to *Dublin*, directing all the light guineas, and half guineas, and the *Spanish* gold lying useless in the treasury there, to be transmitted to his Majesty's mint to be recoined, and the value thereof to be returned to *Ireland* in current specie; and captain *Gardiner* of the *Amazon*, by order of the admiralty, arrived there to receive the same, and carry them to *England* for that purpose.

June 8. The new Lord Mayor was sworn at *Westminster*.

June 10. The Lord Mayor nominated for sheriffs, **Joseph Daff*, grocer; *John Markbam*, apothecary; **John Waters*, draper; *Samuel Wilson*, cooper; *Solomon Baker*, distiller; **Thomas Brooks*, brooderer; *Bur-*
chier

John Clowe, pewterer; *Joseph Whitebread*, merchant-taylor; and *John Holmes*, upholster. Those marked with a * paid their fines; the rest were determined to stand the choice of a common-hall, and, if elected, to support each other in trying the issue at law.

They were scarce recovered at Moscow from the terror and consternation occasioned by a fire on May 23, which burnt above 5000 houses, and destroyed many lives, when, on the 3d instant another broke out near the Imperial castle at *Kremelin*, and burnt with great violence till the following evening, consuming above 13000 houses, besides churches, convents, &c. The 6th instant another fire broke out in the centre of the city, and it was computed, that by these three fires near two thirds of the city were burnt down. The most considerable families of the empire received great damage, and the loss of admiral *Gallissin* alone was estimated at above 150,000 rubles. The Empress's fine stables, the great manufactory of sail-cloth of *John Tamsse*, with all the workhouses, mills, &c. and the grand Imperial laboratory, whence medicines, prepared by able physicians, in order to prevent the impositions of quacks and pretenders, were distributed over the Empire, were reduced to ashes.

The first stone was laid for the foundation of the new London hospital near *White-Chapel Market* in the presence of the duke of *Bedford*, Sir *Peter Warren*, and divers other persons of distinction, governors.

June 13. The king was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *George* earl of *Cardigan*, the office of governor and captain of *Windsoor-castle*, and of the forts and fortifications thereunto belonging, in the room of *Charles* duke of *St. Alban's*, deceased.

To the right honourable *John* lord *De-launey*, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, the office of governor of the island of *Guernsey*, castle of *Cornet*, and the islands and territories thereunto belonging (the island of *Alderney* only excepted.)

To constitute and appoint the right honourable *Charles* lord *Cadogan*, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, to be governor of the fort and blockhouse of *West Tilbury*, in the county of *Essex*, with the treachments and fortifications thereof, and also of the town of *Gravesend* in *Kent*, and of the blockhouse and forts there.

To constitute and appoint Sir *John Mor-daw*, knight of the *Bath*, major-general

of his Majesty's forces, to be governor of the fort of *Shetness*, in the isle of *Shersey*, in the county of *Kent*, in the room of lord *Cadogan*.

June 16. The king was pleased to constitute and appoint Sir *John Evelyn*, bart. *Richard Cavendish*, *Beaumont Hotam*, *Sam. Mead*, *Gwyn Vaughan*, *William Lewis*, *Edward Hooper*, and *Thomas Telf*, esqrs. to be his Majesty's commissioners of the customs in *England*.

Richard Vawser, by grant, searcher of the customs in the port and city of *London*.

Jefferison Miles, esq. proof master general of the ordnance, in the room of ——— *Woolserman*, deceased.

George Fletcher, esq. *York* herald, in the room of ——— *Townley*, jun. Norroy king at arms.

Mary Hastings, Rouge Croix pursuivant of arms, in the room of ——— *Pemfret*, deceased.

The workmen employed in repairing *Worcester* cathedral, on taking off the top of a tomb, the inscription of which was obliterated, except the date 1296, found the bones firm, and most of them adhering together in the same posture as when interred; and about the skull and shoulders appeared something like a coarse sacking or sailcloth, very fresh.

June 20. The new flesh-market was opened in the *Broadway*, *Westminster*, with a great concourse, and the shops were well stocked with meat.

Sir *Roger Burgoine*, bart. was made a commissioner of the victualling office.

Master *Leake*, aged 13, son of *Stephen Martin Leake*, esq. *Clarenceux* king at arms, was appointed *Chester* herald at arms.

James Lane, esq. *Richmond* herald, appointed, by the earl of *Effingham*, deputy to the duke of *Norfolk*, hereditary earl marshal of *England*, secretary and register to the heralds office.

Notwithstanding the vigorous order lately given by the *French* king, to hinder his Protestant subjects from going out of his kingdom, great numbers retired to *Switzerland*, from *Languedoc* and *Dauphiny*; many have also fled to *Ireland*, *Jersey*, the *British* colonies in *America*, and no inconsiderable number to *Prussia*. It is true, they run infinite risks before they can reach the frontiers, and the guards, very lately, stopped near thirty of these conscientious people on the road, who were committed to prison.

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The persecution of the Protestants in France was more rigorous than ever. A young gentleman was condemned at *Montpellier* to be hanged for frequenting religious assemblies, and executed the same day. When sentence was pronounced he shed some tears, but soon recovered himself, and said to the judge, "God forgive the weakness of human nature."

June 24. *Charles Asgill*, esq. alderman of *Candlewick-ward*, and *Richard Glynn*, esq. alderman of *Dowgate-ward*, were chosen sheriffs of *London and Middlesex*.

June 27. About one in the morning broke out a terrible fire in *Lincoln's Inn new square*, by which No. 10 and 11 were entirely consumed, particularly the chambers of *R. Wilbram*, the honourable *Edward Harley*, the honourable *Charles York*, *E. Hobbins*, — *Chesley*, *Edmund Sawyer*, master in Chancery, and — *Ansell*, esqrs. all in No. 10, where the papers, books, plate, furniture, and wearing apparel were totally destroyed. The gentlemen in the next staircase, No. 11, viz. *John Sharpe*, solicitor to the Treasury, *Edward Booth*, esq. Messrs. *Ambler*, *Fawcaterley*, *Fellers*, and *Wilmot*, had just time to save most of their things of consequence. The loss and difficulties in which many families were involved, the titles to whose properties were lodged with the above gentlemen, was not to be computed. Mr. *Wilbram* had lately purchased an estate of great value; the title deeds of which, among other numberless deeds, mortgages, &c. were burnt. His clerk, Mr. *Pickering*, lost above 1100*l.* in money and bank notes of his own and others, and securities for 30,000*l.* more, also all the title-deeds of lord *Leigh's* estate. When the fire was discovered most of the watch were asleep or drunk, and the wife of an upholder in *Curry-street*, whose husband had left his bed to assist the sufferers, hanged herself in his absence.

July 1. At a general court of the *Foundling* hospital were chosen, by ballot, governors and guardians, Lord *Willoughby of Parham*, Lord *Parker*, Sir *Thomas Heathcoat*, bart. *George Arbutnot*, *Richard Brook*, esqrs. Mr. *Thomas Brown*, *James Fitzgerald*, *John Hervey*, *Peter Holford*, *Gilbert Joddrell*, *George Mackay*, *John Manly*, *Samuel Henry Brent*, *Andrew Thompson*, and *Edward Williams*, esqrs. The matron laid before the court an account of the work done by the girls in the last year, viz. making clouts, 188 dozen; shirts and shifts, 121 dozen and 4; caps, 181 dozen; day-

caps, 6 dozen and 8; pin-cloths, 86 dozen and 10; lap-rags, 3 dozen; tuckers, 1 dozen and two; cuffs, 183 pairs; handkerchiefs, 6 dozen; girls bib-aprons, 93 boys aprons, 24; neckcloths, 46 dozen and 5; biggins, 41 dozen; long stays 42 dozen; sleeves, 255 pairs; sheets, 6 pairs; sheets turned and mended, 35 pairs counterpanes, 12; pudding-bags, 3 dozen kitchen table-cloths, 6 dozen; aprons for kitchen and laundry girls, 45; first grey coats, 80; bodice coats, 77; petticoats 75; grey mantles, 84; white baise blankets, 133; grey coats for the country, 34 brown coats for the house, 12; and making all the linen of the hospital. And it appeared that 107*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* had been received for purges made, and net-work done by the boys in the same time.

The lord Chancellor suspended all proceedings in Chancery, on account of the late fire in *Lincoln's-Inn square*.

July 15. The deposition of the grand Visir, and the age of Janissaries at *Constantinople*, who were both banished, was followed by that of the chief eunuch of the *Seraglio*, who had found out the way to ingross the whole favour of the Sultan who convinced that unless he gave him up to punishment, an insurrection would ensue from the rage of his exasperated subjects caused his head to be struck off. They were found in his possession, upwards of twenty-six millions of dollars in specie, six millions sterling; besides a large quantity of diamonds, jewels, &c. to a very great value, which were all seized, and carried to the grand Seignior's Treasury.

July 16. The lords justices further prorogued the Parliament to the 28th of September.

July 20. In the afternoon happened a storm of thunder, at the houses opposite *Vauxhall*; a whirlwind lifted two boats out of the *Thames* many feet high; one of them fell on the shore, and was dashed to pieces, the other was heaved over the highway into the gardens.

July 21. At a court of common council it was agreed to furnish the Mansion-house for the use of the next Lord Mayor, the expence not to exceed 4000*l.*

July 24. A treasure was lately found in the estate of *Passerano*, near *Rome*, which belonged to prince *Pallavicini*: a peasant perceiving his plough to strike deeper than ordinary, stooped to view the hole, and found several pieces of gold in an urn which the plough had broke: on which he left his wife

had spent two or three days in carrying this treasure to his house; but being in haste to put off the strange coin, the secret was blown. He could not refuse to tell some of his neighbours how he came by it; and other peasants going to the spot, and digging a little deeper, found more of the same coin, stamped with the effigy of the emperor *Justinian*, as appeared by the inscription; the government ordered the peasants to be taken into custody as soon as they were informed of the affair; things found in this manner being the property of the strongest, according to custom, though not according to equity.

An irreconcilable difference happened betwixt the Pretender and his son, cardinal *York*, who retired into a convent, because his father would not discard some persons who had too much influence over him.

July 29. At *Bristol* was a dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and hail, which made the roads like rivers; four men and two boys, retired for shelter into the body of the new church erecting at *Kingwood*, as they stood facing the church door, they were struck down with the lightning, but soon recovered without hurt, except a boy, who bled at the nose and ears. Six horses and the driver of a waggon were struck down with the lightning in the *Bath road*, and three of the horses killed, and another blinded; a haymaker was also struck blind with a flash of lightning.

July 30. At this time there was at *Cork in Ireland*, a boy named *Cornelius Magrath*, fifteen years eleven months old; of a gigantic stature, being seven feet nine inches and three quarters high; but clumsily made, talked boyish, and simple. He came thither from *Youghal*, where he had been a year going into salt water for rheumatic pains, which almost crippled him, which the physicians said were growing pains, as he was surprizingly grown within that time. He was a month at the bishop of *Cloyne's* who took care of him; his hand was as big as a middling shoulder of mutton; the last of his shoe, which he carried about him, measured fifteen inches. He was born in the county of *Tiperary*, within five miles of the silver mines.

July 31. A whale was stranded near *Eymouth*, eight miles north of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, and was killed and hauled on shore by the fishermen; it measured fifty-two feet in length.

The trustees for *Georgia* having surrendered to his Majesty and his successors

the charter granted to them in 1719, whereby they were incorporated into a body politic, a grant passed the great seal to invest his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, with the said charter; and the lords justices issued a proclamation for continuing all persons in their offices, in the said colony, till his Majesty's pleasure was further known.

A large gilt copper star, above four hundred weight, was fixed on a high pyramid at the end of a fine walk, two miles from the duke of *Cumberland's* lodge on *Windfor* forest.

At a meeting of several landholders and proprietors of estates adjoining to *Richmond New-park*, in *Surrey*, and of several inhabitants of the parishes adjacent, in order to assert their rights and privileges, and to have restored to them the several roads and highways through the said Park, that the neighbouring villages might have communication one with another, and his Majesty's subjects enjoy their rights to travel on the several highways in the Park, as formerly; it was agreed, to lay before her royal highness the princess *Amelia*, by a memorial, in the most dutiful manner, the several rights and privileges they laid claim to; and accordingly a memorial was drawn up; but when their secretary went to the Lodge in *Richmond New-park*, to Mr. *Shaw*, the deputy ranger, to deliver the same, he refused to accept it; on which it was debated by the gentlemen, concerned in drawing up the memorial, whether, as the memorial was refused, they should proceed at law directly, to recover the rights and privileges, or try any other means for delivering the said memorial; when it was resolved, to wait on a gentleman of family and fortune, in the said county, to desire he would endeavour to deliver it in person to her Royal Highness, or, if that favour was refused him, to return the memorial back again. The gentleman finding he could have no access to her Royal Highness, returned the memorial accordingly.

The gentlemen concerned in carrying on this affair, finding they could not present their memorial to her Royal Highness in person, in the private way by them proposed, immediately determined to try their rights by due course of law; and, in justification of themselves, to shew the public how they intended to have laid their grievances before her Royal Highness, had the memorial inserted in the public papers.

" *To her royal highness princess Amelia.*

" *The memorial of the proprietors of estates in the several parishes adjacent to Richmond new park, in the county of Surrey, and the inhabitants of those parishes, in behalf of themselves, and all other his Majesty's subjects,*

" *Most humbly sheweth,*

" That at the time of making and inclosing the said park, and from thence hitherto, there were, and always have been, and still are, sundry roads and highways leading into, through, and across the said park, to and from one town and village to another, adjacent thereto, on which roads and highways, as well your memorialists, as all other his Majesty's subjects have, and still of right ought to have, free liberty at all times to pass and repass on foot and horseback, and with all manner of cattle, and all manner of carriages, at their own free will and pleasure, in, at, and through the several gates opening to such roads and highways.

" That, at the time of making and inclosing the said park, there also were, and for a long time continued to be, and still of right ought to be, certain stiles or ladders fixed in and to the wall of the said park in divers parts thereof, for the conveniency of foot passengers to pass and repass over the same, to and from one town and village to another, in the several parishes adjacent to the said park.

" That the said park is part of several adjacent parishes.

" That your memorialists, at the time of making and inclosing the said park, had, and for a long time continued to have, and of right ought still to have, free liberty, as often as occasion required, to dig up, take, and carry away the gravel in the said park, for repairing the high-roads of and in the said adjacent parishes.

" That your memorialists, at the time of making and inclosing the said park, had, and for a long time afterwards continued to have, and of right ought still to have, the free use and benefit of the water and water-courses in the said park.

" That the poor of the said several parishes, at the time of making and inclosing the said park, had, and for a long time continued to have, and of right ought still to have, free liberty to cut the furzes and gather the underwood in the said park, to and for their own use and benefit.

" That, at the time of making and in-

closing the said park, there were, and for a long time continued to be, and of right ought still to be, convenient doors into the said park, to be opened for the entrance of the parish officers of the several parishes, of which the park is a part, in order to take the bounds of their respective parishes.

" That your memorialists are prepared to prove themselves clearly intitled to the several rights laid claim to by this their humble memorial, not only by the living testimony of divers persons of undoubted credit and veracity, who remember the full enjoyment of them all, but also by such written evidence as they are advised will be very sufficient for the purpose.

" That your memorialists most humbly conceive, that the very situation of the park is of itself a convincing indication, that high roads always have been in, and through the park, and still of necessity ought to be, since otherwise the several parishes surrounding the said park, although they actually join, are cut off from all convenient communication, to the great detriment of the respective inhabitants, and the interruption of the trade and commerce in general.

" That from the time of making and inclosing the said park, to the time that the present earl of Clarendon parted with the rangerhip, your memorialists enjoyed an uninterrupted possession of the several rights and privileges aforesaid, but soon after that period, your memorialists were by degrees deprived of most of them, and had almost despaired of ever having them restored, until their drooping hopes were at length revived by the coming of your Royal Highness to the rangerhip, whose eminent and unbounded goodness gives them the greatest reason to believe, that your Royal Highness wants only to know their grievances to redress them.

" Your memorialists, therefore, most humbly beseech your Royal Highness to take the premises under your royal consideration, and put your memorialists into immediate possession of all and every those ancient rights and privileges, which not only your memorialists, but all other his Majesty's subjects are so materially interested in, and so justly intitled unto.

" And your memorialists shall pray, &c."

Aug. 1. The rubbish in *Lincoln's* inn square having been sifted, most of the sufferers by the late fire had the chief part of their properties in plate and cash restored to them, and Mr. *Pickering*, who lost bank notes

notes to the amount of 1100*l.* was so successful as to recover the greatest part of them.

Aug. 4. A lottery was set on foot at *Dublin*, which produced 13,700*l.* for rebuilding *Effin-bridge*, and other public and charitable uses. There were 100,000 tickets at a guinea each.

Aug. 5. The princess *Amelia* went to *Hampton-court*, from whence she set out for *Bath*.

Aug. 7. Admiral *Vernon*, alderman *Jaques*, and the rest of the committee of Anti-gallicans, met at the Crown-tavern, behind the Royal Exchange, to give their premiums to the makers of the best piece of *English* bone-lace; when the best prize of ten guineas was adjudged to Mr. *William Marriott*, of *Newport-Pagnel, Bucks*. The principal dealers in lace in *London* were invited, and it was left to them to give their opinion, who allowed it to be the best ever made in *England*.

A great number of *French* protestants arrived in *Ireland* from *France*, and took the oaths to naturalize themselves, in his Majesty's high court of Chancery.

This day, about four in the afternoon, her royal highness the princess *Amelia* arrived at *Bath*, and was ushered into the city by the aldermen, common council, and mayor.

The civil war in *Corfica* was revived with greater violence than ever. The *French* having taken the part of the *Pieues* on the other side of the mountains, who were irreconcilable enemies to the *Genoese*; which seemed to be an artifice, either by their means, to get possession of the island, or to betray them. Mean time, the two parties on the island, one siding with the *Genoese*, and the other with the *French*, had several smart skirmishes, wherein the loss was principally on the side of the former. The *French* assembled a large body of troops to protect the communities in their interest, and *Giafforte*, the chief of the malecontents, called to arms the *Pieues* that were most devoted to him, to seize the posts of *Alana*, *Ometto* and *Quenza*.

The bishop of *Down* and *Connor* was translated to the archbishoprick of *Cashel*.

Dr. *Robert Downe*, lord bishop of *Leighlin* and *Furnes*, to the bishoprick of *Down* and *Connor*.

Dr. *John Garnet* promoted to the united bishopricks of *Leighlin* and *Furnes*.

Stanhope Aspinwall, esq. his Majesty's agent and consul general at *Algiers*.

Henry Hastings, esq. *Rouge Croix* pursuing at arms.

Aug. 13. Within this fortnight 120,149 pounds of wool were exported to *Dunkirk* by certificate; but as the custom-house bills did not distinguish whether it was *British*, or *Irish*, or *Spanish* wool, &c. it was wished such inaccuracies might be rectified for the future, in order to remove all suspicion of *English* wool being mixed with and exported with foreign.

Aug. 14. One thousand three hundred ounces of gold coin were entered at the custom-house for *Flanders*, and 1600 ounces of gold, and 3000 ounces of silver coin for *Holland*.

The *Brünnia*, capt. *Massan*, from *Leghorn*, brought the duke of *Bedford* a beautiful cast of the famous model of an antient *Roman* galley, which stands before the *Villa Malteri*, in *Rome*, supposed to have been made 2000 years ago.

Orders were given for raising a considerable number of recruits to reinforce the garrisons at *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*.

The plague raged at *Smyrna* with great violence.

Aug. 19. Three waggon loads of money and valuable effects, were brought to the Bank, from on board the *Prince Henry* man of war, captain *Jasper*, lately arrived from *Jamacia*; who also brought to *England* the best collection of birds and wild animals ever seen here.

Aug. 22. At noon the lord mayor of *London* proclaimed *Bartholomew* fair, according to annual custom, and the next day Mr. *Holland* drove his loaded cart through the fair, toll free, as being a citizen of *London*.

A dreadful earthquake destroyed great part of the fine city of *Adrianople*; near 200 mosques were overturned, and a great number of the inhabitants buried in the ruins of their houses.

The fires began in the two light-houses erected on the *Lizard*, bearing from each other by a common compass, west 5° northerly, and east 5° southerly; distance seventy-two yards, to burn every night constantly.

Aug. 24. The assembly of *New England* passed an act, for his Majesty's approbation, of an excise on wine, and distilled spirituous liquors sold by retail, and upon limes, lemons and oranges; and also for granting several rates and duties of import, and tonnage of shipping.

Aug. 25. The earl of *Hindford* arrived at

at *Hannover*, and repaired immediately to *Herenbansen*, where he was received by the King with great distinction. Before his departure from *Vienna*, the Empress presented him with a diamond ring, and the Emperor with his picture set in diamonds.

Aug. 26. Commodore *Keppel*, with his squadron, arrived at *Spithead* from the *Mediterrenean*, where he had been stationed above three years.

In the morning was a violent wind, which blew down several thousand hop poles in *Kent*, and drove a Dutch ship on shore near *Ramsgate*.

The Spanish court being convinced of the ill effects of the long neglect of their manufactures, and the immense loss that nation sustained from the ruin of 40,000 looms, that formerly flourished in the cities of *Seville*, *Grenada* and *Toledo*, which produced annually about 40,000,000 crowns, of late began to apply a remedy. They accordingly invited workmen from all nations, particularly *England* and *Ireland*, by offering great encouragement; and after procuring from *England* cards, shears, looms, and other utensils for the woollen manufacture, were intent on the manufacture of printed linens, lately set up, and prohibited the importation of all foreign manufactures of that kind into the port of *Alicant*. The King established a military school for the young noblesse, and improved his marine; for which purpose ship-carpenters of all nations were invited into *Spain*. Many arrived from *Genoa*, and an *Irishman* of that profession engaged to build several large ships at *Cadix*. On the 22d of *August*, eighteen *Tartans* arrived at *Cadix* from *Naples*, laden with wood for building eight ships of the line, upon the stocks there. The King's generosity, or rather profusion to his family, may appear strange to an *English* subject; an instance of which is, his having made a present of 400,000 crowns to the duchess of *Parma*, to defray the charges of her journey to *France*.

Aug. 29. By the violence of the storm on the 25th and 26th, the river *Tyne* was so swelled, that the like could not be remembered by the oldest man living. The flat ground about *Newburgh* was laid under water, by which the farmers sustained great loss.

This storm which was felt in the south as well as the north, on the 26th of *Aug.* began at *Dublin* the 24th at night, and continued without intermission till the 26th at night, and swelled the river *Wear*, that it

laid all the flat country under water, and rendered the roads impassable. The distress of the poor country people was great; their standing corn entirely ruined, and whole stacks of it shorn, together with cocks of hay, sheep, swine, &c. swept away by the torrent.

Sept. 1. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* set out with a grand retinue for *Bath*, to visit the princess *Annie*, with whom he staid but two days.

The *Tryten*, from *Rotterdam*, arrived at *Dublin*, with about eighty French protestants that escaped the persecution carrying on in *France*, who were immediately taken care of, and carried to places prepared for them. They all made a very clean, decent appearance, although they had a very tedious passage, and sung psalms as they went up the river, to return thanks to God for their arriving at a land of safety. As most of them had been bred up to the silk business, they were very useful and acceptable.

Sept. 3. The Gregorian or New Style, according to the late act of Parliament, took place in all his Majesty's dominions in *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, this day, from hence called the 14th day of *September*.

The supputation, or reckoning of the year, begins on the 1st day of *January* next, and for the future the first day of that month was to be stiled the first day of every year in all accounts whatsoever, which supputation or reckoning never took place before this year, in any courts of law until the 25th day of *March*.

All writings dated on or after the 1st of *Jan.* next, bear date according to the new method of supputation.

Hilary and Michaelmas terms in *England*, and the courts of great sessions in the counties *Palatine*, and in *Wales* and all other courts of general sessions or quarter sessions and meetings, and assemblies, politic or corporate bodies for election of any officers or members thereof, or for persons entering upon execution of their respective offices, which are by any law, statute, charter, custom, or usage, to be held and kept on any certain day of any certain month, or any other day depending upon the beginning or any certain day of any month, (except such courts as are held with any marts or fairs) were to be held and kept on the respective nominal days and times as they were kept before this act passed: as for instance, Hilary term before this act passed, began on the 23d of *Jan.* and

and it was ordered to constantly begin on the same nominal day of the month.

Every fourth year to be bissextile or leap-year, until the year 1800, which is to be a common year of 365 days; and the years from 1796, to the year 1804, is to be common years of 365 days each, but the year 1804 to be a leap-year.

Easter, and the movable feasts thereon depending, such as Septuagesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima, Quadragesima, and Rogation Sunday, Ascension day, Whitsunday, and Trinity Sunday, are to be reckoned according to new tables prefixed to the act of Parliament; and the new editions of the Common Prayer of the church of England, and the almanacks for this and future years were calculated agreeably thereto.

All the fixed feast-days, holidays, and fast-days, and days of thanksgiving, and days of fasting, appointed by any former act of Parliament, to be kept in all the the King's dominions where the liturgy of the church of England is used, on the respective days marked in the said new calendar, which are on the same days of the month on which they were kept before this act passed.

Easter and Trinity terms, and all courts, meetings, and assemblies of bodies politic or corporate, appointed to be held or kept at any time depending upon the time of Easter, or any other moveable feast, are to be holden and kept according to the happening of Easter, or such other moveable feast, as they are used to be governed by, according to the new calendar.

The meetings of the court of session, and terms fixed for the court of exchequer in Scotland, the April meeting of the company of conservators of the great level of the fens, and the holding of all markets, fairs, and marts, for sale of goods and cattle, or for hiring servants fixed to certain nominal days of the month, or depending upon the beginning, or any certain day of any month, and all courts incident or belonging to, or usually held on, or kept, with any fairs or marts, fixed to any certain times as before mentioned, were to be holden and kept upon the same natural days, as the same would have been kept, if this act had not passed, which was to be eleven days later; as for instance, *Sturbitch* fair used to be on the 8th day of September, add thereto eleven days, and you will find the same did this, and would all future years, be held on the 19th of September.

Lands and grounds which by customs, prescriptions, or usages, were to be opened on particular nominal days and times of the year for common of pasture or other purposes, and which the owners thereof had a right at other times to enclose or shut up the same for their private use, were to be opened and shut up again eleven days later than the nominal days in the new calendar.

The payment of any rents, annuities, or sums of money, in consequence of any custom, usage, lease, deed, writing, bond, note, or contract, or any other agreement made, signed, or entered into before this 14th day of September, the delivery of any goods, wares, or merchandize, the time of commencement, expiration, or determination of any leases of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or of any contract or agreement, or of accepting or surrendering up the possession of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the commencing or determining any annuity or rent of any grant, for any term of years, in consequence of any deed or contract, or the time of attaining the age of twenty-one years, or any other age requisite by deeds, wills, or writings for doing any act, or for any other purpose, by any person born before this day, the expiration of apprenticeships or other service by indenture, articles, or simple contract, was not to be accelerated thereby, but all the above particulars become due, payable, determined, &c. on the same natural days they would have happened if that act had not been made, which was eleven days later than the nominal days in the new calendar.

By an act passed the last sessions of Parliament, provision was made for all corporate acts, which were to be done on some fixed day, between the 2d and 14th nominal day of September, and which nominal days, by the act passed in the preceding sessions, were ordered this year to be omitted, and the said acts were to be done for this year, on the same natural days as they would have been if the said act had not been passed, that is, any act enjoined to have been done on the 3d, 4th, or 5th of September, was this year to be done on the 14th, 15th, or 16th of this month, according to the new style.

The times for opening, using, inclosing, and shutting up lands and grounds by custom, prescription, or usage, and for paying such rents, or other payments, depending on

on any moveable feast, were to be computed according to the new calendar.

The title to such land was not altered by the said act.

The lord mayor of *London* was to be admitted and sworn into his office at Guild-hall, for the future, on the 8th day of *November*, and presented to the barons of the Exchequer, at Westminster-hall, on the 9th day of *November*.

By the above it is plainly to be seen, that all rents upon leases of houses, annuities, &c. signed before this day, and payable at the four stated festivals of Christmas, Lady-day, Midsummer, and Michaelmas, was to be according to this act, payable eleven days after those feasts; and the said days of payment to be marked in the new almanacks thus, against *Jan. 5*, Old Christmas-day; *April 5*, Old Lady-day; *July 5*, Old Midsummer-day; *Oct. 10*, Old Michaelmas-day.

When any lease expired, the landlord might allow his tenant for eleven days, and sign a new lease commencing at one of the usual four feasts.

Sept. 14. At *Charles Town, South Carolina*, was a violent storm. In the evening it began to blow very hard, the wind being at N. E. and the sky looked wild and threatening: it continued blowing from the same point, with little variation, 'till about four o'clock in the morning of the 15th, at which time it became more violent, and rained, increasing very fast till about nine, when the flood came in like a boar, filling the harbour in a few minutes: before eleven o'clock, all the vessels in the harbour were on shore, except the *Harret* man of war, which rode it out by cutting away her main-mast; all the wharfs and bridges were ruined, and every house, store, &c. upon them beaten down, and carried away (with all the goods, &c. therein) as were also many houses in the town; and abundance of roofs, chimneys, &c. almost all the tiled or slated houses were uncovered; and great quantities of merchandise, &c. in the stores on the *Bay-street* damaged, by their doors being burst open: the town was likewise overflowed, the tide or sea having rose upwards of ten feet above the high water mark at spring tides, and nothing now was to be seen but ruins of houses, canes, wrecks of pettiaguas and boats, masts, yards, incredible quantities of all sorts of timber, barrels, staves, household and other goods, floating and driving, with great violence, through the streets

and round about the town. The inhabitants finding themselves in the midst of a tempestuous sea, the wind still continuing, the tide (according to its common course) being expected to flow till after one o'clock, and many of the people being already up to their necks in water in their houses, began now to think of nothing but certain death: but here we must record as signal an instance of the immediate interposition of the Divine Providence as ever appeared, they were soon delivered from their apprehensions: for, about ten minutes after eleven o'clock, the wind veered to the E. S. E. S. and S. W. very quick, and then (though it continued its violence, and the sea beat and dashed every where with amazing impetuosity) the waters fell about five feet in the space of ten minutes, without which unexpected and sudden fall, every house and inhabitant in the town, must, in all probability, have perished: and before three o'clock the hurricane was entirely over. Many were drowned, and several much hurt by the fall of houses. At *Salt Town's* island, the pest house was carried away, and of fifteen people that were in it nine were lost, the rest saved themselves by adhering strongly to some of the rafters of the house when it fell, upon which they were driven some miles beyond the island to *Hebeaw*. At fort *Johnson* the barracks were beat down, most of the guns dismounted, and their carriages carried away. At *Craven's* and *Granville's* bastions, and the batteries about the town, the canoes were likewise dismounted. For about thirty miles round *Charles Town*, there was hardly a plantation that had not lost every house upon it. All the roads were so filled with trees blown and broken down, that travelling was rendered extremely difficult; and hardly a fence was left standing in the town or country. The loss in fine timber-trees was almost incredible; as well as the loss of cattle, sheep, hogs, and all kinds of provision.

From *Winyaw* and *Port Royal*, the accounts were much more favourable than were expected, no damage having been done to the shipping in those harbours, and very little to the houses, as the hurricane was hardly felt at either place.

The number of vessels lost and damaged was very great, as scarce one on that coast escaped.

On the 30th they had another terrible hurricane, which began, with wind and rain, about four o'clock in the afternoon, but

ceased soon after seven in the evening. Two or three days before, the violence of the wind, which blew from N.E. and at last settled at S.E. and the great quantity of rain that had fallen, kept the sea from ebbing their due course and so, so that when this hurricane began to be, though the water should have been low, it was higher than at common spring tides; and had the wind arose, as was expected, when the flood should have come their situation would have been most deplorable indeed! But the same Providence interposed before, was again visible.

This hurricane did greater damage at sea to the southward, than that of the north: abundance of trees and several houses being blown down that did not suffer here: at *Port Royal* the water rose four feet and an half higher than usual, and a ship was driven ashore that entirely beat up *Mr. Purry's* wharf.

All the books, surveys and papers, &c. in the surveyor general's office, were five feet under water, in the first hurricane, many of them washed away, and the rest in a miserable condition.

Sept. 18. His excellency *James Glen*, the governor, issued a proclamation for a general assembly which was adjourned November 21, to meet upon this important occasion on September 26.

Sept. 19. Upwards of 10,000 sheep died in *Wales*, occasioned by heavy rains. A treaty concluded with the elector *Palatine*, stipulated, that he was to receive 60,000 florins, Dutch value, as an indemnification for his demands; of which Empress-queen was to pay 500,000, and remaining 700,000 to be paid by the king of *Great-Britain* and the States General.

The privilege of *Non Appellando* for *Pontus* was granted to him, and the executive of *Offenau*: in return, his electoraliness was to give his vote for the king of *Romania*, &c.

Sept. 23. The back of *Yarmouth* sands lined with above 300 French buxses, took the best of the ground, and, to prevent our fishers coming to it, when they had fished, cast anchor there. The buxses were of 100 tons, and upwards, and carried thirty or thirty-five men each, so that they had 9000 sailors at times upon our coasts.

Sept. 26. His royal highness the duke of *Orlando* returned to *Windsor* from *Bath*, where he gave 100*l.* to the hospital.

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A general court was held of the *Free British* fishery, when a vacancy in the council was filled up by the election of *William Backford*, esq. lately chosen an alderman of the city. The proposed bye-laws were read, and the blanks filled for allowing an acknowledgment in money for the attendance of the council and their committees; their meetings for conducting the affairs of the society, having, hitherto, been voluntary and gratis, and the attendance of gentlemen not so full and constant as could be wished; but there being now near fifty buxses almost finished, and 1200 seamen, with nets, &c. in proportion, to be provided, the increase of business required the constant attention of such merchants and maritime gentlemen as were members of the council. The council were thirty-two. The sum proposed was 900*l.* per annum, to be divided by those that attend, and no opposition was made to it. Admiral *Vernon* very pathetically represented the vast injury done to the nation, by a swarm of three or four hundred French buxses at this time off *Yarmouth*, enforced the necessity of our having a strict eye to the increase of our naval power, by the means of our fishery, and warmly expostulated against delay. Mr. alderman *Janssen*, vice president, gave an account of the success of the society's eighteen buxses in the *Scheiland* fishery, and of the sales, which, on an average of those that had been disposed of at *Bremen* and at home, would be 900*l.* and the tonnage and three per cent. allowed for encouragement, or as draw-back, being added, would amount to 12,670*l.* whence deducting the expence, and wear and tear, seven per cent. would remain for profit. He added, that in future years, by taking more apprentices, two or 3000*l.* might be saved. The court broke up with great cheerfulness and unanimity, having determined to adopt the measures proposed.

Sept. 28. *Charles Asgill*, and *Richard Glynn*, esqrs. and aldermen, were sworn in at Guildhall, sheriffs of the city of *London*, for the year ensuing.

Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster* according to their prorogation, and were farther prorogued to Tuesday, October the 31st.

Sept. 29. A scheme for enlarging and improving the city of *Edinburgh*, and for adorning it with public buildings and other useful works, having lately been published, the magistrates and town council, the college of justice, and several persons of rank,

R

came

came unanimously of opinion, that a proper plan should immediately be drawn out for the improvements proposed to be made, and of the methods for carrying it into execution. With this view committees were chosen by the town council, by the lords of session, the barons of Exchequer, the faculties of advocates, and the clerks of the signet. These committees having had several meetings, agreed upon certain proposals: 1. To build upon the ruins on the north side of the high-street, an exchange, with proper accommodations for merchants. 2. To erect upon the ruins in the parliament-close, a large building containing such accommodations as were wanting for the courts of justice, the royal boroughs, and town council, offices for clerks, proper apartments for the several registers, and for the advocates library. 3. To obtain an act of parliament for extending the royalty; to enlarge and beautify the town, by opening new streets to the north and south, removing the markets and shambles, and turning the north *Lough* into a canal with walks and terraces on each side. 4. That the expence of these public works be defrayed by a national contribution. The necessity of these alterations they set forth by the increase of their trade and manufactures in the following articles.

The linen manufacture which had ever been the staple commodity, before the institution of the trustees in the year 1727, was gone almost to nothing. For several years after their institution, its progress was very inconsiderable, inasmuch, that for the first five years, ending *November 1, 1732*, the value of the linen cloth stamped for sale within *Scotland*, amounted only to 662,983*l.* sterling; for the five years ending *November 1, 1742*, it amounted to about 949,221*l.* sterling; but for the five years ending *November 1, 1751*, it arose to 1,607,680*l.*

Since the year 1746, the following public companies had been established for carrying on manufactures, or other branches of trade, which before that time were scarce known in this place, *viz.* the *British* linen company, the rope and sail-cloth manufacture, the iron and carpentry manufacture, the whale-fishing company, the soap work, the gold and silver lace company, the herring-fishing company, the glass manufacture, and the sugar works. The additional sum employed in the trade of this country by these several companies, was very considerable,

As for the increase of the consumption of malt by distillers, in the seven years preceding 1745, were distilled in *Edinburgh* 185,967 *English* gallons of aquavite; but within the seven preceding years 1752, were distilled 723,150 *English* gallons.

The whole shipping in *Leith*, in the year 1692, amounted only to 1702 tons. In the year 1744 it amounted only to 2285 tons. But the tonnage of the ships belonging to *Leith* for the year 1752, amounted to 5703 tons.

Crisp Gascoyne, esq. alderman of *Vinty* ward was elected, at Guildhall, Lord Mayor of the city of *London* for the year ensuing.

Mr. Pellack, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived at *St. James's*, from *Hanover*, with advice, that his Majesty was in good health, and that he would set out the 25th of *October* for his *British* dominions.

Sept. 30. The new sheriffs were sworn in before the barons of the Exchequer at *Westminster*, after which there was an elegant entertainment at *Skinner's-hall*.

At *Sturbridge* fair there was the greatest quantity of wool ever known, which sold for 3*s.* 6*d.* per tod under last year's price, and it was thought it would still fall lower, trade being so bad in the clothing countries.

At *Chelwood*, in *Somersetshire*, was published an account, that the sexton of that place had lately opened a grave, in which a man, who died of the small-pox, had been interred about thirty years ago. The coffin was oak, and so firm, that it might have been taken out whole; but he forced his spade through the lid, when there came forth a noxious stench. The person being of eminence who was to be buried in the grave, the whole village attended the funeral, with many people from the neighbouring villages; and a few days after 14 persons were seized, in one day, with the small-pox, and in three days more all, but two, in the whole village, who had not had it, were seized in like manner, in all thirty. The disease was favourable, that no more than two died, one of whom was a woman, who came down stairs when the pox was at the height. The distemper was carried all round the village by the country people who attended the funeral, but proved very favourable.

By a storm, great part of the hundreds of *Essex* were laid under water, and much damage done there.

Many vessels were lost on the coasts of *England*.

Scotland, and Ireland, and part in the Bristol channel.

Empress from the East-Indies, sent from the Malabar coast, advised things were settled at Surat and, and that the natives had given the factory 200,000 rupees, to make damages the company may have in the late troubles.

Affair of the twentieth penny from in France, and that of the de of the ecclesiastical revenues, was again upon the carpet; the King solved to put an end to them, and clergy shall discharge the duties due from them since year 1749. Says that in his time, they annually d 45,000,000 measures of wheat, 600 lb.) 900,000 of oats, 800,000 y, 860,000 of pease, 180,000 560,000 hens, 600,000 par- 12,500 oxen, 12,000 weathers, and 10 eggs.

These matters were still a more able aspect every day. The male-refused the new regulation offered the M. de Curyay, and protested ever being subject again to the

2. Was held a court of common- Guildhall, when the wall which upper from middle Moor-fields was to be pulled down, and the ground off, as it was a screen for thieves and vicious persons.

14. The King ordered a conge the dean and chapter of Durham, ng a bishop of that see; and also a commending to the said dean and he right reverend father in God, ard Trevor, bishop of St. David's, them elected bishop of the said

King ordered a conge d'elire, and per recommendatory to the precentor of St. David's, for electing Ellis, D. D. to succeed Dr. Trevor

King ordered a conge d'elire to the chapter of Gloucester, for electing of that see; and also a letter re- ing to the said dean and chapter, buson, D. D. one of his Majesty's in ordinary, and prebendary and sidentary of the cathedral church of London, to be by them elected the said see of Gloucester.

10. The Parliament which stood to Tuesday the 31st of October,

was further prorogued to Thursday, January 11.

A revolt was lately concerted of the negroes at Martinico. The blacks also rose about the same time in the neighbouring isles, particularly at the east end of Guadalupe, and at a place which they call Grande Terre, where they killed many Frenchmen, and made great devastation in the sugar plantations. It was no longer doubted that they were the authors of the late fire at St. Pierre, in the island of Martinico, where 700 houses were burnt down, and abundance of people reduced to the utmost misery. This great fire was chiefly owing to the resentment of a negro woman, who resolved to be revenged of her master by setting fire to his house. She was apprehended, and attoned for her crime by horrible tortures, which she endured to the last gasp without the least shriek or groan, telling the spectators, "That the torments she suffered were not equal to the pleasure she felt at having ruined her master, by doing him more harm than he could have done her."

The clement empress of Russia lately abolished the severe punishment of the knout. A dreadful fire on the 15th almost totally destroyed the city of Casan, and another fire happened at Moscow.

Three new mines were lately discovered at the Brazils, two of gold, and one of silver and diamonds.

The empress of Russia withdrew part of her troops from the frontiers of Finland. The calamities of that empire were frequent and severe; the city of Peterburgh, and the country adjacent, suffered greatly by a hurricane and inundation which happened on the 2d and 3d of November: more than 1000 people perished, the fortifications were almost destroyed, and most of the houses situated near the Neva ruined; nor was the mischief less considerable at Cronstadt, Nerwa, Revel, and other parts of the empire, where most of the ships at anchor were beaten to pieces against each other; more than 100 ships were damaged, and detained so long, as not to be able to sail before the frost locked them up, which was an incredible loss to their owners.

Nov. 6. 479,500 yards of linen were entered at the custom house from Dublin.

N.v. 8. The right hon. Crisp Gascoyne, esq. was sworn Lord Mayor of London at Guildhall.

His Majesty set out from Hanover, reached R 2 Ojner-

Osnaug that night, lay on the 9th at *Amsterdam*, arrived at *Utrecht* on the 10th about four in the afternoon, went on board his barge about six, on the 11th arrived at *Maaslandsluis* about ten in the morning, and at *Helvoetsluis* about one, in perfect health.

Nov. 9. The Lord Mayor was sworn into that high office at *Westminster*, with the usual solemnities; and made a fine appearance with a superb coach and six horses decorated with ribbons and gilt furniture.

His Majesty who sailed from *Helvoetsluis* about ten on the 19th, landed at *Gravesend* about two this afternoon, and arrived about five at *St. James's* in perfect health.

Nov. 21. A proclamation was issued for the Parliament to sit for the dispatch of business on *Thursday* the 11th of *January*.

Nov. 22. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, waited on his Majesty, at *St. James's*, with their congratulatory address on his safe return; when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, recorder, and chamberlain.

Their address was as follows:

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

" Amidst the general joy of the nation for your Majesty's safe and happy return to your *British* dominions, be pleased to accept the sincere congratulations of your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of your city of *London*, in common-council assembled.

" Permit us, at the same time, royal Sir, to repeat the just and grateful sense we have of your Majesty's paternal care over your people, and of the many favours by which your Majesty hath graciously distinguished your city of *London*.

" May the Divine Providence long preserve your Majesty to reign over these kingdoms; and may there never be wanting a succession of princes in your royal house, formed by your great example, to continue the blessing of civil and religious freedom to the latest posterity."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

" I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The support and improvement of the trade and commerce of my people is so essential to the welfare and prosperity of my kingdoms, that the city of *London* may always depend upon my particular attention to it, and upon the continuance of my favour and protection."

Nov. 25. By the good offices of himself the Pope, and other friends of the *Stuart* family, a reconciliation was accomplished between the Pretender and the cardinal of *York*, this last came from *Bologna* the 21st of this month and alighted at the palace of him who waited for him with impatient tenderness. The same day they on this occasion the complimen cardinals and noblesse. On the 23, *York* went to thank the Pope for he had taken to procure that reunion.

Dec. 14. At *Bristol* was a terror of thunder, lightning, rain and tended with hard gales of wind. the claps of thunder was exceeding between five and six in the evening lightning at the same time very surprised many people in the streets as a great ball of fire was seen to issue from the clouds, which shot with great to the northward. Several people, coming to that city, were struck with such a panic, that they got off to shelter themselves from the storm. 'Tis thought that the lightning caused such large flashes, as to exceed : of the kind ever seen there before.

Dec. 20. *Richmond* park was his Majesty's order.

Dec. 28. The *Swallow* fleet arrived from the *East-Indies*, had out five years, and brought an account of a great battle between the *Mogul's* assisted by the *English*; under the command of *Lawrence*, and the rebellion assisted by the *French*, wherein they were entirely defeated. A thousand men, and above sixty officers of the fleet together with the *French* Nabob declared themselves prisoners to the British but they delivered them up to the Nabob, who immediately struck off the *French* Nabob's head. A great number were killed, and many pieces captured. The *English* behaved with conduct and resolution through the whole affair.

Dec. 30. The king of *Prussia* paid out of the last payment of the *S* 194,700 *Brandenburg* crowns, a satisfaction to his subjects for their cargoes taken by our privateers in war, having on board contraband.

It appeared that, notwithstanding smooth and complaisant language

tween the different courts of *Europe*, nothing was expected but perfidy and breach of faith. The empress queen was employed in providing *Hungary*, and her other dominions with all the instruments and materials of war, as if some sudden attack was expected; and his *Prussian* majesty displayed himself continually, in his reviews, in his military preparations, and in new documents to his officers relating to the discipline of his troops, which amounted to 131,240 men, *viz.* cavalry 9,950, dragoons 10,830, hussars 12,000, and infantry 98,700 men. This number was the more extraordinary as an account of all the inhabitants of his electoral dominions taken in 1668, made them but 230,000 men able to bear arms. In every little dispute amongst the *German* princes more chicane and cavilling continued to be employed than one would expect from a set of wranglers at the bar, and every member of that great body, seemed swayed more by ambition, interest, or revenge, than by principles of patriotism and motives of religion.

The *French* continued their encroachments, and strengthened the fort of *Crown-Point*.

The court of *Spain* by the augmentation made in her marine, attempted to aim at the title of a maritime power. It was reckoned that they had, in the several ports of the kingdom, eighteen ships of the line of battle and several frigates in readiness to put to sea, and it was confidently asserted that before the end of the winter the navy consisted of sixty-four ships of sixty guns and upwards, and twenty eight frigates. Most of the ships of the line lately built were in a condition to be rigged.

Of oak built in *Spain*.

New ships.	Guns.
The <i>Royal</i> ———	114
<i>St. Ferdinand</i> ———	80
<i>Phoenix</i> ———	80
<i>Thunder</i> ———	80

Of cedar wood, and built at the *Havanna*.

The <i>St. Philip</i> ———	70
<i>Tyger</i> ———	70
<i>Princessa</i> ———	70
<i>Isant</i> ———	70
<i>Galicia</i> ———	70
<i>La Reyna</i> ———	70
<i>Dragon</i> ———	70
<i>Conqueror</i> ———	60
<i>Fort</i> ———	60
<i>New Spain</i> ———	60

Built at *Carthagena* by Mr. *Ruth* the Englishman.

New ships.	Guns.
The <i>Carthagena</i> ———	60
<i>Afa</i> ———	60
—— not finished ———	60
A frigate ———	20
A packet boat ———	20

On the stocks at *Cadix*.

Three ships of the line.

Three frigates.

In the several ports of *Spain* ready to put to sea.

Eighteen line of battle ships.

Sixteen frigates.

They were also building three men of war in *Galicia*.

It was the prevailing opinion in *Spain*, that cedar was the best timber for shipping: and therefore the government had these ships built at the *Havanna*; but Mr. *Ruth* the Englishman, whom the King made director of the yards and docks, did not adopt that opinion; he affirmed, that oak was preferable to cedar in all respects; and his sentiments prevailed, and the court immediately determined to have all the King's ships constructed for the future in *Old Spain*.

The King sent orders to his governors in *America*, to pay to the proprietors of the *English* ships, taken since the cessation of hostilities, their full value.

A most extraordinary thunder storm happened in *Cornwall*; one of the flashes of lightning which discharged itself on a hill, bored several holes through banks, and into the ground, cut several channels, like plough furrows, along the hill, and shattered several parts of a rock, as if blown to pieces with gunpowder: another flash discharged itself on a farm-house, beat down a large chimney of about four feet square, and moved it to a considerable distance from the house, made several fractures in the partitions and windows of the upper rooms, besides rending the roof to pieces, broke into the kitchen where the farmer and his family then were, and struck down and stunned most of the persons present. The farmer's son, who had just before retired by his father's direction, from a window to a seat in one corner of the kitchen, was killed, his clothes almost rent to shivers, his shoes very much scorched, and one of his toes cut so nearly off, as to hang by a bit of skin; also his dog, which lay between his feet, was struck dead: what was most

most remarkable, the son continued in the position he was before the stroke, and his countenance not in the least altered; neither the man nor dog stirred on the shock: one person in another room was thrown twelve feet from her place.

The revenue of the duty of excise laid on beer and ale, amounted last year in *England* and *Wales* to 1,120,565*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* That the duty on malt in *England* and *Wales*, amounted to 568,154*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* and the duty on malt and molasses spirits in *England* and *Wales*, to 572,429*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* And that the whole revenue of excise in *England* and *Wales*, amounted last year to 3,057,825*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

General bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 20, 1751, to December 12, 1752.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7868	Males	10306
Females	7440	Females	10179
In all	15308	In all	20485

Decreased in the burials this year 543.

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	—	8239
Between two and five	—	2225
Five and ten	—	814
Ten and twenty	—	660
Twenty and thirty	—	1566
Thirty and forty	—	1823
Forty and fifty	—	1633
Fifty and sixty	—	1348
Sixty and seventy	—	1079
Seventy and eighty	—	738
Eighty and ninety	—	316
Ninety and a hundred	—	37
A hundred	—	1
A hundred and one	—	1
A hundred and two	—	1
A hundred and three	—	2
A hundred and five	—	2

Bill of mortality for Dublin city and suburbs, 1752.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	814	Males	854
Females	919	Females	990
In all	1733	In all	1844

Decreased in the christenings, 11; in the burials 186.

Bill of mortality for Norwich.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	612	Males	530
Females	539	Females	592
In all	1151	In all	1122

(11 days shorter) decreased in the burials 237.

Jan. 11, 1753. This day died Sir *Hans Sloane*, bart. first physician to the King, and for many years past president of the Royal Society. He died at his house at *Chelsea*, in a very advanced age, but blest with all the faculties of understanding to the last of his life. He left two daughters, one the lady of the right honourable the lord *Cadogan*, and the other the widow of — *Stanley*, esq. of *Hampshire*. His corpse was interred with great funeral pomp in his family vault at *Chelsea*. The bishop of *Banger* preached a very affecting discourse to a crowded audience, from *Psal.* xc. 12. "So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." Several members of the Royal Society, &c. attended as mourners, and the following gentlemen, all of that learned body, supported the pall, viz. Sir *John Heathcote*, bart. Sir *John Evelyn*, bart. general *Oglethorpe*, *James Webb*, esq. *James Thobald*, esq. hon. — *Southwell*, esq. When the will of Sir *Hans* was proved, administration was granted to the lord *Cadogan* and Dr. *Sloane Elsmere*, rector of *Chelsea*. It contained five sheets of paper, all written with the deceased's own hand, and witnessed by four persons in the year 1739, and again published and signed by the testator in the presence of three other persons, in the year 1751. There were nine codicils to it, the third of which is two large skins of parchment. The medals, gems, and curiosities, exclusive of those presented to him, Sir *Hans* laid cost upwards of 50,000*l.* and, that they might be preserved together intire, he desired they may be offered to his Majesty at 20,000*l.* and six months were allowed to know his Majesty's pleasure; if his Majesty declined accepting them at the price fixed, they were then to be offered at the above price, 1*st.* to the Royal Society; 2*dy.* to the university of *Oxford*; 3*dy.* to the college of *Edinburgh*; 4*thly.* to the Royal Academy at *Paris*; 5*thly.* to the Academy at *Petersburg*; 6*thly.* to the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Madrid*; and 7*thly.* to the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Berlin*.

In

In the third codicil Sir *Hans* omitted the Royal Society, the university of *Oxford*, and the college of *Edinburgh*, to whom he had directed by the will itself, his collection of medall, gems, &c. to be offered. In this codicil he nominated trustees, whom he desired to offer them to the King or Parliament, the first session after his decease, at 20,000*l.* which he believed not to be a fourth part of their real and intrinsic value. If the King and Parliament declined accepting them within twelve months, they were to be offered at the same price; First, To the Academy of Sciences at *Petersburgh*. Secondly, To the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*. Thirdly, To the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Berlin*; and, Lastly, To the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Madrid*; each of which to be allowed twelve months from the time notice was given to the ambassador or resident of each respective court in *England*.

If the King and Parliament accepted of the offer, the trustees were to apply for a power to enable them to preserve, maintain, and continue the collection at *Chelsea*, where they were to be shewn under proper regulations for the satisfaction of the curious, and improvement of knowledge.

The king went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, his Majesty opened the session with a most gracious speech to both Houses, in which he tells both Houses, "That he had received so many proofs of the good affections and zeal of his people for his person and government, that every opportunity of meeting them in Parliament gave him a new satisfaction: That the maintenance of the general peace, was so desirable for all *Europe*, that all his views and negotiations had been entirely calculated and directed to preserve it, and secure its duration: that he was still proceeding, and should continue to act, upon the same principle; nothing being capable of giving him so much comfort, as that his good subjects may long enjoy the happy fruits of the present tranquility: and that he had the satisfaction to be assured of a good disposition in all the powers in alliance with him, to adhere to the same salutary object.

"Then his Majesty acquainted the House of Commons, that he had no supplies to ask of them, but what should be necessary for the ordinary services, and such as had

been already communicated to them, for the security of the nation, and the support of its trade and commerce; and earnestly recommended the continuance of their attention to the reduction of the national debt, the improvement of the public revenue, and augmenting the sinking fund.

"Then having taken notice of the laws made last session, for suppressing those crimes and disorders which had been so justly complained of, he told both Houses, that whatever was further necessary to perfect so laudable a work, deserved their serious consideration; that whilst we enjoyed peace abroad, we should maintain good order and regularity at home: and concluded with assuring them, that his hearty concurrence and endeavours should never be wanting in any thing that would promote their welfare and prosperity."

Jan. 12. The right honourable the House of Peers waited on his Majesty at St. *James's*, with their address of thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne, as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Your Majesty's paternal care of your people, in establishing the peace, can receive no addition, but from your constant and vigilant endeavours to preserve to them the happy fruits of it. Whilst we gratefully remember the one, and feel the good effects of the other, we do, with the justest confidence, rely on your Majesty's experienced wisdom and goodness, in directing all your views and negotiations to that desirable end.

"It gives us great satisfaction to be informed from the throne, of the good disposition of all the powers in alliance with your Majesty to maintain the present tranquility. Convinced that this is the real interest of the other nations of *Europe*, as well as our own, we rejoice in every event that may give strength and solidity to the provisions made by the general definitive treaty. We are deeply sensible, that nothing can so much contribute to these purposes, as the influence of your Majesty, and the crown of *Great-Britain*: and we beg leave to assure you of our resolution and earnestness to strengthen your Majesty's

Majesty's hands; and, so far as depends upon us, to add weight to your measures to render the peace durable, for the common good of *Europe*; the lasting benefit of your own kingdoms; and the security of our commerce and navigation: the support and advancement whereof, we consider as the great source and solid basis of our riches and strength.

"Your Majesty's concern for our domestic happiness appears in nothing more, than in so graciously recommending to your Parliament the salutary work of maintaining good order and regularity amongst the people. We look upon it as essential to the national happiness; and as the most likely means, not only to entitle us to your Majesty's gracious approbation, but to draw down upon us the protection of the Divine Providence.

"To repeat only our solemn assurances of unfeigned gratitude, for the inestimable blessings we enjoy under your auspicious government, would not sufficiently express the warmth of those sentiments which we feel in our hearts. Our loyalty, duty, and affection, to your sacred person, are raised to the greatest height: and our zeal for the ease, prosperity, and true glory

of your reign, and for perpetuating the succession to this crown, which you wear with so much lustre, in a race of princes descended from yourself, is incapable of any addition."

To which his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I return you my thanks for this very loyal and dutiful address. Nothing can give me greater satisfaction, than these solemn assurances of the continuance of your zeal and affection for my person, family, and government. I firmly rely on your support; and you may depend on my hearty concern for your true interests."

About twelve o'clock at night, the public house known by the sign of the *Hearts-ack* in the *Strand*, fell down to the ground in a shelving manner, into an adjoining court, which was thought to be occasioned by some houses being rebuilding on the other side. It so fortunately happened that all the company were just gone, and nobody was hurt, though the mistress of the house who was in bed fell from the second floor into the court, but the bed falling under her, and the timber lying hollow, she got little or no hurt.

GRANTS by PARLIAMENT.

	£.	s.	d.
For the current service of 1753	—	—	2,026,393 17 3½
For services incurred and not provided for	—	—	87,801 13 5
For deficiencies of former funds	—	—	18,512 6 6
Total	£.	2,132,707	17 2½

WAYS and MEANS for raising the SUPPLY.

PARTICULARS.

	£.	s.	d.
By the duty on malt, &c. continued from June 23, 1753, to June 24, 1754.	—	—	750,000 0 0
By the land-tax 2s. in the pound for one year from March 25,	—	—	1,000,000 0 0
By cash in the Exchequer on the 2-7ths excise, granted by act 5 and 6 William and Mary	—	—	100,482 14 3½
By the like of the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714.	—	—	79,812 16 0
By the like of the additional duty on low wines and spirituous liquors, granted by acts 16 and 24 of his present Majesty	—	—	54,580 9 0
By the sinking fund	—	—	420,000 0 0
By the surplus of the grants for the year 1752	—	—	18,035 9 0½
	£.	2,422,911	8 4½
Supply voted in 1753	—	—	2,132,707 17 2½
Exceedings	—	—	290,203 11 1½

A STATE

Ann^o 1753. GEORGE II.

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of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood December 31, 1751, and January 11, 1753.

REQUER.	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1751.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1751 and Jan. 11, 1753.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1753.
	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£. s. d.
or long terms, being the r of the original sum ed and unsubscribed to Sea company	1836275 17 10½			1836275 17 10½
for lives, with benefit orship, being the origi- contributed	108100 0 0			108100 0 0
wo and three lives, be- sum remaining after alien in by deaths —	93080 14 10½		2275	90805 14 10½
ate act, 6 Geo. I. Regis- tris and St. Christopher's is, at 3l. per cent. per an-	129750 0 0			129750 0 0
10s. per cent. 1731 —	37821 5 1½			37821 5 1½
per cent. 1736, charged	400000 0 0		400000	
aking fund —	600000 0 0			600000 0 0
charged on ditto —	300000 0 0			300000 0 0
ult further continued —	879150 0 0		162450	716700 0 0
bills made out for in- dled bills exchanged —	2200 0 0			2200 0 0
INDIA Company.				
of parliament 9 W. III. ther acts 6 and 9 Annæ	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
at 3l. per cent. for 1744 on the surplus of the ies on low wines, &c.	1000000 0 0			1000000 0 0
of ENGLAND.				
original fund at 3l. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
ng Exc. bills, 3 Geo. I.	500000 0 0			500000 0 0
of the S. S. company	4000000 0 0			4000000 0 0
is charged on the duties				
1737 —	499600 0 0			499600 0 0
t 3l. 10s. p. ct. charged				
uties on coals, &c.	1750000 0 0			1750000 0 0
by-day 1719 —				
ed on the surplus of the				
lottery 1714 —	1250000 0 0			1250000 0 0
per cent. for lottery 1731	800000 0 0			800000 0 0
per cent. 1742, charged				
king fund —	800000 0 0			800000 0 0
p. c. 1743, on additional				
low wines, spirits, &c.	1800000 0 0			1800000 0 0
p. c. 1744, charged on				
us of ditto —	1800000 0 0			1800000 0 0
p. c. 1745, charged on				
l duties on all wines				
since Lady-day, 1745	2000000 0 0			2000000 0 0
10s. 1746, charged on				
glass and addit. duties on				
iquors since Lady-day,				
	2824428 13 11			2824428 13 11
Carried over £.	30810406 11 9½	9	564725	30245681 11 9½ Brought

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1751.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1751 and Jan. 11, 1753.	Paid off within that time.	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1745.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought over	30810406 11 9	1753.	564725 0 0	30245681 11 9
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liq. since ditto	986800 0 0			986800 0 0
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for lot. 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c.	929276 10 6			929276 10 6
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c.	4189365 5 0			4189365 5 0
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for lot. & ann. 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since Mar. 1, 1747	6660006 18 3			6660006 18 3
Ditto at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1749, charged on the sinking fund	2968496 8 8			2968496 8 8
Ditto at 3 per cent. 1750, charged on ditto	1000000 0 0			1000000 0 0
Exchequer bills at 3 per cent. 1751, charged on ditto	639901 2 0		639901 2 0	
Ditto at 3 per cent. 1752, charged on ditto		1400000	136484 13 1	1263515 6 10
South Sea Company. On their cap. stock and ann. 9 per cent.	25025309 13 11			25025309 13 11
Ann. at 3 per cent. 1751, charged on the sinking fund	2100000 0 0			2100000 0 0
	£. 75309562 10 3	1400000	1341110 15 2	74368451 15 1

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100*l.* to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity of one life of 9*s.* a ticket, which amounted to 22,500*l.* but was now reduced by lives fallen in 2134*l.* 10*s.* and the subscribers of 100*l.* to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity of one life of 18*s.* a ticket, which amounted to 45,000*l.* but was now reduced by lives fallen in 43,375*l.* which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

Memorandum. Of the sum of 1,400,000*l.* borrowed this year, 500,000*l.* was applied in paying the navy debt.

The land-tax and duties on malt, being additional grants, are not charged in this account nor the 1,000,000*l.* charged on the deductions of 6*d.* per pound on pensions, &c.

An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1749, and to the Payment of what Debts was contracted before December 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied. Dr.

The Exchequer to the sinking fund, between Dec. 31, 1751, and Jan. 11, 1753, viz.

Surplus of the	£. s. d.
Aggregate fund	750896 5 1
General fund	705511 12 3
South Sea company fund	191294 16 2
Unrated goods imported, and undervalued	1 10 6

Carried over 1647704 4 2

By money issued between Dec. 31, 1751, and Jan. 11, 1753, viz.

By annuities 1736, 6 mo. due, Jan. 24, 1752, 9000 <i>l.</i>	£. s. d.
Ditto unsubsribed, 6 mo. due, Jan. 5, 1753, 221 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	9221 5
Ditto 1738, 9 months due, June 24, 1752, 6750 <i>l.</i>	
Ditto unsubsribed, 6 mo. due, Jan. 5, 1753, 43 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	6793 11

Carried over 16014 16

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Dr.	£.	s.	d.	Per Contra Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	16477	04	4 2	Brought over	16014	16	6
is brought to this				By annuities <i>anno</i> 1742, 6			
d by act 25 <i>Geo.</i> II.				months due, <i>June</i> 24,			
ion. }	7103	15	11	1752, and management,	13144	0	1½
n }				12, 22 s.			
irits 51107	9	4½		Ditto unsubscribed, 6 mo.			
nce 29613	17	4½		due, <i>Jan.</i> 5, 1753, and			
				management, 919 l. 1½ d.			
				Ditto 1749, 12 months due			
				<i>Oct.</i> 10, 1752, and ma-			
	87825	2	8½	nagement —	109887	16	1½
£. 1735529	6	10½		Ditto 1750, 6 months due			
				<i>June</i> 24, 1752, and ma-			
				nagement, 1626 s. 12 s. 6 d.	17101	1	9
				Ditto unsubscribed, 6 mo.			
				due, <i>June</i> 24, 1752, and			
				management, 835 l. 9 s. 3 d.			
				Ditto 1751, 12 months			
				due, <i>Jan.</i> 5, 1753, and	64181	5	0
				management			
				Ann. at 3 p. c. transfera-			
				ble at the Bank, and			
				management, 6 months			
				due, <i>Jan.</i> 5, 1753.	131652	14	1½
				By the Bank for circulat-			
				ing Exch. bills, <i>ann.</i> 1751,			
				to <i>Nov.</i> 4, 1752.	15394	6	2
				Ditto 1752, to ditto	2557	8	2
				Ditto in reward for taking			
				in subscriptions	2000	0	0
				By the S. S. comp. for dit.	2500	0	0
				By deficiency of lott. ann.			
				at Christ. 1751, 796 l.			
				19 s. 11 d.	13227	19	1
				Ditto at Midsummer, 1752,			
				5310 l. 19 s. 2 d.			
				The duty on licenses for re-			
				tailing spirituous liquors			
				at Lady-Day, 1752.	749	3	3½
				Duty on wines imported at			
				Midsummer, 1752	17617	5	2½
				Ditto on glass, &c. to <i>Oct.</i>			
				10, 1752.	31831	11	8½
				Ditto on sweets, to ditto	9846	3	3½
				Ditto on houses, &c. to dit.	11253	9	10½
				By the usher of the Exch.			
				for necessaries delivered			
				for ann. 1736 and 1738,			
				to Michaelmas, 1751	157	12	8½
				By ditto for dit. for sinking			
				fund bills 1751, to ditto	71	18	6½
				By a sum granted for the			
				service of the year 1752 —	500000	0	0
				In full of 1,190,041 l. 16 s.			
				1 d. Exch. bills, 1750-51 —	639901	2	0½
				In part of 1,400,000 l. in dit.	136484	13	1½
					£. 1735529	6	10½
							<i>Jan.</i>

ANNO 1753. GEORGE II.

THE Honourable House of Commons on the king with their thanks for his most gracious speech thereon, which was as follows :

Most gracious Sovereign,
your Majesty's most dutiful and humble petitioners, the Commons of Great-Britain assembled, humbly beg to return your Majesty our hearty thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne, and to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy arrival in Great-Britain.

And we, Sir, to express our sincere thanks for the dutiful conduct of your Majesty's Commons has been rewarded by your royal approbation, and to assure your Majesty of the continuance of our affection for your person and government, which your Majesty's condescension to the happiness of your subjects justly demands.

We must ever acknowledge your Majesty's goodness, in pursuing measures as may best contribute to the maintenance, and render permanent, the tranquillity of Europe. And we, Sir, at the same time, to declare our affection at the assurances which your Majesty has received from your allies, of their good disposition to adhere to the same object.

We, your faithful Commons, with the most diligent duty, promise your Majesty that with cheerfulness, unanimity, and without such supplies as shall be found necessary for the security of the nation, support of its trade and commerce essential to the well-being of the kingdom.

We cannot sufficiently testify our confidence of your Majesty's provident care for the welfare of this nation, in directing again to our attention the discharge of the national debt; and do assure your Majesty, that we will take into our consideration the best means to improve public revenue, whereby the discharge of our debts may be put in a course of being gradually reduced, and the public credit, already in a flourishing condition, firmly established.

We further beg leave to assure your Majesty that, whilst we reflect with gratitude on the blessings of peace abroad, and the daily fruits of the continuance of the same, we will not be wanting in our endeavours to preserve good order and rectitude at home; happy in this conviction,

that, from the whole tenor of your Majesty's auspicious reign, we are sure of your Majesty's hearty concurrence in every measure, which may tend to promote the true interests and prosperity of your people." To which his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you most heartily for this very affectionate address: your zeal for the good of the public, and for my government, cannot but afford me the highest satisfaction. My chief concern will always be for the happiness of my people."

Dr. Robert Downes, bishop of Down and Connor, was translated to the bishoprick of Raphoe in Ireland, vacant by the death of Dr. Philip Twysden.

Dr. Arthur Smyth, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, translated to the united bishopricks of Down and Connor.

William Carmichael, L. L. D. promoted to the united bishopricks of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.

The right reverend Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Peterborough, made preceptor to their royal highnesses the prince of Wales and prince Edward, in the room of the bishop of Norwich, who had resigned.

George Augustus Selwyn, esq. made clerk of the crown in the island of Barbados, &c.

George Thomas, esq. made governor of the Leeward Caribbee islands.

Sir Richard Adams, knight, recorder of London, made a baron of the Exchequer, in the room of

Mr. baron Clive, made a judge in the court of Common-pleas, in the room of Sir Thomas Burnet, deceased.

Jan. 27. The lord Cadogan and the other executors of the late Sir Hans Sloane, bart. having desired the trustees, who were appointed by Sir Hans to take care and keep together his museum, to meet at the manor-house of Chelston, at ten in the morning, they met there accordingly, above forty. Lord Cadogan was there, and received them in the politest manner; and having caused the galleries, libraries, and all the other apartments, to be shewn, they assembled in the great room, where his lordship produced Sir Hans's will, and acquainted the trustees with the codicils, which contained Sir Hans's disposition for continuing his collection together at Chelston, and to give a small part of the value thereof to his family; and for that purpose, to make an offer of the said museum to the King

of Parliament of England, for it to be paid to the family: and in the same was accepted and continued, to give the manor-house at Chelsea the museum, as it is now disposed, which would save the expence and of removing the same, and to be open at proper hours for the access of curious and curious. Then Mr. Sloane notified the trustees, that the executors apprehensive of danger, the medals, which there were great quantities of and silver, besides a series of curious ones, and the precious stones, such as pearls, rubies, emeralds, &c. and the diamonds, &c. had been removed for to the Bank of England, and that if the executors had seen them all laid up. The earl of Macclesfield, having desired by the trustees to take the will and codicils were read. Lieutenant-general Oglethorpe gave an account of the intention of Sir Hans, of the value of the museum, and read an abstract of the articles it contained; and desired that Mr. James Empson, had taken care of the museum, for years past, by Sir Hans Sloane's order, to read the abstract, and explain the same that should be asked, which he did willingly, and was appointed their secretary. Sir George Littleton, then present, and Mr. West seconded, that a memorial should be presented to his Majesty touching this matter; and a committee appointed to draw up the said memorial, and to lay the same before a general meeting of the trustees; of whom the following is a list.

The right honourable Charles Sloane Carey, esq. Hans Stanley, esq. William Pitt, esq. the reverend Sloane Elsmere, the rector of Chelsea for the time being, Martin Folkes, esq. the president of the Royal Society for the time being, Sir Mervyn, James West, esq. the treasurer of the Royal Society for the time being, Samuel Clarke, esq. the venerable Richard Arundell, esq. Joseph Smith, esq. Mr. Joseph Ames, Mr. Baker, the reverend James Bradley, Mr. Peter Collinson, Sir John Evelyn, John Fuller, of Suffex, esq. the reverend Stephen Hales, D. D. Theodore Jacobson, merchant Leblancquillier, esq. Sir James Low, Bart. George Littleton, esq. the reverend John Littleton, D. D. dean of Exeter, the reverend Henry Miles, D. D. David Pa-

pillon, esq. Sir George Saville, bart. Sir Hugh Smithson, bart. Charles Stanhope, esq. the reverend William Stukely, James Theobald, esq. Sir Peter Thompson, knight, the honourable Horatio Walpole, junior, esq. the honourable Philip Yorke, esq. Sir William Cadrington, bart. Charles Gray, esq. the honourable general James Oglethorpe, John Ranby, esq. Mr. George Bell, the right reverend George lord bishop of Exeter, the right reverend Zachary lord bishop of Bangor, the right honourable Edward Southwell, esq. Sir John Heatcote, bart. John Milnes, esq. Mr. William Watton, Sir John Barnard, Sir William Calvert, Slingsby Betbell, esq. the right honourable and right reverend count of Zinzendorf, the lord advocate of the Unitas Fratrum, the right honourable Henry XXVIII. count of Reuss, the honourable the baron of Watteville, the honourable the baron of Gersdorff, chancellor of the Unitas Fratrum, the reverend Henry Cossart de St. Aubin d'Espie, agent of the Unitas Fratrum, the honourable John Hampden, esq. colonel Sotterby, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hallet, Mr. James Empson.

Feb. 3. Sir Richard Adams, knight and William Wilton, esq. were called to the degree of sergeants at law in the court of Common-pleas in Westminster-hall, with all the usual ceremonies. The motto of the rings given to the lord chancellor, judges, &c. on that occasion, was, *Imperio regit unus æquo*.

Feb. 7. A copy of a treaty concluded at Cape Coast-Castle, between England and the Fantee nation.

"We the Brasseo and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee, do declare, that our fathers, under the conduct of their Brasseo Imorab, were brought by the English from the country now Arcania, and by them furnished with arms, ammunition, and money, not only to take possession of the land now inhabited by us, but likewise to conquer all those states around us, at present subject to our dominion.

"And whereas we are certainly informed, that within these ten years past several subjects of the French king have been endeavouring by bribes of various kinds not only to dissolve that close connection between the English and Fantee nations, which we look upon as our greatest security, but likewise to procure to themselves some of that ground which was conquered at the English expence; which, besides the natural injustice of the thing, can have no other tendency than to introduce jarring interests

interests and divisions amongst us, and thereby deliver us up an easy prey to our enemies.

"For these reasons, and to recognize the right of the *English* nation in the most solemn and authentic manner, and to cut off all claims and pretensions of any other nation whatsoever: We, the whole people of *Fantee*, did on the 26th of *October* last, assembled at *Munnin*, and there unanimously passed the following law, which we hereby declare to be constitutional; and publicly, according to the wonted form of our ancestors, denounce a curse upon ourselves, or any of our posterity, who shall attempt, either directly or indirectly, to break through it. Which law is as follows: "Be it known to all the people of *Fantee*, and to all under their obedience, that we the *Brassoe* and *Curranteers*, the priests and people of *Fantee*, do enact and ordain, That no subject of the *French* king shall be ever permitted to settle any where, either by building forts, or otherwise, between queen *Anne's* point and *James* fort, *Accra*; and that whoever attempts to harbour them in his house shall, on the proof of the fact, be adjudged guilty of treason against his country, and punished accordingly."

"And as a farther proof and testimony of the reality of our intentions, and to secure, as far as in us lies, the *English* interest in this country, and to engage them, by our candid behaviour, to continue to us that protection which by long experience we have found so beneficial, we the aforesaid *Brassoe* and *Curranteers*, the priests and people of *Fantee*, have adjudged it proper and necessary to send the following persons (*Imorab* son of *Aduasor*, &c. &c.) duly and fully authorized, to *Cape-Coeft Castle*, and there in presence of the president and council, to swear allegiance and fealty to the *English* nation, and to deliver the following hostages, viz. *Cudjoe Annoma*, sister's son to the *Brassoe* of *Fantee*, from the said *Brassoe* and *Curranteers*; likewise *Quabino Sabi*, *Quacoo* and *Coffie*, into their hands, to remain as pledges of our punctual observance of the above law.

"We the aforesaid persons, deputies from the *Brassoe* and *Curranteers*, the priests and people of *Fantee*, being duly and fully authorized, have, according to the custom of our country and the form prescribed by our religion, as likewise according to the custom of the *English* and the form prescribed by their religion, sworn to the due performance of the aforesaid law, and have in

consequence set our marks to two originals of this recognition, being first read and interpreted to us, in the presence of the said president and council, on *February* 6, 1753, according to the white men's manner of computation in *Europe*.

"The above recognition was executed at *Cape-Coeft-Castle*, by the persons therein mentioned, the day and year above written.

"George Cockburne, captain of his Majesty's ship the *Glory*; Thomas Melvin, governor; Joseph Harmer, accountant; Matthew Mackaill, surgeon; Christopher Whytels, secretary; John Williams, lieutenant of the *Glory*; William Lille, surgeon of ditto."

Feb. 7. Was held a general court of the free *British* herring fishery, when a petition to Parliament was read and agreed to, for improving and amending the act and charter, whereby the society was established. Then Mr. alderman Bebell, the president, acquainted the court, that there had been caught and cured the last year 9627 barrels, and all disposed of.

Sheriffs appointed for the present year.

Berkshire, Humph. Adams, esq.
Bedfordshire, Francis Hearne, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Charles Woodnoth, esq.
Cumberland, Henry Curwen, esq.
Cheshire, John Leech, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. Sir Sam. Clarke, bart.
Cernwall, William Morshad, esq.
Devonshire, Sir John Chichester, bart.
Derbyshire, Humph. Sturt, esq.
Derbyshire, Goodere Fletcher, esq.
Essex, William Hunt, esq.
Gloucestershire, Thomas Kemble, esq.
Hertfordshire, Caleb Lomax, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Dunne, esq.
Kent, Sir John Shaw, bart.
Leicestershire, William Herrick, esq.
Lincolnshire, Charles Amcotts, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Jenkins, esq.
Northumberland, Robert Fenwick, esq.
Northamptonshire, Armand Parker, esq.
Norfolk, Hambleton Cuffance, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Anne Musle, esq.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Mace, esq.
Rutlandshire, William Blushell, esq.
Shropshire, Rowland Wingfield, esq.
Somersetshire, John Macie, esq.
Staffordshire, Richard Drakesford, esq.
Suffolk, Robert Sparrow, esq.
Southampton, James Ward, esq.
Surrey, Edward Langton, esq.

bert Randall, esq.
re, Benjamin Palmer, esq.
re, Thomas Phillips, esq.
Edward Polhill, esq.
ir Ralph Millbank, bart.

For South Wales.

re, David Williams, esq.
hire, William Thomas, esq.
e, Lewis Rogers, esq.
hire, Thomas Rouse, esq.
e, John Smith, esq.
Richard Loyd, esq.

For North Wales.

odychan Sparrow, esq.
hire, Owen Hughes, esq.
e, Kenrick Eyton, esq.
Edward Pennant, esq.
ire, Robert Price, esq.
shire, William Powell, esq.

Vertue Hall, a servant to one who kept a house of ill fame *l-wasb*, was taken into custody, f a warrant from justice Field-very strict examination, the ac- that *Elizabeth Canning*, a young ho had been robbed by two fel-*orfields*, about ten in the even-*er* year's day, was afterwards

Mrs. *Wells's* house, and con- near a month, and that several re made u: of to induce her to ommon prostitute; but that she comply. After so long confine- said *Elizabeth Canning* took an of pulling down some boards, nailed before a window, and face, and came in a very miser- condition, and almost deprived s, to her mother, a poor widow, n *Aldermanbury p:stern*. An old Mrs. *Wells's* house stript her of nd during her confinement she her subsistence than about a af and a gallon of water. Mrs. the gypsy had been apprehended committed to prison. This a- great notice.

ity went to the House of Peers, he royal assent to the malt tax

Frankland, esq. was made a er of the excise; and the ho- *William M:njon*, esq. commilli- e revenues in *Ireland*, in his

iam *Lowther*, bart. made lord

lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of *Westmore- land*.

Feb. 13. Sir *Richard Adams*, a baron of the Exchequer, came to the court of al- dermen, and in a handsome speech resigned his office as recorder. And two days after, *William Moreton*, esq. senior judge of the sheriffs court, was chosen recorder in his room.

James Stoppord, D. D. dean of *Kilmac- duagh*, was made bishop of *Cloyne*, in the room of the late bishop *Berkelcy*.

The magistrates and inhabitants of *Edin- burgh*, being desirous to improve that city, by wideuing the streets and avenues, and erecting an Exchange and other public buildings, applied to Parliament for leave to purchase lands and houses, and such other powers as were necessary for execut- ing their design.

Feb. 26. The sessions ended at the Old- Bailey, when *Mary Squires*, the gypsey, for robbing *Elizabeth Canning* of a pair of stays in the dwelling-house of *Susannah Wells*, at *Enfield-wasb*, received sentence of death. Mrs. *Wells*, as an accessory to the gypsey after the fact, was branded, and ordered to be imprisoned six months.

Philip Thickness, esq. was made lieutenant governor of *Languard* fort.

Edward Williams, esq. chosen judge of the sheriffs court, in the room of the new recorder.

March 7. The annual sermon for the relief of poor dissenting ministers widows and their children was preached in the Old- Jewry, when the collection amounted to near 400*l*.

March 8. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, *viz*.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax, to be raised in *Great-Britain* for 1753, at 2*s*. in the pound.

An act to continue the duties on salt.

An act for punishing mutiny and deser- tion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for enforcing the laws for the better preservation of the game.

Two road, and several private bills.

Vertue Hall, the girl who was evidence against mother *Wells*, and *Mary Squires*, in the affair relating to *Elizabeth Canning*, declared before the right honourable the Lord Mayor, that all she had sworn upon the trial was false; whereupon she was committed to the Compter till this myste- rious affair could be further examined.

March

March 9. The right hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by some of the aldermen, was at Mr. *Aherman's* house in *Newgate-street*: near two hours, to examine *Susannah Wells of Enfield-wash*, concerning the robbery of *Elizabeth Canning*, when the said *Wells* declared her innocence, and that she had never seen *Elizabeth Canning* till the time she, the said *Wells*, with others, were taken into custody, and carried before justice *Taselmaker*, of *Edmonton*.

March 13. Four of the gentlemen, who were concerned in carrying on the prosecution, in behalf of *Elizabeth Canning*, against *Mary Squires* and *Susannah Wells*, appeared before the right hon. the Lord Mayor, and entered into a recognizance of 50*l.* each, for the appearance of the said *Elizabeth Canning* at the next sessions at the Old Bailey.

The rev. Dr. *Edward Younge*, of *Wells* in *Hertfordshire*, long known to the world by his poetical and other works, gave the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the sum of 1000 guineas: A noble benefaction!

March 17. Was a meeting of justices at the *Fleet*, at *Edmonton*, to examine into the affair at *Enfield-wash*; when twenty-three persons of credit in and about that neighbourhood made affidavits, that *Mary Squires* the gipsy was at and near that place at the time the robbery was said to be committed.

March 22. Sir *John Philipps*, bart. presented to his Majesty the memorial of many of the proprietors of estates and inhabitants in the several parishes adjacent to *Richmond* new park; setting forth their right to highways through the same for horses, cattle, and all manner of carriages; to files and ladders for foot passengers; to the liberty of digging gravel there to mend the roads; to the free use of the water and water-courses there; and to the liberty of cutting furzes, and gathering underwood, for the use of the poor in the said parishes: complaining, that they had of late been instructed in, and totally deprived of the enjoyment of their said ancient rights and privileges; and praying a redress of these their grievances. The said memorial was signed by above 300 persons.

March 30. Was held a chapter of the most ancient order of the Thistle, when the right hon. *John* earl of *Rutles*, and *William* lord de *Brock* were elected knights companions of that order.

Seventy thousand pounds was ordered to

be raised by way of lottery, 20,000*l.* of which to be applied to the purchase of Sir *Hans Sloane's* curiosities; 10,000*l.* for the valuable collection of manuscripts of the late lord *Oxford*; the remaining 40,000*l.* together with 7000*l.* bequeathed some time since towards rebuilding the *Cottonian* library, to be laid out in erecting a public building, to serve as a repository for this valuable collection, and for the payment of the salaries of proper persons to take care of them.

April 1. There was a grand drawing room at St. *James's*, where the nobility and gentry were very numerous, when his Majesty was pleased to give the title of duke of *Cornwall* to his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, which had been vacant ever since the death of the late Prince.

April 5. After a sermon preached by the hon. and right rev. the lord bishop of St. *Asaph*, at *Whitechapel* church, the governors of the *London* hospital proceeded to see the foundation already laid of the hospital in *Whitechapel* road, and from thence went in a grand procession of coaches to Merchant-Taylor's hall, where a collection was made, including that at the church, amounting to 152*l.* 1*9s.* 6*d.*

April 12. The governors of St. *Luke's* hospital for lunatics, had their annual dinner at Grocer's hall: at which were present the right hon. the earl of *Cardigan*, president; his grace the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the right hon. the earl of *Hartford*, the right rev. the lord bishops of *Worcester* and *Norwich*, several of the court of aldermen, and many other persons of distinction; when the collection for the charity amounted to 100*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

April 16. Divine service was performed in the chapel at the Foundling hospital for the first time, when the right rev. the lord bishop of *Worcester* preached a sermon on the importance and usefulness of that great charity, instituted for the preservation of deserted infants, and the making them become profitable to the public; and *Te Deum*, with an anthem peculiar to the occasion, composed by *George Friedrich Handel*, esq. that great benefactor to this charity, and also the coronation anthem, were vocally and instrumentally performed.

Dr. *Cameron*, brother of *Lochiel*, who was seized in *Scotland* two or three days after his return from *France*, was this evening brought to the Tower in a coach, under a strong guard of dragoons. The next day he underwent a long examination before the

the council at the Cockpit, after which he was sent back to the Tower.

April 17. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Edward Afley, Henry Talbot, Thomas Sutton and Joshua Churchbill*, esqrs. together with *John Milbank*, esq. in the room of *John Vere*, esq. to be his Majesty's commissioners for the receipt and management of the duties on salt.

William Shirley, esq. late governor of *New England*, was made governor of *New York*.

We received a confirmation of the success of prince *Heraclius in Persia*; for after defeating his rival in a bloody battle, he entered *Spyaban*, and was crowned king of *Persia* about the beginning of this year, by which he, for the present, restored tranquility to that divided kingdom.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to,

An act to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act for the encouragement of the *British* white herring fishery, and for regulating the said fishery according to the calendar now in use, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to oblige ships more effectually to perform their quarantine, and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or the isles of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man*.

An act for opening the port of *Exeter*, for the importation of wool, and woollen yarn from *Ireland*.

An act for permitting the exportation of wool and woollen or bay yarn from any port in *Ireland*, to any port in *Great Britain*.

To two bills for repairing and improving harbours.

To acts for building a new church at *Manchester*; a chapel at *Portsea*, in the county of *Southampton*; for enlarging *Padinglee* church-yard; purchasing a prison in the county of *Devon*; for the recovery of small debts in the parishes of *Boston Skirbeck* in *Lincolnshire*.

To twenty-two road bills; and to eleven private bills.

April 18. A sermon was preached in the chapel of the *French* hospital in *Old-street* road, for the benefit of that charity, where in 225 poor persons were maintained; where the audience were very numerous, and the collection on that account amounted to upwards of 125*l.*

April 28. Governor *Trelawney*, late governor of *Jamaica*, and his lady, arrived in

town from the isle of *Wight*, where they were with great difficulty put on shore from on board the *Affurance* man of war, which was lost off the *Needles*; but the officers, crew, and passengers were all saved.

April 30. A fire happened at *Tarwin* in *Cheshire*, which burnt down above forty dwelling-houses, besides barns and other out buildings, with several stacks of corn and hay.

May 1. The sacred oratorio, called the *Messiah*, was performed at the chapel belonging to the Foundling hospital, under the direction of *George Frederick Handel*, esq. the composer of that solemn piece of music, for the benefit of that charity; there were above 800 coaches and chairs, and the tickets amounted to 925 guineas.

May 10. Was held the annual feast of the sons of the clergy at Merchant-Taylor's hall. The collection at *St. Paul's* on the rehearsal and feast days, and at the hall, amounted to 105*l.* 11*s.*

In the night between the 14th and 15th, a fire broke out in the quarter of the *Armenians*, at *Smyrna*, which destroyed several houses and magazines belonging to the merchants of that nation, and would probably have spread a great deal further, if a stop had not been put to it by the *English* and *Dutch* factors settled there, by means of their fire-engines. Among the houses burnt was that of *Signor Aviet de Babijan*, an *Armenian*, who, with his wife, then in the last month of her pregnancy, his son and daughter, and five of his domesticks, perished in the flames.

The King appointed lieut. gen. *John Guise*, to be governor of the town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, and of *Holy island*;

And major gen. *Thomas Forke* to be governor of *Gibraltar*.

May 15. A great number of the *Jew* merchants attended the House of Commons about their naturalization bill, which had passed the Lords, and was then depending there.

His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, *viz.*

An act for more effectually punishing persons who shall steal or detain shipwrecked goods, &c.

An act for more effectually preventing the fraudulent removal of tobacco by land or water, and for the ease of the fair trader in tobacco; and for ascertaining the rates payable for the postage of certain letters, and for amending and explaining the laws

relating to the sale of spirituous liquors by retail.

An act to prevent wines imported into any of the out ports being brought to London without paying the London duty.

An act for regulating the trade to the *Levant* sea.

An act for encouraging the silk manufactures of this kingdom.

An act for the ascertaining the fees to be taken by clerks to justices of the peace.

An act for allowing interest on corn debentures in *England* and *Scotland*.

An act for encouraging the linen manufacture in the Highlands of *Scotland*.

An act for levying the duties on windows in *Scotland*.

An act for reducing the number of the *South Sea* directors.

To seven other public acts, twenty road acts, and thirteen private bills.

Arrived at *Paris* on the 10th, capt. *Tagget*, in the new *Cascoe* sloop, from *Nova Scotia*, with an express from governor *Hopson*, giving an account, that the *French* at *Louisbourg* had sent down a party of their Indians, in order to distress that colony, and to fall upon the friendly Indians, that had lately made peace with governor *Hopson*. In their way towards *Halifax*, they met a schooner, which put into one of the islands near *Cape*, and the men going ashore, were surrounded by the *French* Indians and taken. Two of the four men were put to death, and scalped; the other two were carried over to the continent; but they had the good fortune to escape.

May 17. Dr. *Archibald Cameron* was carried from the Tower in a hackney coach (the Deputy Lieutenant sitting with him, and several of the warders, and a party of guards attending him) to the court of King's-bench, and there arraigned upon the act of attainder, passed against him and others, for being in the late rebellion, and not surrendering in due time; when after a fair hearing, and the examination of eight witnesses, he was proved to be the identical person, a principal actor and contriver of that rebellion; and the prisoner not desiring to give the court any further trouble, acknowledged himself to be the person. The four judges of the court were upon the bench, and after deliberation, the lord chief justice *Lee* pronounced the sentence, as in cases of high treason, *viz.* That, on June 17, he should be drawn on a sledge to the place of execution, there to be hanged, but not till he was dead, his bowels to be

taken out, his body to be quartered, and his head cut off, and to be at the King's disposal. On receiving the sentence, he made a genteel bow, and only desired he might have leave to send for his wife, who with seven children, entirely dependent on him for support, were then at *Lisle* in *Flanders*; which was granted. He said, that in 1746 he came from *France* to surrender himself, agreeable to the proclamation, but was prevented by an accident happening in his family. He behaved with great resolution before the court, and answered to every question with a becoming decency.

May 21. At a court of common council at Guildhall, it was moved and resolved, to present a petition to the House of Commons against the bill for naturalising the *Jews*. A committee was appointed to draw up the said petition, which being agreed to, the sheriffs were intrusted to present it directly.

The same day a cabinet council was held at *Kensington*, when the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General, in relation to *Mary Squires*, for the supposed robbery of *Elizabeth Canning*, was laid before his Majesty, and agreeable thereto his Majesty was pleased to grant her his royal pardon.

The city of *Bristol* was put into a great consternation, by the rising of some hundreds of colliers and other country people, on account of the dearth of corn. They committed great outrages, with stones and brickbats broke the windows of the council house, where the magistrates assembled, wounding several who were in it, and forcibly boarded a vessel laden with a great deal of corn for exportation; but as they began to plunder it, being unarmed, they were put to flight by a posse of constables with their staves; this was on Monday the 21st; and on Thursday about noon, a great number of them returned and assembled at *Lewford's* gate; the constables and the rest of the city guard advancing, the rioters pelted them with stones, when a skirmish happened, and several of them were wounded and taken prisoners. At nine o'clock the gates were shut, and the guards patrolled the city. On Friday a troop of the *Scotch* greys arrived, and the alarm being given of the rioters coming, the drum beat to arms, the gates were shut, and the draw-bridge pulled up; but endeavouring notwithstanding to enter at another place, as soon as they had broken the gate, the guard came up, and firing a few pieces among them, made them fly divers ways; which occasioned

skirmishes in different parts therein four were killed on about thirty taken and com- gate.

the evening, about six or vere terrible storms of hail, ghtning, at *Sherborne* in *Dor-* *water* in *Somersetshire*, and eabout. At *Sherborne* the ear two hours, and some of easured three inches round : ll shapes, round, long, and 'ewater the storm was more uing about an hour, many nes measuring from six to ound, and falling with such : the tides and all the wiae e exposed to it. Almost all e beaten down, and a great mage done.

The birth-day of his royal prince of *Wales* was cele- ened entered into the sixteenth e.

ten this morning Dr. *Archiv-* *as* delivered by the deputy- the Tower, to the under *lessex*, when being put into a drawn to Tyburn amidst a epectators, Sir *Richard Glynn*, riffs, following the sledge in the place of execution. The eessed in a light-coloured coat, and breeches, and a new bag ed much at the epectators in balconies, as well as those and bowed to several persons. er past twelve he arrived at : execution, and having spent utes in devotion, he was fter hanging twenty-four mi- cut down, his head cut off, aken out and burnt, but his tered. He behaved with as n as could well be expected n his unfortunate circum- ody and head was put into arried to Mr. *Stephenson's*, the *Sirandy*, from whence it -day night, interred in the he chapel in the precinct of

went with the usual state to Peers, and gave the royal flowing bills, *viz.*

ermit persons professing the to be naturalized by Parlia-

he better preventing of clan-

define marriages, to take place on the 25th of *March* next.

An act for the amendment and preserva- tion of the public highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom.

An act for purchasing the Museum or collection of Sir *Hant Sloane*, and also the Harlean collection of manuscripts; and for providing one general repository for the same and for the *Cottonian* library, by a lot- tery.

An act for granting to his Majesty a cer- tain sum, therein mentioned, out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain sur- plus monies remaining in the Exchequer for the service of the year 1753, &c.

An act for allowing further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by Pa- pists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers, devisees, and lessees.

An act to render more effectual an act made in the twelfth year of queen *Anne*, entitled, an act for providing a public reward for such persons, as shall discover the lon- gitude at sea.

An act for regulating the manner of licencing ale-houses in *England*; and for the more easy convicting persons selling ale, and other liquors, without license.

An act for continuing several laws re- lating to the punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance of the laws of custom or excise, &c.

An act to explain, amend, and continue the provisions made by two acts of Parlia- ment, for the more effectual disarming the Highlands in *Scotland*, &c.

An act for the preventing of the incon- veniences and dangers, that may arise from the present methods of digging gravel, sand, stone, chalk, &c. on commons and waste grounds for the repair of the highways.

An act to explain, amend, and continue the act relating to distempered cattle.

An act for opening a new street from the west side of *King's-street*, *Westminster*, to *Delabaye-street*, near *St. James's-park*.

And to some other public bills, road bills, and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech to both houses, wherein he informed them, that the season of the year was so far advanced, and the business before them so entirely finished, that it was neces- sary to put an end to this session of Par- liament: that the seal which they had shewn for his person and government in all their proceedings, called for his sincere thanks; and that the care and assiduity they

they had exerted, in making such provisions as might advance the commerce of his subjects; supply and extend their manufactures, and put a stop to some disorders that required reformation; were no less agreeable to him, than they were proofs of their prudence, in laying hold of this time of tranquility to make domestic improvements.

That the state of foreign affairs had received no material alteration since their meeting; and that they might depend on his steadily pursuing the same principles and ends, which he then declared to them: that to preserve the peace; to consult the real prosperity of his people; and, at the same time, to assert and maintain the honour and just rights of his crown and kingdoms; were the fixed objects of all his measures.

Then he told the Commons, that in granting the supplies for the current year, they had equally shewn their concern for the public service, and their regard to the ease of their fellow subjects. He thanked them for both; as well as for providing with so much foresight, for the future augmentation of the sinking fund.

Then he concluded with these words to both Houses: "I have nothing to desire of you, but what I am persuaded you wish for yourselves. Do your utmost endeavours in your several counties, to promote the true interest and happiness of my people; to propagate industry; and to preserve good order and regularity amongst them; make them sensible of the blessings they enjoy; and, by these means the quiet and security of my government will be best established." And the Parliament was prorogued to the 14th of August next.

June 8. A very considerable shock of an earthquake was felt this night between eleven and twelve at several places in the north-west parts of England, as at Skipton in Craven in Yorkshire, at Manchester in Lancashire, and at Knutsford in Cheshire, and in the villages adjacent to those towns; of which the account from Skipton may serve for the rest; its duration was adjudged to be about three seconds; its effects upon those who were up in the houses, were like the sudden and violent passing of wheel carriages through the streets, which made every thing shake in the houses, and the floors to heave; and even the moveables, deal planks, &c. to be thrown down: those in bed felt their beds heave and vibrate very quick, and the walls and win-

dows rattle as if shook to pieces: the out in the streets very sensibly felt the earth heave and shake, which was succeeded by a rushing noise and explosion, like that of gunpowder fired in the open air. It was very calm, a red sky, intermixed with black clouds.

June 9. At the close of the sessions the grand jury for London, after having spent three days in examining the witnesses for and against Canning, came into court, and returned several bills against William Clark and John Gibbon the two Abusbury men, Mr. Grevil of Coomb, and Elizabeth Canning, true bills.

George Collingwood, esq. was made lieutenant governor of Jersey.

Thomas Lacey, esq. was made lieutenant governor of Tinmouth castle.

Alexander Trapaud, esq. was made deputy governor of fort Augustus in Scotland.

Sir Danvers Osborn, bart. was made governor of New-York.

June 14. His grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, arrived at Clare hall, where he was immediately waited upon by the vice-chancellor, nobility, and heads of houses. A one he went to the Senate-house, and heard a divinity aft after which he dined with the Vice-Chancellor, and spent the evening with the Rev. Dr. Rothe, made of Christ's. The next day, about ten, arrived there the Lord-Chancellor. At eleven there was a Latin sermon preached by Mr. Garnet, of Sidney college; after which his Grace the chancellor went to the congregation, and sent from thence a deputation of twenty-three members of the Senate to wait upon the Lord Chancellor to the Senate-house, where his lordship was presented to the degree of doctor of laws. Several other degrees were conferred by, and honours paid to, his Grace the chancellor during the few days of his stay there.

There was a sort of contest between the regency of Munster, and the regency of Hanover, about the purchase of the little principality of Blenheim, upon the frontier of Overijssel, one of the Dutch United Provinces; but the former were a little late in their application, the agreement having been before concluded by the regency of Hanover.

June 24. Between five and six o'clock in the evening, a considerable thunder storm happened in and about London, attended only with rain in some places, and great hail-stones in others, particularly about

Islington

King's, Hoxton, &c. At the former place the hail-stones were as big as marbles, and at the latter they most of them measured an inch and a half round; whereby much damage was done to windows, gardens, &c. At *Newington-green*, at the same time, there was no hail.

June 25. *Thomas Chitty*, esq. alderman and saltier, and *Matthew Blackiston*, esq. alderman and grocer, were chosen sheriffs of *London and Middlesex* for the year ensuing.

June 29. A warrant was granted by alderman *Racolinson*, for the apprehending *Elizabeth Canning*, a bill of indictment having been found against her at the last sessions at the Old Bailey, for wilful and corrupt perjury. When the proper officers went to look for her among her friends, they were desired to come the next day at eleven o'clock in the morning, which they complied with; and when, according to appointment, they called, they were again told, they must call another time, for that so serious an affair as the giving in bail, or surrendering the accused, required more time to be duly considered.

A great number of persons assembled in a riotous manner in the west riding of *Yorkshire*, and cut down and destroyed several turnpikes, and burnt the toll-houses belonging to them. The mob grew to such a height, that the justices of the peace made application to the commanding officer of general *Harcley's* regiment of dragoons quartered at *York*, for a detachment to be sent in order to suppress the rioters. And on the 30th instant, a cartier going through *Beeston* turnpike refused to pay the toll, whereupon he was seized by the soldiers, in order to be carried before the trustees of the turnpike, at the *King's-Arms* inn in *Brig-gate*, but was rescued before he got thither. After this the mob gave out, that before ten that night they would pull down the guard-house, and rescue three prisoners who had been apprehended the night before, and were then confined there, on account of being concerned in cutting down a turnpike: accordingly, between seven and eight, a body of 500 men assembled in *Brig-gate*, when, by order of the justices, the proclamation against riots was read, and they were required to disperse: but this not being regarded, a message was sent about, to desire all persons to shut up their shops, and keep in their houses; after which the officers sent their own servants with the like caution; but the mob continuing to break the windows and shutters of the

King's-Arms inn, and tearing up the stones of the pavement to throw at the soldiers, and even knocked down the centinel upon guard there, the drum beat to arms, and the justices gave orders to the soldiers, in number about twenty, to fire, which was first done with powder only; but this no way intimidating the mob, the soldiers fired with ball. According to the return made by the constables on *Sunday* morning, eight were killed, and about fifty wounded.

The *Jews* that were in *Copenhagen* were punished, for a proceeding prompted by their zeal for religion. A young man of their nation, named *Lazarus*, applied some time ago to a *Lutheran* priest, in order to be instructed in the Christian religion; and he was accordingly received, placed in a private house, and supported by means of a pension obtained from the King. This *Lazarus*, being invited to sup at a house in the principal quarter of the *Jews*, he was permitted to go thither, but disappeared; and it was averred, that he was trepanned, and sent away. The bishop having informed the court of it, his Majesty ordered the *Jews* to produce this young man in a certain time, on pain of forfeiting eight thousand *German* crowns.

July 10. Between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, a fire broke out at *Holme's Chapel* in *Chebbire*, which burned down and consumed the whole place, consisting of about twenty houses, except the *Old Red-Lion* inn and two other houses.

July 14. The King appointed the earl of *Apsburnham* to be keeper of *Hyde park*, in the room of the late earl of *Pomfret*.

July 27. An officer of the Mint having received information, that one *Bill* had made a practice of coining *French* guineas, or pistoles, and *Louis d'ors*, had a warrant for him, and carried him before justice *Fielding*, who, after examination, committed him to New Prison. He at the same time also committed the smith who was accessory, by setting up the materials for coinage. And information being given, that the said *Bill* lodged in *Winchester-street*. Mr. alderman *Scott* granted a warrant for searching the house, where was found in a cellar, just put up, all the materials and implements necessary to go through the whole art of coining, as complete as at the Tower; which were afterwards all taken away by the proper officers.

July 28. *Robert Concy*, esq. was appointed by his Majesty one of the commissioners for

for appeals and regulating the duties of excise.

Samuel Nicholls, L. L. D. was promoted by his Majesty to the office or place of master of the Temple, in the room of the bishop of London, who resigned.

Augst 3. This afternoon a fire broke out at the brewhouse belonging to the *Red-Lion* at *Great Carworth*, in *Huntingdonshire*, which in a short time consumed five dwelling houses, with all the household furniture, several barns, stables, &c.

The same afternoon a fire happened at *Dorington*, in *Warwickshire*, whereby seven cottages, besides the farm house, were consumed, with barns, stables, a bean-rick, a great quantity of hay and straw, &c. and the church was very much damaged.

Aug. 8. Was held a general court of the society of the Free *British* fishery, when warrants were ordered to be issued out for a dividend of the three per cent. per annum, for two years, granted by act of Parliament on upwards of 100,000*l.* employed by the society, the said bounty having been received of the commissioners of the customs,

The right honourable the Lord Mayor gave a very grand entertainment to the deputies and common-council men of this city, at the Mansion-house, at which upwards of 140 members were present.

Aug. 10. His Majesty in council was pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 14th should be further prorogued to September 27.

Aug. 12. This morning, between one and two, a fire broke out at a hatter's, in *Castle-street*, near the park, *Southwark*, which consumed the same and thirteen others on both sides of the way.

Aug. 16. A fire happened about one this morning in *Cock-yard*, *Bishopsgate-street*, which communicating itself to the front houses, four or five of them were burnt down before it could be extinguished.

Richard Littleton, *Charles Pawlet*, *Edward Walpole*, and *Hussy Montague*, esqrs. were created knights of the Bath; and the earl of *Cardigan*, appointed grand master of the said honourable order.

The most remarkable occurrence that has lately happened in Europe, is a new treaty between the House of *Austria* and the duke of *Modena*; in consequence of this treaty, the duke of *Modena* was to take up his residence at *Milan*, with a pension of 50,000 *scorins* per annum.

The *Prussian* minister at the diet of *Ra-*

tisbon, presented to that assembly his *Prussian* Majesty's final declaration with regard to the affair of *East-Friesland*; and soon after the *Hanover* minister presented to the said assembly a memorial from his *Britannic* Majesty, as elector of *Hanover*, by way of answer to this his *Prussian* majesty's final declaration.

The total account of the success of the *British* vessels this season at *Greenland* was as follows, viz.

	Sh.	Wh.
<i>London</i> ———	15	64
<i>Whitby</i> ———	1	3
<i>Newcastle</i> ———	3	5
<i>Liverpool</i> ———	1	6
<i>Bristol</i> ———	1	5
<i>Leith</i> ———	6	25½
<i>Barrowfounchs</i> ———	1	5
<i>Dunbar</i> ———	2	8
<i>Aberdeen</i> ———	2	7
<i>Dundee</i> ———	1	4
<i>Glasgow</i> ———	5	12
Total	36	144½

It is remarkable, that out of forty-eight ships, the whole number upon the *Greenland* fishing from *Great Britain*, not one was lost.

A list of the important differences depending between the courts of Europe.

1. *Hanover's* squabble with *Prussia* about *East-Friesland*.

2. Affair of the *Silesia* loan.

3. Limits between *England* and *France* in *North America*, and the affair of the neutral islands.

4. A free navigation in the *West-Indies*, without search or visit, to be obtained from *Spain*.

5. Boundaries of *Finland* to be settled between *Russia* and *Sweden*.

6. Duchy of *Courland* to be provided with a new sovereign.

7. Quarrel between *Spain* and *Denmark* about treaties with the *African* states.

8. Affairs of the *East-Indies* to be settled between the *English* and the *French*.

9. Restitution or satisfaction to be made to *France*, for ships taken by the *English* during the war with *Spain*.

Sept. 1. The grand jury for the county of *Surry* found a bill of indictment against the keepers of *Richmond* park, for refusing certain persons admittance therein. Seventeen of the jury were for the bill and seven against it.

The

appointed *John Morgan*, clerk, to the governor and com-
miff in the island of *Minorca*.

appointed the right honour-
able *Ashburnham* to be ranger and
James's park.

ylis, esq. to be governor of
utiles and block houses.

Whe, esq. made chief justice of
pleas in *Ireland*.

At a general court of the go-
vernment of the bank of Eng-
land of two and a half per cent.
for the half year ending the
ber.

A convocation or parliament
met at *Truro* in the county of
Tuesday the 11th instant, in
firm the ancient laws, rights
of the flannaries, and to pass
laws which were prepared in

laws were accordingly signed
arle, esq. vice-warden of his
innaries in *Cornwall*, and by
flannators then present.

A humble address of thanks
effy was unanimously agreed
h address being transmitted to
Waldegrave, warden of the
ras by him presented to his

The King appointed Sir *James*
to be his Majesty's envoy ex-
to the King of the Two Sicilies.
Forbes was made governor of
isle.

colonel *Thomas Brudenell*, ap-
pointed governor of *Windsor*
earl of *Cardigan*, who is go-

Both Houses of Parliament
ling to their last prorogation,
clamation was ordered to be
eir meeting on the 15th of No-
he dispatch of business.

the day, at a court of common-
council, it was ordered, That
ark do wait upon the members
ent for this city, and acquaint
it is the earnest request of the
that they would severally use
endeavours to obtain a repeal of
in favour of the *Jews*.

Thomas Chirry, esq. alderman
ward, and *Matthew Blackiston*,
an of *Bishopsgate* ward, the two
1, were this day sworn in at
with the usual formality; and

on the *Monday* following they were sworn
in at *Westminster*.

Sept. 29. *Edward Ironside*, esq. alder-
man of *Cordwainers ward*, was elected Lord
Mayor of *London* for the year ensuing.

Oct. 8. Sir *Walter Blacket*, bart. one of
the aldermen and representatives in Par-
liament for *Newcastle upon Tyne*, having
informed the mayor, aldermen, and com-
mon council of the intention of *Thomas*
Davidson, of *Ferryhill*, esq. and his sisters,
to found an hospital for the maintaining six
poor maiden women, the expence of which
would be 1200*l.* at the same time Sir *Wal-*
ter offered the like sum to maintain six poor
men: upon which the corporation came to
a resolution to be at the charge of building,
and apply the interest of the above sums for
the maintenance of twelve poor persons
above-mentioned.

A dispute happened between the regency
of *Hanover* and the city of *Bremen*, which
is a free imperial city; and as execution
seemed to be the first step in law suits within
the empire, the former sequestered all the
revenues in *Stade* and *Forden*, which belong
to *Bremen*, till that city should satisfy the
claims of the regency on some bailiwicks
situated in its territories.

Oct. 16. The King appointed *Arthur*
Owen, esq. to be governor of *Pendennis*
castle.

Patrick Douglas, esq. to be town major
of the town and garrison of *Portsmouth*.

Lord *Tyrawley* was made governor of
Minorca.

Nov. 8. His Majesty, with the whole
court, came from *Kensington* palace to St.
James's for the winter season.

Nov. 9. This morning, about five o'clock,
a fire broke out in the house of Mr. *Ayre's*,
a cheesmonger, the corner of *Rois-lane*,
Spital fields, which consumed the same,
with his furniture, stock in trade, &c. and
part of the house of Mr. *Tully*, adjoining.
Mr. *Constable* and his wife, with Mrs.
Jones, who were lodgers in the house, were
burnt to death by the upper part of the
house falling in.

The right honourable *Edward Ironside*,
esq. the new Lord Mayor, was sworn in at
Westminster with the usual solemnity. His
lordship being greatly indisposed with the
gout, was carried in a sedan chair, Mr.
alderman *Benn* supplying his place in the
barge and in the state coach, who also acted
for him afterwards, as his *locum tenens*.

Nov. 10. His Majesty's birth-day was
celebrated with the usual rejoicings, when
his

his Majesty entered into the 71st year of his age, being the oldest prince that ever sat on the *English* throne, no king or queen of *England* having ever attained to that age.

Colonel *Washington* set out on his remarkable journey to lake *Erie*.

Nov. 15. His Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual state, and opened the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne to both Houses, in which he told them, that he had called them together as early as their attendance upon their private affairs would admit; and he was confident, they were all met with the best dispositions, to give such application and dispatch to the business of this session, as may be most conducive to the public utility: that the events of this year had not made it necessary for him to offer any thing in particular to their consideration, relating to foreign affairs: that the continuance of the public tranquillity, and the general state of *Europe*, remained upon the same foot as when they last parted; and they might be assured of his steadiness in pursuing the most effectual measures to preserve to his people the blessings of peace.

Then his Majesty acquainted the Commons, that he had nothing to ask of them, but the necessary supplies for the ordinary services of the ensuing year; and such as had already been under their consideration: that he had ordered estimates to be laid before them; and from the experience he had of their constant regard for his honour, and the security, as well as ease of their fellow subjects, he entertained no doubt of their making the proper provisions for these purposes.

Then his Majesty, speaking to both Houses, concluded thus: I am sorry to be obliged again to mention to you a subject, which reflects dishonour upon the nation, as well as creates great danger and mischief to my good subjects. It is with the utmost regret I observe, that the horrid crimes of robbery and murder are, of late, rather increased than diminished. I am sensible, that works of reformation are not to be effected at once; but every body should contribute their best endeavours: and let me earnestly recommend it to you, to continue your serious attention to this important object. Whatsoever shall be found expedient, either in this or any other respect, for the welfare and happiness of my people, shall meet with my hearty concurrence and support.

Nov. 16. The right honourable of Peers presented the following address to his Majesty most gracious speech.

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majesty's most dutiful loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled leave to return your Majesty our thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

" Every opportunity of approaching sacred person furnishes us with new for acknowledging your Majesty's constant and unwearied attention to the welfare of your kingdoms; which is in no more conspicuous than in your vigilance to preserve to them the blessings of Our just confidence in your Majesty's purpose is equal to those grateful sentiments with which our hearts are filled on this occasion. The honour and security of our nation, both at home and abroad, the maintenance of our religion and the protection and extension of our commerce, and every branch of the happiness, are the objects of your care, wisely and steadily exerted to the common good of your people.

" It gives us the utmost concern, should be necessary for your Majesty to take notice of the increase of the heinous crimes of robbery and murder, which are arrived at so great a height. We are fully sensible, that your Majesty's justice never wanting to protect the innocent and punish the guilty; and it shall be our constant endeavour to enforce, and add to, the laws for bringing such a and obstinate offenders to punishment. Your Majesty, like a true father to your people, has often graciously recourse to us the salutary work of reformation, which, though it proceeds too slowly, will not fail to promote to the utmost your power.

" Nothing shall be wanting on our part to answer your Majesty's just expectations, that the public utility shall be our carrying on the business of this session. And we humbly entreat your Majesty to accept our strongest assurances, that the continuance of your precious life and subject of our ardent wishes and so the support of your government, the glory of your auspicious reign, the preservation of the Protestant succession, your royal family, are, and shall

principles and aim of our con-

ch his Majesty made the following answer.

y Lords,
ing can be more agreeable to me very dutiful and affectionate address thank you for it: and, as my is your lasting prosperity, be as the confidence you repose in me made use of for the honour and of the nation."

. The right honourable the House presented the following address to his Majesty for his most gracious from the throne.

y gracious Sovereign,
your Majesty's most dutiful and the Commons of Great-Britain assembled, beg leave to r Majesty our humble thanks for gracious speech from the throne. we assure your Majesty, that we ill, on our parts, to give such aid and dispatch to the business of, as may be most conducive to utility.

happy continuance of the general calls upon us to express our to your Majesty, for your conation to an object so essential to ft of your people: and we have t confidence in your Majesty's ad steadiness, that you will pursue effectual measures for prethis nation the inestimable blessing.

beg leave to assure your Majesty, ill cheerfully raise such supplies, e found necessary for the services uring year.

ing can be more pleasing to your Commons, than to receive fresh your Majesty's gracious approval past zeal and regard for your s well as for the security and ease ow subjects.

ament, with the deepest concern, ethod. hitherto attempted to prevent the horrid crimes of robbery, so grievous, as well as ble to this nation, have proved ; but we assure your Majesty, ver difficult the task may be, to even restrain, the desperate and, we will nevertheless persevere ous endeavours to provide, if it ; a more adequate remedy against mities, being fully persuaded, III.

from an uninterrupted experience of your Majesty's goodness, that we shall be assisted by your Majesty's concurrence and support in every measure that shall be found expedient in this or any other respect for the welfare and happiness of your people."

To which his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

" Gentlemen

" I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. You may firmly rely on my best endeavours, to promote, on all occasions, the true interests and happiness of my people."

Nov. 26. The state lottery began drawing this day at Guildhall.

There were accounts from several parts of the country, of the distemper being broke out again among the horned cattle.

Nov. 27. Died the right honourable *Edward Ironside*, esq. Lord Mayor of London, and alderman of Cordwainers ward.

Nov. 28. *Tho. Rawlinson*, esq. alderman of Broad-street ward, was chosen Lord Mayor for the remainder of the year.

Dec. 4. The right honourable *Thomas Rawlinson*, esq. the new Lord Mayor, with the court of aldermen, preceded by the worshipful company of grocers, of which his lordship was a member, proceeded in a grand manner (his lordship's coach being drawn by six horses adorned with ribbons) from Guildhall to Tower-hill, where he was sworn into his high office before the right honourable earl *Cornwallis*, constable of the Tower; as is usual when a Lord Mayor dies, and the courts are not sitting.

A list of the twenty-six persons appointed trustees of the British Museum (late Sir Hans Sloane's) in the act of Parliament for that purpose.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

Lord High Treasurer, or first Commissioner of the Treasury.

Lord President of the Council.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord High Admiral, or first Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Lord Steward of his Majesty's household.

Lord Chamberlain, ditto.

Bishop of London.

The two Secretaries of State.

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Chief Justice of the King's-bench.

Master of the Rolls.

U

Chief

Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Attorney General.

Solicitor General.

The President of the Royal Society.

The President of the College of Physicians.

All above for the time being.

Charles lord Cadogan.

Hans Stanley, esq.

Samuel Burrows, esq.

Thomas Hart, esq.

William duke of Portland.

Edward earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

The archbishop, the lord chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, have the nomination of all the officers, assistants, and servants.

A considerable number of the above-mentioned trustees met this day at the Cockpit, and, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, elected the following fifteen persons additional trustees, viz.

Archibald duke of Argyle.

Hugh earl of Northumberland.

Lord Charles Cavendish.

Hugh lord Willoughby of Parham.

The honourable *Philip Yorke, esq.*

Sir George Lyttleton, bart.

William Sloane, esq.

James Wess, esq.

Nicholas Hardinge, esq.

Sir John Evelyn, bart.

Charles Grey, esq.

William Sotheby, esq.

Thomas Birch, D. D.

John Ward, L. L. D.

Mr. William Watson, F. R. S.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

An act to repeal the act to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by Parliament.

An act for the better securing of constables and others the expences of conveying offenders to gaol, and allowing the charges to poor persons to give evidence against felons.

To the land-tax bill of 2s. in the pound, the malt-tax bill, the mutiny bill, one private bill, and several naturalization bills.

In consequence of the representations made by *Holland* in conjunction with his Britannic majesty, to the court of *France*, touching the new works at *Dunkirk*, the *French* ambassador presented a memorial to the president of the week, in which it is said, "That the court, in giving orders to dig a canal behind the barracks of *Dunkirk*, had no other intention, but to carry

off the filth of the streets, which in the air, and injured the health of habitants and garrison; that the imagined this innocent precaution give any occasion for the smallest plaint; that, nevertheless, to give maritime powers a manifest proof most Christian majesty's religious to treaties, and to remove every uneasiness, he not only ordered works to be stopped, but to give direction for laying before their high might a plan of *Dunkirk*, that they might themselves of the true state of its cations.

Mordaunt Cracberode, esq. was lieutenant governor of *Fort St. P. Minerva*, in the room of lieutenant *Churchill*, deceased.

Lord George Beauclerk, governor of *Guardsford*.

William Rawley, esq. admiral white, rear-admiral of *Great-Britain* of the lords of the Admiralty, and of Parliament for *Taunton*, was knighted his Majesty, and invested with the order of the *Bath*.

George Cragie, esq. made lord p in *Scotland*.

Rev. Dr. Bearcroft, appointed governors, master of the Charter in the room of *Nicholas Man, esq. d.*

Dec. 27. The right honourable *Onslow*, *Sir Charles Paulet*, *Sir Lyttleton*, *Sir Edward Hussy Montagu*, *Edward Walpole*, and *Sir William* were installed in a private manner of the *Bath* in *Henry VIIIth's chapel Westminster abbey*.

Dec. 28. The drawing of the lottery ended at *Guildhall*.

The number of births at *Vienna* the course of this year amounted to without including 304 that were born; and that of the burials to including such as did not live to be 29 Eight hundred and ninety-seven were carried off by the small-pox, 4 by apoplexies. Of all this number died aged upwards of 100.

The christenings in the city of *Frankfurt* amounted to 1008, the burials to 109 the weddings to 192.

The burials in the city of *Edinburgh* the *West-Kirk* parish, amounted to 1

In the city of *Norwich*, from *Dec. 25, 1752, to December 25, 1753*, were born 604 males and 541 females all 1145, and 1075 buried; being

13 and 47 burials fewer than in the year.

At *Paris* the christenings amounted of which 117 were males, and 101 females; and the burials to 198, being 101 females.

At *Amsterdam* the number of burials amounted to 8382; which is more than in 1752, and 2048 more in 1751.

At *Hague* the burials amounted to 1036, which is 306 more than in the preceding year.

Bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending Dec. 23, 1753.

Christend.	
959	Males 870
866	Females 967
1825	1837

In the burials 19; christenings increased 104.

Bill of Christenings and Burials, with a Bill of mortality, from December 1, to December 11, 1752.

Buried.	
7860	Males 9490
7584	Females 9786
15444	In all 19276

In the burials this year 1209.

Whereof have died	
years of age	7892
40 and five	1403
30	418
20	478
10 and thirty	1338
40	1861
50	1775
60	1568
70	1186
80	864
90	435
100 and hundred	54
100	1
90 and one	2
80 and two	1

In the town of *Newcastle* the burials amounted to 599, the christenings to 41; christenings less, and 18 more than in the preceding year.

In *Birmingham* the christenings amounted to 785, the burials to 829.

The number of christenings at *Paris* in 1753, amounted to 20,227; of which 10,308 were boys, and 9919 girls. The burials amounted to 17,762, of which 9583 were males, and 8179 females. The number of marriages amounted to 4359; and that of foundlings to 4123. According to a survey of the number of people of *France* which was delivered to the celebrated *M. de Vauban*, they amounted to no less than 19,094,146. Including all ages, and both sexes: and by a late survey, it is said, they have been found to exceed twenty millions.

M. Deslandes, at *Stockholm*, a learned Frenchman, being excited by the dispute between some English writers, concerning the numbers of people in the world in ancient and modern times, applied himself to consider the subject; and from the calculations of *Hales*, *Vossius*, *Riccioli*, *Maitland*, *Boulanvilliers*, and others, he concludes, that in all ages the number of people is much the same in the whole, though it may be sometimes more, sometimes less, in particular nations; and that in *Europe*, there are actually 109 millions of inhabitants; in *Asia* 400 millions; in *Africa* 100 millions; and in *America* about 120 millions; which for the whole globe makes 729 millions.

The great difference between *Europe* and *Asia* may be accounted for from the difference of religious governments, climates, genius of the inhabitants, and their way of living: but the strongest reason is drawn from celibacy; for according to the report of the most diligent observers, it appears, that out of six European women only one brings forth a child every year; whereas in *Asia*, six women bring forth four children in the same space of time, particularly in *China*.

As for the inhabitants of *Europe*, *M. Deslandes* divided them as follows:

	Millions.
In Spain and Portugal	6
France	20
Germany and Hungary	20
The seven provinces of the Netherlands	5
Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Moscow	16
Italy, and the adjacent islands	11
England	8
European Turkey	16
Poland and Prussia	7
Total	109

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliame
from January 11, 1753, and January 11, 1754.

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on January 11, 1753.	Increased between, Jan. 11, 1753 and Jan. 11, 1754.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1754.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company	£. s. d. 1836275 17 10½	£.	£.	1836271
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 0 0	£.		108100
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	90805 14 10½		1750	8905
Duties on salt further continued	716700 0 0		174800	54190
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills exchanged	2200 0 0			220
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By two acts of parliament 9 W. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne	3200000 0 0			320000
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744 charged on the surplus of the addit. duties on low wines, &c.	1000000 0 0			100000
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0			320000
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I.	500000 0 0			50000
Purchased of the S. S. company Excheq. bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737	4000000 0 0			400000
499600 0 0				49960
Annuities at 3l. 10s. p. ct. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1719	1750000 0 0			175000
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 0 0			125000
Ditto at 3l. 10s. p. c. 1746, charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746	986800 0 0			98680
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, 25 Geo. I.	9137821 5 1½			913782
Ditto at 3½ p. c. charged on ditto	17701323 16 4			1770132
Exchequer bills at 3 p. c. 1752, charged on ditto	1263515 6 10½		1116214 ½	14730
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their cap. stock and ann. 9 Geo. I.	25025309 13 11½			2502530
Ann. at 3 p. c. 1751, charged on the sinking fund	2100000 0 0			210000
	£. 74368451 15 1		1292764 ½	7307561

Anno 1753. GEORGE II.

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An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1753, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before December 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied. Dr.

The Exchequer to the sinking fund, between Jan. 11, 1753, and Jan. 11, 1754, viz.

Surplus of the	£.	s.	d.
Aggregate fund —	838848	0	7½
General fund —	561498	15	9½
South Sea company fund	136742	17	4½
	1537089	13	9

Monies brought to this fund by act 25 Geo. II.

Duty on	£.	s.	d.
wrought plate	15342	19	2
On houses and windows	152711	14	6½
Coaches	59907	19	7½
Addition. duty on paper.	31235	1	7½
On wines	57331	12	9
Duty on glass, &c.			
on spirits	254001	18	9½
Addition. subsidy on poundage	424332	15	11½

994864	2	5½
£. 2531953	16	2½

By money issued between Jan. 31, 1753, and Jan. 11, 1754, viz.

By annuities 1736, un-	£.	s.	d.
subscribed for, 6 mo. due, July 5, 1753	95	5	0
Ditto 1738, ditto —	25	11	6
Ditto 1742, ditto, and management	294	7	4½
Ditto 1749, ditto, April 5, 1753, and management	2335	19	1½
By the South Sea company for annuities 1751, 12 months due, Jan. 5, 1754, and management	64181	5	0
By the Bank for subscribed annuities at 3½ per cent. 12 months, due Oct. 10, 1753, and management	617211	2	0½
By ditto for ditto, at 3 per cent. 12 months, due Jan. 5, 1754, and management	276891	9	0½
By ditto for circulating Exch. bills, anno 1752, to Nov. 4, 1753	27484	19	11
By the usher of the Exch. for necessaries for ditto to Lady-day, 1752	50	15	5½
By ditto for annuities 1736 and 1738, to to Michaelmas, 1752	143	9	3½
By the deficiency of the duty on sweets to Oct. 5, 1753	6792	15	9½
In further part of 1,400,000l. in Excheq. bills	1116214	6	7½
In full 420,000l. granted for the service of the year 1753	420000	0	0
	2531953	16	2½

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity of one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 21153l. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 41,391l. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

The land-tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.

An

An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his MAJESTY'S NAVY on the heads hereaj mentioned, as it stood on December 31, 1753.

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.	Particulars.	Total.
<i>Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.</i>	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Due to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, &c. supplied for the service thereof —	423544 14 6	
To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of Parliament on naval stores —	51750 17 3	
For freight of tenders, and for stores delivered into his Majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the said December 31, as also to several bills of exchange —	60624 1 6	
To his Majesty's yards and rope yards for ordinary and extraordinary —	147473 0 0	
For half pay to sea officers according to an establishment made by his late Majesty in council in that behalf —	41782 11 7	
		725175 4 11
<i>Seamen's Wages.</i>		
Due, to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off —	106315 19 2	
To ships in sea pay on the said December 31, 1753 —	244121 0 0	
To discharge and pay off all the bills entered in course for pilotage, surgeons, necessaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea, &c. —	15621 0 6	
		366057 19 1
<i>Virtualing debt as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.</i>		
Due, for short allowance to the companies of his Majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off —	13089 13 3	
For paying off all the bills entered on their course —	157727 14 9	
For provisions delivered, and services incurred, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid December 31, 1753 —	7161 12 11	
For necessary-money, extra-necessary-money, bills of exchange and contingencies —	1557 15 7	
To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports —	9808 0 5	
		189344 16 1
<i>Sick and hurt, the debt of that office as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.</i>		
Due, for the quarters and cure of sick and hurt seamen set on shore from his Majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said service —	— — —	8603 19
The total amounts to the sum of —	— — —	1289182 0

HEAD

ADS of the Naval Estimates.	Particulars.	Total.
and tear, ordinary and transports.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total brought over		1289182 0 6
By deducting the money in the treasurer's		
—	84731 1 3½	
Money that remained to come in of the sup-		
—	72344 12 2	
—		157075 13 5½
—		1132106 7 0½
Will then be		
this debt is included bills registered for		
on the building of the royal hospital at		
nourishing to		9897 18 10
Sum of 9897l. 18s. 10d. no provision has		
made by Parliament, but if thought fit		
it		
bt of the navy will then be		1122208 8 2½

remaining in the hands of the late and present Treasurers of the NAVY, on December, in money as under mentioned, and may be reckoned toward satisfying the aforesaid Navy.

Hands of the the Navy.	Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.	On the HEADS of seamen's wa- ges.	Visuals.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sir John Rush- bart.	7816 4 3½	193 2 6½	1827 19 8	
the debt for hurt seamen	— — —	656 10 8	— — —	10493 17 1½
George Dedding- sq.				
the debt for hurt seamen	6274 12 1½	3577 5 4½	207 12 1½	
	— — —	820 5 2½	— — —	10779 14 9½
Henry Legge, sq.				
the debt for hurt seamen	24776 2 6½	30396 13 1½	6279 11 8½	
	— — —	2005 1 11½	— — —	63457 9 3½
ained on De- last, to come ie supplies of 1753, 72344l.	38766 18 11	37648 18 10½	8315 3 5½	84731 1 3½

1754, Jan. 4. The King appointed *Robert Keib*, esq. who for several years past had resided at the court of *Vienna*, in quality of his Majesty's minister to the emperor, and empress-queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, to be his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to their said Imperial Majesties.

The earl of *Westmoreland* was appointed high steward of the university of *Oxford*.

Jan. 15. The King advanced the bishop of *Osory* in *Ireland*, to the archbishoprick of *Cashell*, in the said kingdom; and promoted *Edward Maurice*, M. A. to the bishoprick of *Osory* in his room.

A proclamation was made at the Old Bailey for the apprehending *Elizabeth Canning*, who so much engrossed the conversation of the town last year.

Jan. 18. The right hon. *Thomas Carter*, esq. master of the Rolls in *Dublin*, *Anthony Malone*, esq. his Majesty's prime serjeant at law, and *Michael O'Brien Dilks*, esq. quarter-master and barrack master general, were dismissed from their employments; and *Bellingham Boyle*, esq. register of the prerogative court, had his pension stoppt. Not many days after, the Parliament of that kingdom was prorogued.

Jan. 22. At a court of hustings at Guildhall, in the presence of the right hon. the Lord Mayor, *Thomas Chitty* and *Matthew Blackiston*, esqrs. sheriffs, proclamation was made by the common cryer, requiring *Elizabeth Canning* to surrender herself at the next sessions at the Old Bailey; otherwise to proceed to an outlawry against her.

Impress warrants having been issued by the lords of the Admiralty, the boats belonging to the several guard ships, &c. came up the river on this day, and carried off about 1000 seamen from on board the merchant-ships in the river: and the next day they got near 1000 more, to man a squadron, which was intended for the *East-Indies*.

Jan. 27. After divine service in the morning, at *Aldermanbury* church, Mr. *Woodman*, serjeant at mace at the Poultry-Compter, made a proclamation at the door of the said church, requiring *Elizabeth Canning* to surrender at the next sessions at the Old Bailey to take her trial, agreeable to an indictment preferred against her for perjury.

Jan. 29. The King appointed *Arthur Helliworth*, esq. to be captain and governor of *Dartmouth* castle, in the room of lieut.

gen. *Panton*, deceased; and *Henry Vaughan*, gent. to be fort major.

Jan. 31. The following gentlemen were appointed sheriffs for the ensuing year.

For England.

Berks, Richard Fuller, esq.
Bedfordshire, David James, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Wilkes, esq.
Cumberland, Sir William Fleming, bart.
Cheshire, Robert Lawfon, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Henry Southwell, esq.
Cornwall, John Glanvill, esq.
Devonshire, Peter Maddick Docton, esq.
Dorsetshire, Awnsham Churchill, esq.
Derbyshire, Richard Fitzherbert, esq.
Essex, Richard Benson, esq.
Gloucestershire, Thomas Ingram, esq.
Hertfordshire, Fitz-Williams Barrington, esq.
Herefordshire, Giles Whitehall, esq.
Kent, Sir Thomas Rider, kat.
Leicestershire, John Edwin, esq.
Lincolnshire, Alcough Boucheret, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Chamber, esq.
Northumberland, Robert Shaftoe, esq.
Northamptonshire, John Robinson, esq.
Norfolk, Cotton Simmonds, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Jonathan Acklom, esq.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Blackall, esq.
Rutlandshire, James Sismey, esq.
Sbrotshire, Edward Pemberton, esq.
Somersetshire, Henry Fownes Luttrell, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Mills, esq.
Suffolk, William Jenyns, esq.
Southampton, Sir Thomas Heathcote, bart.
Surrey, Henry Talbot, esq.
Sussex, Walter Bartelot, esq.
Warwickshire, Thomas Webster, esq.
Worcestershire, Francis Clare, esq.
Wiltshire, William Phipps, esq.
Yorkshire, Nathaniel Cholmley, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecon, John Harcourt, esq.
Carmarthenshire, David Edwards, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Edwards, esq.
Glamorganshire, Edward Walter, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Alexander Elliot, esq.
Radnorshire, John Bishop, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Richard Hughes, esq.
Caernarvon, Hugh Davis, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Maddocks, esq.
Flintshire, Richard Coymore, esq.
Merionethshire, John Mostyn, esq.
Montgomeryshire, William Humphreys, esq.

From

Holland and several parts of Germany had dismal accounts of inundation by the heavy rains during and part of this month, which of their rivers overflow, and rough many of the dykes that had been to keep them within their bounds. At *Emmerich*, in the duchy of Guelders, half the city was laid under water, and the whole would have shared the same fate, had not the inhabitants, with the utmost labour, raised a dyke in the middle of the market; or rather had not several dykes below them upon the *Rhine* been given way, which opened a passage for the water, and saved their city. At *Lymmer*, *Latum*, &c. were overflowed; and at *Leuven* the Rhine came so suddenly, and with such violence upon them, that the parsonage was carried away, and the minister, and maid-servant drowned. We have sort of accounts from *Lippstadt*, overflowing of the *Lippe*; from *Cologne*, the overflowing of the *Rhine*; from *Amberg*, by the overflowing of the *Donau* from *Hanover* and *Bremen*, by the overflowing of the *Leyne* and the *Weser*, at the last place, almost the whole country was laid under water; but as the water did not come so suddenly, the people saved themselves and most of their property. But higher up in *Germany*, especially in *Franconia*, and the circle of the *Rhine*, where the rivers were more numerous, numbers of cattle were drowned, a great deal of other damage done by the overflowing of the *Tauber*, *Yagbt*, *Isar*, and the *Fulde* and *Unstrut*, particularly the last, which rose to a greater height than ever was known, and a great number of people having saved themselves by swimming up to the top of a little eminence, were presently surrounded with water, so that they must have starved, if their neighbours had not been so kind as to send them a float of timber, on which they were preserved.

The *Spaniards* this winter had considerable success against their *African* enemies; and a garrison at *Ceuta* made a sally, and obtained a complete victory over the army of rather blockading army of the *Moor*, and drove them entirely from their quarters; here they found such plenty of provisions, besides other booty, that the garrison in no need of any fresh supply for six months to come; and they were getting hold of the commander in person.

chief, that he had not time to carry off his seraglio, seven of his wives or concubines, who were found in his tent, were brought in prisoners to *Ceuta*.

Feb. 11. The two princes *Corfu*, who had been for some time in *England*, having taken leave of the foreign ambassadors and ministers, and several other persons of distinction, set out in the morning for *Dover*, on their return to *Rome* through *France*.

For about a fortnight past was a harder frost than had been known for some years. The river *Thames*, westward, was so full of ice as to hinder the navigation of barges from those parts.

Feb. 16. The King was pleased to grant unto *Lewis Watson*, esq. the office of one of the auditors of the prest or imprest, and foreign accounts, first fruits, tenths, customs, and of the mint and coinage, and other accounts heretofore audited by *William Benson*, esq. late auditor, or by former auditors of the imprests, in the room and place of the said *Wm. Benson*, esq. deceased.

And to *Stephen Conyn*, of *Lincoln's-inn*, esq. the office of receiver of the revenue of the first fruits in *England*, *Wales*, and the town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, in the room of *James Henderson*, esq. deceased.

Dr. Matthias Mawson, bishop of *Chichester*, was translated to the see of *Ely*, in the room of bishop *Gooch*, deceased.

William Apburnham, D. D. dean of *Chichester*, promoted to the bishoprick of *Chichester* in his room.

Dr. Richard Mead, first physician to his Majesty, died, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Feb. 19. The King appointed *John Murray*, esq. his Majesty's resident to the republic of *Venice*.

The marquis of *Hartington* was made lord high treasurer of *Ireland*, in the room of the late earl of *Burlington*.

Feb. 20. At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the *London* hospital, the collection amounted to 1120*l*.

Feb. 27. *Elizabeth Canning* appeared in court, and gave 400*l*. security for her appearance at the next sessions.

Feb. 28. A council was held at *St. James's*, when his Majesty directed the judges, who were going their circuits for the approaching assizes, to attend him in council; and the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, signified to them his Majesty's great concern at the present increase of robberies and murders, particularly murders by poisoning, perjuries, forgeries, &c.

William Murray, esq. late solicitor-general, made attorney-general.

Sir Richard Lloyd, knt. solicitor-general in his room.

The honourable *Henry Bathurst*, esq. a judge, in the room of *Mr. justice Gwydyr*, deceased.

— *Papillon*, esq. a commissioner of

the excise, in the room of his father, who resigned.

Hon. George Clinton, esq. late governor of *New York*, made governor of *Greenwich* hospital.

Robert Henley, esq. made attorney-general, and the hon. *Charles York*, solicitor-general to the prince of *Wales*.

GRANTS by PARLIAMENT for the YEAR 1754.

	Nov. 21, 1753.	£.	s.	d.
For 10000 men for sea service for the year 1754	—	520000	0	0
		<hr/>		
	Nov. 23.			
For 18850 men of land forces in <i>Great Britain</i> , <i>Guernsey</i> , and <i>Jersey</i>	—	628315	7	11
For the land forces and garrisons in the plantations, <i>Minorca</i> , and <i>Gibraltar</i> , and for provisions for the garrisons in <i>Nova Scotia</i> , <i>Newfoundland</i> , <i>Gibraltar</i> , and <i>Providence</i>	—	236420	18	6½
For the office of ordnance for land service	—	118347	12	4
For the extraordinary expence of the said office not provided for by Parliament	—	5218	4	8
		<hr/>		
		988302	3	5½
		<hr/>		
	Nov. 28.			
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers	—	278747	12	9
For <i>Greenwich</i> hospital	—	10000	0	0
		<hr/>		
		288747	12	9
		<hr/>		
	Dec. 17.			
For buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of the navy	—	100000	0	0
For the subsidy of the duke of <i>Bavaria</i>	—	20000	0	0
For ditto to the king of <i>Poland</i> , elector of <i>Saxony</i>	—	32000	0	0
		<hr/>		
		152000	0	0
		<hr/>		
	Dec. 19.			
For his Majesty's mints, &c.	—	15000	0	0
		<hr/>		
	Jan. 18, 1754.			
For the reduced officers of the land forces and marines	—	55000	0	0
For the officers and private gentlemen of the horse reduced	—	4246	6	8
For pensions to officers widows	—	2944	0	0
For <i>Chelsea</i> hospital	—	57358	5	5
		<hr/>		
		119548	12	1
		<hr/>		
				Feb.

<i>Feb. 6.</i>		£. s. d.
For extraordinary expences of the land forces incurred and not provided for	—	31900 11 11
To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency of the duty of 12s. a barrel on sweets, on	—	
Oct. 10, 1753	—	6729 15 0
To make good the deficiency of the half subsidies of tonnage and poundage, to Jan. 5, 1754	—	61505 19 9½
For the civil establishment of the colony of Georgia to Midsummer, 1754	—	2632 0 0
For the forts and settlements of the coast of Africa	—	10000 0 0
For the road from Carlisle to Newcastle	—	6000 0 0
		<hr/> 118831 6 8½

<i>Feb. 20.</i>		
For discharging Exchequer bills made out in the 10th year of his Majesty's reign, and charged on the duty on sweets	—	499600 0 0
For charges incurred in Nova Scotia not provided for	—	11392 6 9
For supporting the said settlement for 1754	—	47054 15 3
For Westminster-bridge	—	2000 0 0
For bills drawn from America for services in Georgia to Midsummer, 1747	—	15497 3 2½
For the purchase of the King's-bench prison	—	10500 0 0
For building the said prison	—	7800 0 0
		<hr/> 593844 5 2½

<i>Feb. 25.</i>		
For paying for 1754, a bounty to forty navy chaplains who had served for five years during the late war	—	1622 10 0
		<hr/>
Total		2797916 10 2

This was the total of the supply granted last session, and in order to provide for this supply, the House, on the 28th of Nov. 1753, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, which committee was continued until the 27th of Feb. 1754, and resolved on the following ways and means, which were all approved by the House, *viz.*

<i>Nov. 28, 1753.</i>		
That a land-tax of 2s. in the pound be raised for one year, from Lady-day 1754, for which purpose a bill was brought in and passed, and it was computed to amount to	—	2018949 14 7
That the malt-tax be further continued to Midsummer 1755, for which purpose a bill was brought in and passed, and it is usually computed to amount to	—	750000 0 0
		<hr/> 1768949 14 7

<i>Jan. 16, 1754.</i>		
That the duties of 10s. per ton on all wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer imported, be further continued for seven years, from March 1, 1753, and until the end of the next session of Parliament then next ensuing. For this purpose a bill was brought in and passed, and the tax is to be made good per annum	—	15000 0 0
		<hr/>
		<i>Feb.</i>

	£.	s.	d.
That out of the sinking fund there should be issued and applied towards raising the supply, the sum of —	700000	0	0
That out of the overplus of the grants for 1753, there be issued and applied the sum of —	7937	14	2½
That out of the surplus of the duties on coals since Lady-day 1719, there be issued and applied the sum of —	23562	7	9½
That out of the surplus of the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, there be issued and applied the sum of —	32652	15	7
That out of the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714, there be issued and applied the sum of —	30195	3	6½
That towards discharging Exchequer bills made out in the 10th year of his Majesty's reign, and charged on the duty on sweets, there be issued out of the sinking-fund and applied the sum of —	499600	0	0
	3077197	15	8½

That after April 5, 1754, the said duty on sweets be carried to and made part of the sinking fund.

That provision be made for removing all doubts concerning the continuance of the duty of 20s. per ton of brandy, wines, or strong waters imported.

That the act of the 12th of queen Anne for encouraging the manufacture of sail-cloth should be further continued to the first of June 1754, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

In pursuance of the first seven of these resolutions a bill was brought in and passed; and the eighth was provided for by a clause in the coinage-bill abovementioned, and the ninth by a clause in the expiring law bill.

Thus we find, that the supplies granted by last session amounted in the whole to —

And that the way and means provided for raising the supplies amounted by computation in the whole to —

So that the provisions made exceeded the grants in the sum of —

2797916	10	2
3077897	15	8½
279981	5	6½

But then out of this excess must be deducted the interest to be paid upon what was, or may be borrowed upon the credit of the land and malt tax, there being a clause of credit in each of these acts; and also the deficiency, if any should happen, in the two sums these taxes were computed to produce.

And that the reader may have a distinct view of the several sorts of supplies granted by last session, we shall divide them into such as were granted. 1st. For the service of the ensuing year. 2dly. For services incurred and not provided for. 3dly. For making good deficiencies. And 4thly. For paying off debts.

Of the first sort are the grants of Nov. 21; the first three grants of Nov. 21; those of the 28th; of Dec. 17th and 19th; of Jan. 18; the 4th, 5th and 6th of Feb. 6; the 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th of Feb. 20; and that of Feb. 25, amounting in the whole to —

Of the second sort are the 4th of Nov. 23; the 1st of Feb. 6; and the 2d and 5th of Feb. 20, amounting in the whole to —

Of the third sort are the 2d and 3d of Feb. 6, amounting to —

And of the fourth sort is the 1st grant of Feb. 20, for —

2166009	8	10½
64008	6	6½
68298	14	9½
499600	0	0

Total 2797916 10 2

All these resolutions, both of the committee of supply, and that of ways and means, were more unanimously agreed to than usual; for none of them met with any opposition but that relating to the standing army, and even that was agreed to by a great majority.

April

April 19. About eleven o'clock at night, a shock of an earthquake, or a great explosion in the air, was felt in *Tork*, and above ten miles round, which continued some seconds of time.

At *Whitby*, *Hull*, and several parts on the sea-coasts, the same trembling was sensibly perceived, to the great astonishment of the inhabitants.

April 29. Came on at the Old-Bailey, the trial of *Elizabeth Canning* for perjury. The council for the crown were *Mr. Davy*, *Mr. Wiles*, and *Mr. Gascoyne*; for the prisoner *Mr. Moreton*, *Mr. Nayres*, and *Mr. Williams*. The trial continued by adjournment for several days, viz. the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th of *May*. A great number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the court generally sat late. On the last mentioned day, about ten o'clock at night, the trial ended. After the charge the jury withdrew, and were out upwards of two hours, when they returned and brought in their verdict, guilty of perjury, but not wilful and corrupt; but being informed by the court, that their verdict must be either guilty or not guilty, they again withdrew, and soon after brought her in guilty, but recommended her to the mercy of the court; after which she was committed to Newgate. There were great mobs and riots on some of these days about the sessions-house, and *Sir Crisp Gascoyne* was greatly insulted and abused; so that the court of aldermen offered a reward for discovering any of the rioters.

May 9. The collection at the music for the feast of the sons of the clergy, performed at *St. Paul's* this day, amounted to 183*l.* and afterwards at dinner at Merchant-Tailors-hall, to 451*l.* 7*s.* which with 224*l.* 10*s.* collected at *St. Paul's* on the rehearsal day, made in the whole 858*l.* 17*s.*

May 11. It being his Majesty's royal intention, that the Parliament, which was summoned to meet on *Friday* the 31st of this instant, should then meet and sit; the King was pleased to direct a commission to pass the great seal, appointing and authorising his Royal Highness the duke of *Cumberland*, *Thomas* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and other Lords, to open and hold the said Parliament, on the said 31st day of this instant, being the day of the return of the writs.

His grace the lord primate of all *Ireland*, the right honourable lord *Newport* lord high-chancellor, and the right honourable the earl of *Besborough* were sworn lords-

justices of that kingdom during the absence of the lord lieutenant.

Sir Samuel Cooke, bart. one of the citizens in Parliament for *Dublin*, and *Thomas Read*, esq. one of the late candidates to represent that city, with several merchants and other traders, waited on the right honourable *Henry Boyle*, esq. speaker of the House of Commons, with an address to thank him for his behaviour in Parliament, and upon all occasions to serve his country; to which he returned a very genteel and polite answer.

May 13. *Canning* was brought from Newgate to the Old-Bailey, in order to receive sentence; but two of the jurymen having made affidavit, that what they had done was contrary to their conscience; for though they believed her guilty of perjury, they did not think she was guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury; the council for the prisoner hereupon moved for a new trial; but the arguing this point, and on the motion for arrest of judgment, was put off till next sessions, to begin on the 30th instant, till which time the prisoner was remanded back to Newgate.

May 14. This morning a fire happened at *Offon*, a village about a mile from *Stratford* upon *Avon*, which burnt the houses of *Mr. Stanley* and *Mr. Ward*, with all their furniture, barns, stables and four or five other houses, with the out-houses, barns, ricks of corn, &c. and nine horses belonging to *Mr. Irons*, whose loss was reckoned to amount to about 2000*l.*

M. de Contrecoeur destroyed *Logg's-town* in *North America*.

May 15. At night about eight o'clock, a fire broke out at the sugar-house of *Messrs. Barris* and Co. near *Paul's* wharf in *Thames-street*, which burnt with the utmost violence for about three hours before it could be got under; and consumed the house where it began, great part of a timber-yard adjoining, and also damaged two houses. As soon as the Lord Mayor was acquainted with the calamity he went to the place, and gave the greatest encouragement to the firemen, &c. as did also *Sir Robert Ladbroke* and both the sheriffs: when it was known at the Tower, the commandant sent a party of the guards, who, together with the peace-officers, gave the useful people an opportunity of doing their business, and thereby prevented the fire from spreading.

May 18. His grace the duke of *Dorset*, lord-lieutenant of *Ireland*, with his duchess, arrived in town from that kingdom.

The

The honourable *Henry Edward Hay*, esq. made consul in *Portugal*, &c.

William Naisb, esq. consul in the islands of *Madeiras*.

Burrington Goldsworth, esq. consul at *Cadix* and *Port St. Mary*.

John Dick, esq. consul at *Leghorn*.

May 20. *M. de Contrecoeur*, obliged captain *Trent* to abandon fort *Monongabala*, situated on the forks of that river.

May 24. *Washington* defeated a detachment of *Contrecoeur's*, commanded by *Jumonville*.

May 25. The King conferred the honour of knighthood on *Thomas Clarke*, esq. one of his Majesty's council at law, and granted him the office of master or keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, in the room of the late Sir *John Strange*.

The earl of *Levan*, was made one of the lords of police in *Scotland*, and the earl of *Hopeton* high-commissioner to the general assembly there, in his room.

Mount Aetna made an eruption, in which it cast out such a quantity of ashes and flames, that the neighbouring country for three leagues round was entirely destroyed. Several earthquakes also happened in those parts, the shocks of which were so violent, that two villages were swallowed up by them.

May 30. The sessions began this day at the Old-Bailey, when the adjourned motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial of *Elizabeth Canning* came on to be argued before the court, five judges being upon the bench. Nine of the jurymen being examined, severally declared they did abide by their verdict as being entirely according to their consciences, and the foreman asserted the same of a tenth, who would have been present, if not necessarily hindered. The judges who sat during the whole trial gave their opinion, that the verdict was a good one, and perfectly agreeable to the evidence. In the end, the court proceeded to pass judgment upon her, which was, That she should suffer one month's imprisonment, and after that to be transported for seven years.

May 31. This day the new Parliament met, and his Majesty's commission, empowering his Royal Highness the duke of *Cumberland*, and several Lords therein named, to open and hold the said Parliament, was read in the presence of both Houses. And the Commons were directed to chuse their Speaker, and to present him the next day to the lords commissioners.

June 1. This day the two Houses of Parliament having again met, the Commons presented to the lords commissioners the right honourable *Arthur Onslow*, esq. whom they had chosen to be their Speaker. And the lords commissioners having, in his Majesty's name, approved their choice, the lord high chancellor made a speech to both Houses, acquainting them, by his Majesty's command, "That his Majesty had been pleased to give them this early opportunity of coming together, in order that certain parliamentary proceedings may be gone through, which his Majesty judged would be for the satisfaction of his good subjects to have compleated without loss of time. And that his Majesty did not think proper now to lay before them any points of general business, reserving every thing of that nature to the usual time of their assembling in the winter."

June 4. Was celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the prince of *Wales*, when his Royal highness entered into the 17th year of his age.

June 5. The session of Parliament ended on this day, the right honourable the lords commissioners having, by his Majesty's command, prorogued them to the 8th of August next.

June 10. The birth-day of their royal highnesses the princesses *Amelia*, and *Caroline* was celebrated, when the former entered into the 44th, and the latter into the 43d year of her age.

June 11. The King appointed *Thomas Fowke*, esq. Sir *John Mordaunt*, knight of the Bath, *James Cholmondeley*, esq. and *Henry de Granges*, to be lieutenant-generals of his Majesty's forces.

George Forbes, esq. commonly called lord *Forbes*, to be quarter-master-general of all his Majesty's forces in the kingdom of *Ireland*, and barrack-master-general in the said kingdom.

June 13. *M. de Contrecoeur* took possession of the outlines of a fort planned by the *English*, and when finished, called it *Fort du Quejine*.

June 20. The forts *Beau-sejour* and *Bay Verte*, were reduced by the *English*.

June 21. At the court at *Kensington*, the earl of *Illistborough*, comptroller of his Majesty's household; *George Grenville*, esq. treasurer of the navy; Sir *Dudley Ryder*, lord chief justice of the King's-bench; Sir *Thomas Clarke*, master of the Rolls, and Sir *George Littleton*, cofferer of the household, were by his Majesty's command sworn of

Majesty's most honourable privy

14. This day, at a common hall, *George Streetfield*, esq. citizen hant-taylor, and *Alexander Sheafe*, sen and fishmonger, were, by a of hands, elected sheriffs of London *deses* for the ensuing year; but a 15 demanded in favour of *Samuel alderman* and cloth-worker, and *Beckford*, esq. alderman and iron- the same was granted, and began morning at nine o'clock.

15. The King approved of *Robert Harris*, esq. to be lieutenant gover- *ensylvania*, upon the appointment as and *Richard Penn*, esqrs. pro- of that province.

King appointed *Jonathan Belcher*, chief justice of *Nova Scotia*.

Herbert, esq. to be chief justice and of *Nevis*.

Webb, esq. to be attorney general *eward Caribbee* islands.

McCulloch, esq. to be secretary and be crown in *North Carolina*.

Campbell, esq. to be clerk of the -ples in *South Carolina*.

Two this afternoon a terrible fire it at *Hindon* in *Wilts*, which burnt and great part of the next day, upwards of 140 dwelling-houses, ut-houses, barns, stables, ricks of hay, &c. were consumed, to the asfion and distress of the inha- who were greatly relieved in their by the gentlemen in the neigh- 3, particularly by lord *Folkestone*, city of *Salisbury*. Thirteen public ut of fourteen were destroyed, and 60 persons buried in the ruins, be- eral hurt.

His Majesty, attended by their ghnesses the prince of *Wales*, the *Cumberland*, prince *Edward*, and a nber of persons of quality, reviewed nent of horse-guards blue, in *Hyde- ho* made a fine appearance. His walked through all the ranks and 1 perform all their exercises. There greatest number of persons of qua- gentlemen's coaches ever seen on a sion. obliged *Washington*, in fort *Necessity*, lue.

9. The King granted to *John* esq. the office of keeper of the nd money in the Tower, and of the coinage of gold and silver in III.

England, in the room of *Richard Herbert*, esq. deceased.

Arthur Scott, esq. was appointed a com- missioner of the navy for the affairs of the yards of *Chatbam* and *Sharnesi*.

Evan Vaughan, esq. was made constable of *Harleigh* castle in *North Wales*.

Richard Heron, of *Lincoln's Inn*, esq. was made treasurer's remembrancer in the Ex- chequer.

July 13. *Matthew Hiccox*, esq. was made consul in the *Madieras*.

July 15. About eight at night, a vio- lent shock of an earthquake was felt along the coast of the *Moras*, particularly near *Lepante*, where some populous villages were swallowed up, and a great number of per- sons as well as cattle lost.

July 15. This night between eleven and twelve a fire broke out at the house of *Mr. Memory*, grocer and oilman, at the corner of *Stafford-street*, next to *Old Bond- street*, which in a little time entirely con- sumed the same, and all his stock; he and his family escaping with difficulty almost naked. It likewise burnt the upper part of the *Blue-Posts* alehouse, and the houses of *Mrs. Barber* and *Mr. Moss*, and greatly damaged the *Vine* tavern in *Stafford-street*; all the latter persons suffered greatly in the loss of their goods.

July 16. The two sheriffs elect re- turned the following answer by their attor- nies, to the court of aldermen at Guildhall, that *Mr. Streetfield* was in the seventy third year of his age, and both of them being protestant dissenters, they had not, within one year before their supposed election, ta- ken the sacrament of the Lord supper, ac- to the rites of the church of *England*, and therefore dared not take upon them that office, in defiance of a plain act of Par- liament, 13 Car. II. stat. 2. cap. 1. whereby it is enacted, "that no person or persons, who should not have, within one year next before the election or choice, taken the sacrament of the Lord's supper, accord- ing to the rites of the church of *England*, should for ever, after *March* 25, 1663, be placed, elected, or chosen in or to any office or offices of magistracy, or places, or trusts, or other employment relating to or concerning the government of any city, corporation or borough;" and thereby ex- pose themselves to the censure of the law for usurping an office, to which, by the above act, they could not be elected. Upon which a common hall was ordered for the choice of two others.

Y

A cause

A cause was tried at the court of King's Bench at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Ryder, upon an action brought by Mr. Richard Holland, a leatherfeller in *Newgate-street*, against the collectors of toll in *Smithfield*, during the time of *Barbalmew* fair, when Mr. Holland's witnesses were examined; but no person appearing on the other side, a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Holland, on every one of the fifteen issues to be tried, with costs of suit. By this determination all citizens of London were exempted from paying toll for the future at the said fair.

July 20. Thomas Ogilvie, esq. commonly called lord *Dessford*, was made a commissioner of the customs in Scotland.

Hon. William Green, esq. was chosen governor, and the hon. John Gardner, esq. deputy governor of *Rhode-island*.

Their royal highnesses the prince of Wales, duke of Cumberland and prince Edward went this day by water to *Woolwich*, attended by lord Harcourt, lord Anson, admiral Rowley, and a great number of persons of distinction; the lords of the Admiralty, the commissioners of the navy, and victualling office, also in their respective barges. They were saluted when they went aboard by the guns at the Tower, and upon their landing at *Woolwich* by the guns at the Warren, and all the yachts lying there. Their Royal Highnesses first took a view of the several works in the dock-yard, saw the manner of forging an anchor, making sails, &c. Afterwards they went on board the *Royal Anne*, a first rate man of war then building, and then on board the *Dunkirk*, the new sixty gun ship, which was launched that day. A new sloop of war, called the *Happy*, was launched about an hour before. As soon as the launch was over, their Royal Highnesses went on board the *Carolina* yacht, where a most elegant dinner was provided for them, and at seven in the evening they embarked on board their barge to return to town, being saluted as before. All the ships in the river had their colours hoisted, which with the great number of yachts and boats of all kinds, with which the Thames was covered, formed a most beautiful prospect.

July 23. At a court of hustings at Guildhall, Allen Evans, esq. and John Torriano, esq. (both merchant taylors) were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in the room of Alexander Shoups and George Streetfield, esqrs. who refused to give bond to serve that office.

July 25. The back front of Mr. Barret's late sugar-house at *Paul's wharf*, which was left standing when the sugar-house was burnt down, fell in, by which accident five bricklayers labourers, who were chipping bricks in the cellar, for the workmen, that were carrying up a new building, were killed on the spot.

July 28. Between six and seven in the evening, was a most violent storm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning at *Waken in Suffolk*. The hail-stones in general were as large as pigeons eggs, in various shapes, and jagged like broken pieces of ice. It did incredible damage, especially in the corn fields. Several had their glass windows broke in such manner that scarce a whole pane remained, and the fruits in the gardens were entirely spoiled. The damage done by this storm was computed at near 500l. Where the hail fell so very thick was about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It seemed to have fallen down with a whirlwind, like a tornado, and not to have spread itself far.

July 30. At a court of aldermen at Guildhall, Allen Evans and John Torriano, esqrs. lately elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex, appeared, when the latter gave bond to serve the said office, but the former pleaded his inability to serve it as being a disenter.

Aug. 6. Samuel Fludger, esq. citizen and cloth-worker, and alderman of Cheap ward, was chosen one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, in the room of Allen Evans, esq. who refused to take upon him that office.

The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 8th instant, was by his Majesty in council ordered to be further prorogued to October 22.

His Majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint John Reynolds, esq. to be captain general and governor in chief of his Majesty's colony of Georgia in America.

Aug. 13. The King ordered letters patent to be passed under the seal of his Majesty's province of Georgia, for appointing William Clinton, esq. attorney general of and in the said province.

James Haberbaum, to be secretary and registrar.

William Russel, esq. to be clerk of the navy office.

Alexander Kallet, esq. to be provost marshal in the said province of Georgia.

The

King appointed *Charles Lawrence*, Lieutenant governor of his Majesty of *New Scotia, or Acadia*, &c.

17. The King nominated his ex-
Benjamin Kéne, esq. his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Spain, to be one of his Majesty's companions of the most honorable of the Bath.

King appointed *Wyndham Beawes*, esq. to be his Majesty's consul at *St. Lucia*.

Hymer, esq. was made attorney for the counties of *Pembrokeshire, Carmarthen, and Cardigan*.

18. Between one and two in the afternoon, there was at *Gloster*, the most violent storm of thunder, lightning and it had ever been known, which inhabitants under the most tremendous, though no damage was done to a house in *Bolt-lane*, the main street, which were shivered in a very sudden manner, two or three doors thrown down, and the glass forced out of the windows.

Parliament of Ireland, which stood open to *Aug. 27*, was further prorogued to *April 22*.

1. About a quarter before ten at night, there was a very terrible shock of an earthquake felt in *Constantinople*; about midnight in the evening, came on the most dreadful storm of thunder that ever was in that place. The peals succeeded another without an interval of a minute, excepting one intermission in the middle of the storm, till three past ten. During this short intermission, the stars sparkling with the most brightness, suddenly the earthquake every thing at once became wrapped in darkness, and convulsions of the earth being bursting thunders above, falling on, shrieks of the terrified, and groans expiring on every side, formed such a scene of horror and confusion, as no description can represent, nor imagination conceive. The crash of nature and the wreck of the human race seemed instant. Two of the famous towers were demolished, many were thrown down, and mosques particularly the much admired one of *Sophia* (the whole streets laid in ruins, the common prison entirely destroyed, the greatest part of its unfortunate inhabitants. The large and beautiful suburb of *Blaguerus* was entirely demolished;

the ancient amphitheatre of the emperor *Constantine*, the old castle, the mosque, and all the houses of that suburb, presented only a vast heap of ruins. The persons killed were computed at between two and 3000. The shocks, though less severely, were felt as far as *Smyrna*; and a *Tartar*, who arrived express in fifteen days from *Armenia*, just before this account left *Constantinople*, brought intelligence that a large city, at that distance, had been entirely swallowed up by an earthquake on the very same day, and the place where it stood converted into an entire lake of water. The same earthquake was felt all along the coast of the *Mediterranean* in *Asia*, and reached as far as *Alexandria* and *Grand Cairo* in *Africa*; at the last of which places above two thirds of the mosques and houses were demolished, and near 40,000 persons killed, swallowed up, or buried in the ruins.

Sept. 4. Several aldermen, deputies, &c. of the bridge committee, met at Guildhall, who came to a resolution, that *Mr. Dance*, the city surveyor, should prepare an estimate of the expence of building a new bridge; and appointed a sub-committee to receive the same.

Sept. 18. The committee appointed to take into consideration the repairing of *London-bridge*, met at Guildhall, when the estimates of the expence were laid before them; according to which it was computed that the pulling down the houses on both sides, and rendering the bridge useful and commodious for carriages and foot-passengers, amounted to upwards of 40,000*l*.

Sept. 26. At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a report concerning a new bridge at *Black-Friars*, as also pulling down the houses, and enlarging the passage over *London-bridge*, was read, and ordered to be printed, and sent to all the members of the said court.

George Streetfield, *Alexander Sheafe*, and *Allen Evans*, esqrs. having refused to take upon them the office of sheriff, to which they were lately elected, the court ordered that actions should be brought against all those gentlemen, for the penalties incurred by their refusal. A committee of four aldermen and eight commoners was chosen to direct the conducting of the said prosecution; and were empowered to draw upon the chamberlain for any sum necessary to defray the expence.

Sept. 28. *Samuel Fladger*, esq. alderman of Cheap ward, and *John Torriano*, esq. citizen

citizen and merchant-taylor, the two new sheriffs, were this day sworn in at Guild-hall, with the usual formality; and on Monday following they were sworn in at Westminster.

Stephen Theodors Janssen, esq. alderman and stationer, vice-president of the British herring-fishery, was elected into the high office of Lord Mayor of London, for the year ensuing.

The King appointed *Robert Monckton*, esq. to be lieutenant-governor of the garrison of *Annapolis-Royal* in America.

William Grant of Prestongrange, esq. his Majesty's advocate for Scotland, was made a lord of session, and one of the commissioners of justice, in the room of lord *Elphinstone*, deceased.

Robert Dundas, of Arncliffe, esq. was made his Majesty's advocate in his room.

Sept. 28. A proclamation was published in the *Gazette*, for the Parliament to meet on November 14, and to sit for the dispatch of business.

Oct. 7. Great damage was done to the shipping by a storm of wind, which arose about midnight, and the wind's blowing hard for some days after. A large ship, laden with iron and deals from *Stockholm*, ran a ground at *Orfordness*, and was beat to pieces by the rage of the sea; but the crew was happily saved.

Oct. 7. His Majesty having been pleased to direct, that the following officers appointed to the regiments of foot to be raised in America, under the respective commands of colonel *William Shirley*, and Sir *William Pepperell*, bart. were to repair forthwith to their posts, viz.

Colonel *William Shirley*.

Lieutenant colonel *Ellison*, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Major *Littlehales*, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Captains; *Kinneer*, from half-pay of *Goob's*.

Vickers, from lord *George Sackville's* additional.

Jocelyn, from *Old Buffs* additional.

Patron, from *Fleming's* additional.

Moore, from half-pay of *Agnew's*.

Lieutenants: *Campbell*, from lord *John Murray's* additional.

Mulbolland, from half-pay of *Jordan's*.

Armstrong, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Brown, from half-pay of *Rich's* additional.

Clapham, from half-pay of twelve independent companies,

Conset, second lieutenant, from half-pay of *Frazer's* marines.

Mainland, second lieutenant, from half-pay of *Cochran's*.

Cunningham, from half-pay of the marines.

Winder, second lieutenant, from half-pay of *Jordan's*.

Irwin, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Fitzsimons, second lieutenant, from the half-pay of *Pepperell's*.

Gaban, ensign, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Bartman, ensign, in *Riccbell's*.

Obshire, quarter-master to *Bland's*.

Ensigns: *Blair*, *Bradshaw*, *Walker*, *Car*, sergeant in the Buffs.

Quarter-master, *Bigg*, from half-pay of *Powder's*.

Surgeon, *Scott*, from half-pay of *Torrington's*.

Colonel, Sir *William Pepperell*, from half-pay.

Lieutenant colonel *Mercer*, from half-pay of *Pepperell's*.

Major *Croven*, of lord *George Boscawen's*.

Captains: *Bradstreet*, of late *Pepperell's*.

Lord *Boyd*, of *Scotch Fusiliers* additional.

Barford, from *Old Buffs* additional.

Hutchinson, from *Bray's* additional.

Descury, from *Johnson's* additional.

Lieutenants: *Kempfenfeld*, from half-pay of *Cochran's*.

Powell, from half-pay of *Shirley's*.

Rhodes, from half-pay of *Pepperell's*.

Joyce, from *Hobson's*.

Foxton, from *Fleming's* additional.

Elrington, from *Fleming's* additional.

Fleming, from half-pay of *Cornwall's*.

Drake, ensign in *Bockland's*.

How, from half-pay of *Cornwall's*.

Willes, ensign in *Pole's*.

Middlemore, ensign in *Wolfe's*.

McManus, ensign in *Warburton's*.

Gudgeon, adjutant to *Wolfe's*.

Moncrief, lieutenant of *Ranger's* in *New-Scotia*.

Ensigns: *Hamilton*, *Rose*, *Newland*, *Coxen's*.

Surgeon, *Kirkland*, from half-pay of *Pepperell's*.

Notice was given, that such of the above officers who were in *Great Britain*, were immediately to repair to *London*, and embark on board the transports provided for their passage to *North America*; and that such of those officers who were in *Ireland*

were immediately to repair to *Cork*, and embark on board the transports provided for the carrying Sir *Peter Halkett's* and colonel *Dunbar's* regiments to *North America*.

Oct. 11. We had the melancholy account that two vessels from *Leib* were cast away in *Yarmouth Road*, and that the passengers to the number of thirty-six all perished; but the crews saved themselves in their long-boats.

Oct. 15. On the 16th of *July* the lieutenant governor arrived at *New York* from *Albany*, having settled matters to the entire satisfaction of all the different nations of the *Indians* that attended the congress at that place. And the next day the commissioners from *Philadelphia*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*, with several others, arrived there from that place; from whence we learned that at the said congress, the commissioners from the several governments were unanimously of opinion, that an union of the colonies was absolutely necessary; and a plan of union was accordingly drawn up by the said commissioners, in order to be laid before their respective constituents.

Mr. *Thomphilus West*, was made deputy comptroller of the Mint, in the room of Mr. *Pallat*, deceased.

Robert Pringle and *Thomas Hays*, esqrs. made judges or lords of the sessions in *Scotland*.

Oct. 19. About two this afternoon, a place called the *Duff-house*, belonging to Mr. *Norman's* gunpowder mills at *Moulsey*, in *Surrey*, blew up, and killed one man, who was barrelling up the gunpowder. It was reckoned there was about thirty barrels of powder in the store-room, each barrel containing 100lb. weight. The building was blown into thousands of pieces, and carried a great way; the poor man's body was torn into so many pieces, there was no finding them, or half his bones. Seven or eight great elms, that stood near this room, were torn up by the roots, and many others shattered, and several adjacent buildings terribly torn; a building about thirty yards from it, which contained about the same quantity of gunpowder, had its roof beat in, and a man at work received a blow on the back of his neck, by a piece of timber, but the powder remained safe. The windows of several neighbouring houses were broken, and some of the tiles blown off the houses at some distance, by the force of the shock. The houses for many miles about were shaken by the explosion,

Orders were given, about this time, for a captain, four lieutenants, and sixty bombardiers and matrosses, to hold themselves ready to embark from *Woolwich*, in order to join the forces destined for *Virginia*.

Oct. 20. This morning, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper part of a very large warehouse in *Montague-clofe*, near *St. Mary Overy's* church, *Southwark*, which entirely destroyed the same, and a very large quantity of hops, which was in the same warehouse, and damaged several of the adjacent houses. There was a party of soldiers to keep off the mob, and the fire was in a great measure suppressed about noon.

The following advices brought by the ship *Darrington* from the *East-Indies*, about the end of this month, were published by authority.

On Nov. 23, 1753, the *French* made an attempt to take *Trichenopoli* (by surprize) a strong place belonging to the Nabob, in which was a garrison commanded by capt. *Kilpatrick*. They made the attack about four that morning with 800 Europeans. Their black forces were to make several false attacks on different parts of the town; by the darkness of the night, and the carelessness of a guard, they got over the ditch, fixed their ladders, and 600 of them, without firing a shot, got possession of a battery on the outward wall, called *Dalton's* battery. By this time an accidental shot or two alarmed the garrison, who immediately repaired to their posts, and attacked the party on the battery, who defended themselves till day-light, and made several attempts to scale the inward wall and petard the gate, but were kept off by the garrison. By day-break, those that did not chuse to venture their necks by jumping off the battery to save themselves, called out for quarter, which was given them. There was taken on the battery 297 European prisoners, besides sixty-five wounded, and forty-two killed in the ditch, and nine officers; the rest of their loss was not known, but it was believed must have been pretty considerable. In this action the garrison had scarcely any loss.

From the time of the beforementioned action until the middle of *February* following, nothing material happened, when colonel *Lawrence*, who was then encamped near *Trichenopoli*, was obliged, according to custom, to send a party to escort provisions to the camp, consisting of 230 Europeans, eight officers, about 500 Seapoys, and

and four pieces of cannon. They marched on, Feb. 12, and on their return upon the 15th, were attacked by a party of the enemy, consisting of 120 *French*, two companies of foreigners, the *French* troop of 100 men, 1000 *topasses*, 6000 *seapoys*, all their black cavalry, in number about 8000, and seven pieces of cannon. The detachment moved in the night, and came up with colonel *Lawrence's* detached party by break of day, as they were on their march. White men could do they did; but the commanding officer, unfortunately afraid of losing his baggage, divided his force to save it; upon which the enemy fell in amongst them and, although they paid dearly for it, killed or took prisoners almost the whole party.

A great and unexpected alteration happened at the court of *Spain*; the marquis de la *Esquadra*, chief minister, together with his secretary and principal favourite, were suddenly seized and sent to prison, and all their papers secured; since when the department of the *Indies*, one of the four great places he enjoyed, was conferred on general *Wall*, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the rest on three of the chief courtiers.

A sudden inundation of the river *Rye* happened at *Helmsey* in *Yorkshire*, such as had never been known by the oldest people in those parts, probably occasioned by the late heavy rains. Two houses were entirely washed away, the one inhabited by *James Holdforth*, he and his whole family drowned, except his wife, who being sick in her bed, was carried down the stream half a mile, and at last washed off into a field, where she was found the next morning, very little hurt. The other house belonged to *John Saxley*, who was also drowned, and all his family. In the whole thirteen persons. Two other houses were greatly damaged, as was also the stone bridge at the entrance of the town; fourteen hay-stacks were driven down the river a mile, on one of which was a half year old calf, who kept its footing, and was taken off alive. The kitchen-garden walls, and part of those of the park, belonging to the fine seat of *Thomas Duncombe*, esq. were washed away. Two large bridges, one of stone, the other of wood, at *Rivaulx*, were driven down, as were several more lying upon the river *Rye*, and others damaged. A malt-kiln, with a large quantity of malt and cinders at *Rivaulx*, belonging to *Robert Berry*, were utterly destroyed. The water formed a vent for itself, by forcing through the

wall of his kitchen, which prevented the house from being driven down; the man and his family saved their lives by getting up into the chambers. There had also been terrible havock among the inhabitants at *Rivaulx* as well as at *Helmsey*, by damaging of houses and drowning of cattle. One *Simpson*, a farmer at *Rivaulx*, had seven calves drowned; and *Robert Sandwick's* tanyard, at *Helmsey*, was utterly destroyed, and leather washed away out of the pits to a great value. The river *Dorwent* was never known higher in the memory of man. Mr. *Crafer*, of *Furby*, near *Malton*, was drowned near *Woburn*, in his return home from *Pocklington* fair. *Thirsk* bridge was entirely washed away, and the inhabitants suffered great damage, but no lives lost.

Henry McCulloch, esq. was appointed by the lords of the Admiralty, judge of the vice-court of Admiralty of *North-Carolina*.

The honourable lieutenant-general *James Cholmondeley*, appointed deputy lieutenant of *Hampshire*, by his grace the duke of *Bath*, lord lieutenant and *capitain general* of that county.

John Cleveland, jun. esq. made judge advocate of *Perthmouth*.

Stephen Martin Leake, esq. *Clarencieux* king of arms, promoted to the office of Garter principal king of arms, in the room of *John Anstin*, esq. deceased.

Charles Townley, esq. *Norroy* king of arms, promoted to that of *Clarencieux*, in the room of *Stephen Martin Leake*, esq.

Oct. 29. Being a day at *Constantinople*, on which the grand seignior usually went on horseback to the mosque, and his highness not appearing, the people grew extremely tumultuous, and assembled in great numbers before the seraglio to know the meaning of his absence. In order to appease them, he acquainted them that he was indisposed with a cold, but that in a short time his subjects should see him. His indisposition was attributed to the shock he received by the late melancholy earthquakes, and the fires which succeeded them, since which he kept close in his apartment till the 13th instant, when the janissaries, in a manner, forced him to appear in public, in order to remove the general clamour. The Sultan went that day to the mosque on horseback, but at his return to the palace found himself much worse, and in a very short time after, he expired. His brother *Osman* who succeeded him was fifty-six years of age. The deceased Sultan was the most pacific emperor that ever reigned over the *Turks*.

would seem as if the *Russians* had fore-
is great event, for by accounts from
urgb dated *December 10*, we were
hat the court lately received a courier
Constantinople, whose dispatches were
importance, that they occasioned the
g a council, at which all the great
of state assisted, soon after which he
nt back to *Constantinople*; whereupon
was a talk of raising 60,000 men,
the winter, to reinforce the Em-
army. And by accounts from the
lanc, dated *December 13*, we were told,
being resolved to make a considerable
ment both in their land and sea
the hundredth man of her Majesty's
hs was enlisted which formed a
of 66,145 men.

v. 7. About five o'clock this morn-
most terrible fire broke out in St.
rgb's church, *Dublin*, which in a
ours entirely consumed that fine fa-
nothing being preserved from the
gration but the steeple and vestry, all
dy of the church being quite destroy-
During the time of the fire there was
high wind at S. W. which put all
uses on the south side *Castle-street* in
off imminent danger: some of them
ire, particularly the back part of the
quer-office, and house adjoining; but
ngines being brought to play on the
s, prevented any further damage.

v. 8. The right honourable the Lord
r, attended by the several aldermen
the chair, preceded by the court of
nts of the grocers company, went in
tion from the Mansion-house to
hall, and soon after, the right ho-
ble *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, esq.
Mayor elect, attended by the alder-
xelow the chair, and preceded by the
of assistants of the company of stati-
s, came from thence to Guildhall,
s the Lord Mayor elect was sworn
his high office, and the city regalia
delivered to him with the usual for-
y.

v. 9. The right honourable *Stephen
ora Janssen*, esq. the new Lord Mayor,
worn in at *Westminster* with the usual
nity.

s Majesty and the royal family came
Kensington to St. *James's*, to reside
during the winter.

great quantity of warlike stores were
from the Tower on board the *Isabella
Mary*, for *Virginia*.

re King was pleased to grant unto Sir

Charles Powlett, knight of the *Bath*, com-
monly called marquis of *Winchester*, the
office or place of lieutenant of his Majesty's
Tower of London.

The King appointed the right honourable
Otho Lewis, earl of *Plymouth*, to be his
Majesty's lieutenant and *capitoul* of
and in the county of *Gloucester*.

The King appointed his grace *Harry duke
of Bolton*, to be his Majesty's lieutenant and
capitoul of and in the county of
Southampton, and of the town of *Southamp-
ton* and county of the same.

Nov. 10. The anniversary of his Ma-
jesty's birth-day was celebrated, who then
entered into the 72d year of his age.

Nov. 14. His Majesty went in the usual
state to the House of Peers, and, the Com-
mons being sent for and attending, opened
the session of Parliament with a most gra-
cious speech to both Houses.

His Majesty first acquainted both Houses,
" That it was with great pleasure he
met them in Parliament, at a time, when
the late elections had afforded his people an
opportunity of giving fresh proofs of their
duty and affection to his person and govern-
ment, in the choice of their representa-
tives.

" That the general state of affairs in
Europe had received very little alteration
since their last meeting. But he had the
satisfaction to acquaint them, that he had
lately received the strongest assurances from
his good brother the king of *Spain*, of his
firm resolution to cultivate friendship and
confidence with him, with reciprocal acts
of harmony and good faith; and that he
would persevere in these sentiments. That
it should be his principal view, as well to
strengthen the foundations, and secure the
duration of the general peace, as to im-
prove the present advantages of it, for pro-
moting the trade of his good subjects, and
protecting those possessions, which made
one great source of our commerce and
wealth.

" That the plan formed by the last Par-
liament for appropriating the forfeited es-
tates in the *Higlands* to the public benefit,
appeared to be of such national importance,
that he was persuaded they would not omit
any proper opportunity of completing it.
And he also recommended it to them, to
make such further provisions, as may be
expedient for perpetuating the due execution
of the laws, and the just authority of his
government, in that part of the united
kingdom.

" Then

"Then he told the House of Commons, That he had ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before them. That the supplies he had to ask of them, were such as should be necessary for the ordinary services; for the execution of such treaties as had been communicated to them, for consolidating and maintaining that system of tranquility, which was his great object; and, at the same time, for securing ourselves against any incroachments.

"That the gradual reduction of the national debt, which had been so wisely and successfully begun, would, he made no doubt, have their serious and constant attention."

After which, speaking to both Houses, he concluded thus: "It is unnecessary for me to use any arguments to press upon you unanimity and dispatch in your proceedings. I have had such an ample experience of the fidelity, zeal, and good disposition of my Parliaments, during the course of my reign, that I trust there is a mutual confidence established between us; the surest pledge of my own, and my people's happiness."

Nov. 15. The right honourable the House of Peers presented their address of thanks for his Majesty's speech, which was as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"We are truly sensible of your Majesty's wise and public spirited views to strengthen the foundations, and secure the duration of the general peace, in which every part of Europe is so nearly interested. And nothing can excite our warmest gratitude more than that concern, which you are pleased to express, that the advantages of this peace may be rendered lasting to your people, by promoting their commerce, and protecting those possessions which are so essential to it; and are an object of public care, never to be departed from by this country.

"The friendly assurances, which your Majesty has lately received from the king of Spain, give us great satisfaction, as we promise ourselves, that they will be followed with very salutary effects, for advancing the important ends already mentioned, in which both nations will find a reciprocal benefit.

"Your Majesty's goodness to your people, in consenting to apply the forfeited estates in the Highlands to those public uses, to which they stand appropriated by the last Parliament, will always be thankfully remembered by us. We shall, with the greatest readiness, concur in any provisions, that may render that measure as perfect and useful as possible, for improving that part of the united kingdom, and preserving its tranquility.

"The enforcing the due course and execution of the laws, and securing the authority of your Majesty's government there, of which those laws have always been the rule, are one and the same object, which will not fail to meet with our constant attention.

"Permit us, Sir, to take this opportunity to renew the most solemn assurances of our inviolable fidelity and affection to your sacred person, and government. In this, our duty and our interest unite, and are inseparable. Our resolution is fixed and unalterable, to strengthen your Majesty's hands, for preserving the peace, supporting the honour of your crown, and maintaining the rights and possessions of your kingdoms, against any encroachments. The maxim, graciously laid down by your Majesty, that a mutual confidence between you and your Parliament is the surest pledge of the happiness, both of King and people, is highly worthy a British monarch; and it shall be our zealous endeavour, to demonstrate to the world the stability of that confidence; and, under the protection of the Divine Providence, to transmit to our posterity the blessings of your Majesty's reign, in the perpetuity of the Protestant succession in your royal house."

To which his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The zeal you express for my person and government, and for maintaining the rights and possessions of my crown, cannot fail to have the best effects, both at home and abroad. The confidence, which you repose in me, shall always be made use of for the true interest of my people."

Nov. 18. The honourable House of Commons presented their humble address to the King, as follows:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain

him in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks, for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will gladly embrace every opportunity of testifying their violable attachment and duty to your person, family, and government.

"It gives us the greatest satisfaction to find, that the wise measures your Majesty is pursued, for strengthening and securing the general peace, have been attended with so explicit a declaration on the part of the king of Spain, of his resolution to cultivate friendship and confidence with your Majesty.

"We acknowledge, with the highest sense of gratitude, your Majesty's constant and uniform endeavours for the preservation of the public tranquillity, at the same time, that your Majesty has not suffered your attention to be diverted from the necessary consideration of self-defence; and we assure your Majesty, that we will support your Majesty, and cheerfully grant the supplies, as may give weight and efficacy to your Majesty's measures, for the preservation of the general peace, and enable your Majesty to vindicate your just rights and possessions from all encroachments.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that nothing shall be wanting on our parts, to complete, and render effectual, to the common benefit of the united kingdom, that happy plan, formed by the last Parliament, for appropriating the forfeited estates of the Highlands to the use of the public; we assure your Majesty, that the gradual reduction of the national debt, and the improvement of trade and commerce, so essential to the strength and power of this kingdom, shall be the objects of our serious and constant attention."

To which his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks for your most faithful and loyal address.

"So early and unanimous a mark of the assent and confidence, which my faithful Commons repose in me, gives me the greatest satisfaction.

"You may rely on the continuance of my endeavours to preserve the public tranquillity, to assert and vindicate the just rights and possessions of my subjects, and to do every thing on my part, which can ren-

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der this nation happy and flourishing both at home and abroad."

The upper house of Convocation met in the chapter-house, and went in procession, with the advocates and proctors, to the west door of St. Paul's, where they were met by the lower house, and the gentlemen of the choir; and being come into the stalls, the Litany was read in Latin by the bishop of Chichester, the junior bishop; after which the reverend Dr. Plumtree, archdeacon of Ely, preached the Latin sermon. The reverend Dr. Denne, archdeacon of Rochester, was chosen prolocutor for the lower house of Convocation. His grace the archbishop of Canterbury was not present, but had appointed the bishops of Oxford, Ely, Salisbury, Bangor, Norwich, and St. David's, commissaries to represent him.

Letters from Germany mentioned, a discovery lately made, that prince Frederick of Hesse, married to the princess Mary of England, had above 4 years before abjured the Protestant religion, and embraced Popery; and that his father, the Landgrave, was going to assemble the states of the Landgraviate, to concert measures for preventing the fatal consequences of this event.

Nov. 17. The states of the Landgraviate of Hesse-cassel were summoned to meet to concert proper measures for the support of the Protestant religion in those territories upon the late unhappy occasion, and to engage some of the princes of the empire to guaranty the execution of such measures as should be resolved on; which had already begun a paper war in Germany, several pamphlets having been already published upon both sides of the question, as to what the states had a right to do upon the occasion. In the mean time the Landgrave took care to have the two princes his grandchildren brought up in the religion of their country, by sending them to the university of Göttingen.

Letters from France mentioned, that the King had abandoned the clergy to the mercy, or rather to the justice of the Parliament; and that in consequence thereof, they were selling by public auction the goods of some of their bishops and other ecclesiastics, which had been distrained for the fines imposed on them by the secular courts, on account of their having refused to administer the sacraments since the King's late declaration.

Nov. 22. At Constantinople, the musti begirt the new sultan Osman III. with the

Z

Scy-

scymetar of the empire, which ceremony holds the place of the coronation in other countries. Upon this occasion 1500 purses were distributed to the janizaries by order of his sublime highness; and he begun his government by shutting up the taverns, and enjoining that precept of the Alcoran which prohibits the drinking of wine, to be strictly observed on pain of severe chastisement. He made no great change in the administration of affairs, having continued the prime vizir, the müfti, and the aga of the janizaries in their respective employments; and ministers were forthwith sent to the courts of *Vienna, Russia, and Poland*, to notify his accession to the throne.

The states of *Holland and West-Friseland* published a placart against marriages of Protestants with Papists.

Dec. 4. Was a fresh eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*, preceded by an earthquake which was only felt in the neighbourhood, and occasioned by the force of the eruption upon its first appearance. The opening was about the middle of the mountain on the east-side, and one of the branches of the eruption proceeded towards that which happened in the year 1751; but its progress was so slow, that it advanced but twelve yards in two hours, though the descent is very steep: there was another branch, the progress of which was much swifter, and made above a mile in an hour. Just before this eruption the thunder was extremely frightful.

Accounts from *France* were full of the disputes between their bishops and their Parliaments, and of the skirmishes between their smugglers and the troops sent in pursuit of them.

Dec. 11. About eight o'clock in the morning, the Dey of *Algiers* was assassinated in his palace, and the grand treasurer mortally wounded, by six soldiers.

One of the rebels, after receiving the pay, and taking the Dey's hand to kiss, according to custom; drew a dagger, and thrust it through his breast, then fired a pistol, which wounded him in the side. The Dey arose, calling to his attendants, &c. "If among so many of them, they could not destroy such a villain;" and then dropped. The first conspirator, after killing the Dey, took off his (the Dey's) turban, and putting it on his head, seated himself in his seat, and began to harangue the Divan, and the Dey's secretaries, who were all seated near him; telling them,

that he would govern them; that he would make war with some powers, and that he would do justice to all; brandishing his drawn sabre in his hand. And thus he sat for a quarter of an hour, when one of the Chiauses, or messengers of the palace, taking courage, and snatching up a carabine, fired and killed him. This example was followed by others, and his five accomplices were also soon after destroyed.

Dec. 13. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent

To the land-tax bill of 2s. in the pound.

The malt-tax bill.

The mutiny and desertion bill.

A bill for the relief of the out-pensioners of *Chelsea* hospital.

A bill to indemnify members of corporations, who have omitted to take the oaths of office, and allowing them further time for that purpose.

A naturalization bill, &c.

After which the House of Peers adjourned to *January 9*, and the Commons to *January 7*.

We had very melancholy accounts of damage and distress at sea, this month, by hurricanes and stormy weather, both on our own coasts and in foreign parts; a great many ships and vessels being cast away; in some, part of the crew, and in others the whole crew miserably perishing, and going down to the bottom. In many places these storms were attended with thunder, lightning, and hail, both by sea and land.

A yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of *Dublin*; ending *Dec. 30, 1754*.

<i>Buried.</i>		<i>Christened.</i>	
Males	932	Males	850
Females	965	Females	922
In all	1807		1772

Increased in the burials 72; Decreased in christenings 65.

Christenings in *Newcastle* last year, 686. Burials, 479. Increased in the christenings, 87. Decreased in the burials, 163.

The number of burials in the city of *Glasgow*, in 1754, amounted to 367.

Christenings at *Paris* last year, 19,729. Weddings, 4146. Burials, 21,716. Foundlings, 4329.

According to letters from *Königsberg*, where very exact registers are kept, there had been born within the compass of the last year in the kingdom of *Prussia*, 23,817 children; and there had died 19,054; so that the increase was 9763. The number of the

abitants in the whole kingdom were 100,000.

Christenings at Liverpool, from Christ-
mas, to Christmas 1754, 730. Bu-
rials, 289. Decreased
burials, 188; in the marriages, 12;
Christenings, 4.

at bill of Christenings and Burials, with-
out bills of mortality, from December,
1753, to December 10, 1754.

	Christenings.	Buried.
1754	7754	11164
1753	7193	11532
1754	14947	22696

as in the burials this year 3420.

Whereof have died

two years of age	8115
between two and five	1904
between five and ten	640
between ten and twenty	628
between twenty and thirty	1685
between thirty and forty	2141
between forty and fifty	2179
between fifty and sixty	1944
between sixty and seventy	1642
between seventy and eighty	1143
between eighty and ninety	586
between ninety and a hundred	85
between a hundred and one	1
between one and two	2
between two and nine	1

bill of mortality of Amsterdam for
as 7161, which is considerably less
at of the year 1759, which amount-
ed 589. Christenings 4311. Marriages

put a stop to the late disturbances in
occasioned by the Bull *Unigenitus*.
The king banished the archbishop, and de-
bated an edict for raising 2,400,000
100,000*l.* sterling) by annuities on
payable to the town-house, to be
paid by the Parliament; and likewise
that he had just created a treasure-
house military school. The edict was
passed the 7th; and the Parliament
registered it, resolved, that an
address should be presented to his
majesty, to beseech him that he would be
very pleased, 1. To fix a term for the
payment of the tax of the twentieth penny,
was only to be raised during the first
two of the peace. 2. To grant
remission of the public taxes, par-
ticularly in the article of the tailles. 3. To
prevent the dangerous consequences of
increased loans to the state.

be members of the parliament of

Paris are all gentlemen of large land estates,
we may easily guess why they were so much
against the land tax, called in France the
twentieth penny, and yet their taxes upon
consumption (the only other way for raising
money for the public service) had given
such encouragement to smuggling, that the
smugglers, to the number of some thou-
sands, formed themselves into a regular
body under a proper chief, all better armed
than the regular troops, and raised contri-
butions in many parts of the country,
under pretence of obliging people to buy
their tobacco, &c. so that the government
was forced to employ part of their army
against them, a thing not usual in France;
and these troops had already had two
skirmishes with two detachments of smug-
glers, in which the former got the victory,
but a great many were killed on both
sides.

No less than 150 volumes were found in
a wooden chest, which happened to stand
under a brick arch, which secured it from
the lava or torrent of melted metals, which
rolled over the city of *Herculanum*. These
volumes, at least most of them, were said to
be perfectly legible and well preserved.

Dec. 24. The deliberations of the states
of the Landgraviate of *Hesse-Cassel*, assem-
bled, turned on the following points:

1. To take the best measures for in-
violably maintaining the religion, laws and
constitutions of the country.
2. To this end it should be expressly stipu-
lated, that prince *Frederick of Hesse*,
when he comes to the regency, should not
have it in his power to alter what is esta-
blished by the said laws, nor grant any
church to the Roman catholics for the pub-
lic exercise of their religion.
3. That the said prince should not chuse
a confessor out of any orders besides those
that shall be specified.
4. That the prince, his sons, till they
are of age, should be under the immediate
direction of the reigning Landgrave or the
states of the country, the prince their
father being quite excluded from the direc-
tion or care of their education.
5. That the county of *Hanau* should be
given to the eldest of those princes, upon
their father's accession to the regency of
the Landgraviate; it being withal under-
stood, that the prince-possessor of the
county of *Hanau* must profess the Protestant
religion.
6. And the better to insure the execu-
tion of these arrangements, they should be
guar-

guarantied by the kings of *Prussia* and *Denmark*, as also by the maritime powers and the evangelic body of the empire.

Dec. 24. Accounts arrived at *Frankfort*, that the king of *Prussia*, at the instances of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, was the first that guarantied all the measures taken by his serene highness for maintaining the Protestant religion for ever in his house, and throughout his dominions, notwithstanding the conversion, or perversion, of the prince his son and successor.

Dec. 28. The 14th instant, at seven in the morning, a cloud of fire, followed by a most dreadful clap of thunder, covered the whole village of *St. Aubin*, situated in *Lorraine*, between *Ligny* and *Veid*. The terror it occasioned was so great, that horses and other cattle broke their bridles and halters, and ran wildly about the streets and fields. The lightning fell upon the church, in which there were then two young women, who fell senseless to the ground; by the same flash the top of the confession-box, the steeple-door, and the lower windows, were beaten down, and the walls of the church shaken and cracked. The lightning made its way through the loft of the steeple, and broke down the timbers that supported the great bell, which fell upon the second bell, and broke that, together with the clock. The covering of the steeple was carried away, and the south and west angles beat down: the materials were dispersed with so prodigious a force, that stones were thrown upon the isle of the church above twenty-two yards from the steeple, and some upon adjacent houses, the roofs of which they broke through. It fortunately happened that no lives were lost, nor did any place take fire. The same day they had terrible claps of thunder at *Commercy*, three leagues from *St. Aubin*; but no damage was done there.

A body of near 6000 of the best troops of *France*, selected and sent over, were arrived at the lower fort upon the *Ohio*, and were employed, even in this rigorous season, in fortifying that country. In *September* last, the *French* men of war that brought them over, were seen not far from the entrance of the river *St. Laurence*, into which they went, and landed at *Quebec*. After a short stay there, they were seen by our *Indian* traders passing the lakes *Oswega* and *Erie*, in a prodigious number of battoes; of which the several governors received notice.

1755, Jan. 6. This night, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables

belonging to the right honourable the dowager lady *Carpenter*, in *Leicester Mews*, *North-Audley-street*, which burnt down two stables, burnt the coachman's child to death, and two horses.

Jan. 8. His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the privy seal, to his grace *Charles* duke of *Marlborough*, the oath of keeper of the privy seal, was, by his Majesty's command, administered to his grace, in council.

Jan. 9. His grace, *Henry* duke of *Batton*, and the right honourable *John* earl of *Egmont*, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council. Also the duke of *Batton*, took the oaths appointed to be taken, on being appointed lord lieutenant of the county of *Southampton*.

A circumstantial relation of the late eruption of Mount *Vesuvius*, sent by Mr. *Jemineau*, the *British* consul at *Naples*, and read this day before the Royal Society, made it more terrible than the former account. The lava (or burning matter thrown out) was a mile in breadth, had extended five miles, and it was feared, that the consequences thereof would prove much more fatal than those of any eruption that happened since *Herculeanum* was destroyed.

His Majesty appointed *Charles Hardy*, esq. to be governor of *New-York*, in the room of Sir *Danvers Osborne*, bart. deceased.

Henry Osborne, esq. vice-admiral of the red.
Thomas Griffin, esq. and Sir *Edward Hawke*, vice-admirals of the white.

Charles Knowles, esq. honourable *John Forbes*, and the honourable *Edward Boscowen*, vice-admirals of the blue.

Charles Watson, and *Temple West*, esq. rear-admirals of the red,

George Pococks, esq. and the honourable *George Townshend*, rear-admirals of the white.

Savage Mofyn, esq. rear-adm. of the blue.

Jan. 14. The King was pleased to appoint *Matthew* lord *Ducie*, to be lieutenant of the county and city of *Gloucester*, and the city of *Bristol*, and also custos rotularum of the county of *Gloucester*; constable of the castle of *St. Brianelli*, in the forest of *Dean*, keeper of the deer and woods in the said forest, and vice-admiral of the county of *Gloucester*.

Eardley Wilmot, esq. one of the judges of the court of King's-bench, in the room of judge *Wright*, who resigned, and also received the honour of knighthood.

HARR

Henry Hall, esq. attorney-general of *Cheshire*, in the room of

John Williams, esq. a *Welsh* judge, in the room of *Richard Carter*, esq. deceased.

Sir Eardley Wilmot, *Mr. Martin*, *Mr. Howell*, and *Mr. Davy*, called to the degree of serjeants at law.

Sackville Fox, esq. constituted genealogist of the order of the *Baib*.

Jan. 15. This morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out at *Mr. Hurst's*, hair-merchant, in *Hand-court, Holborn*, which burnt with such violence, that a printer's materials in the same house were entirely consumed, and considerable damage done to the adjacent houses.

Jan. 23. A proclamation was issued to encourage seamen to enter themselves on

board his Majesty's ships of war, by offering each able seaman, between twenty and fifty years of age, who should enter voluntarily, thirty shillings bounty-money; and every ordinary seaman, twenty shillings bounty-money.

The same night the prefs for seamen was very warm below bridge, and the next day there was a very warm prefs for landmen, to man the guardships in the room of those to be removed on board the ships lately commissioned, and ordered to be got ready with all expedition for service.

Public notice was given at *Greenwich* hospital, for all the seamen who were willing to go to sea, to give in their names, and that they should not fall of the usual encouragements.

The annual produce of the present public revenue, calculated from the last state of the national debt, and account of the sinking fund, delivered into Parliament.

EXCHEQUER.

Principal money. *Ann. or annual produce.*
£. £.

1. Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the <i>South-Sea</i> company, which annuities were purchased at the rate of 16 <i>3</i> / ₄ l. or 17 <i>0</i> / ₄ l. for every 14 <i>1</i> / ₄ l. annuity, but we have computed the whole at 14 <i>1</i> / ₄ l. ann. for every 17 <i>0</i> / ₄ l.	183675	—	151223
2. Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed, which were purchased at the rate of 100 <i>l</i> . for every 7 <i>1</i> / ₄ l. annuity	108100	—	7567
3. Ditto for two or three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths, which were purchased at the rate of 12 <i>1</i> / ₄ l. per cent. for two lives, and 10 <i>1</i> / ₄ l. per cent. for three lives, but we have computed the whole at the rate of a little more than 11 <i>1</i> / ₄ l. per cent.	90805	—	10000
4. As the duties on salt were wholly appropriated to the paying off the principal as well as the interest of the money borrowed upon them, and consequently no surplus could from thence accrue to the sinking fund, therefore we have here stated what is usually computed to be their net annual produce, viz.	—	—	185595
5. Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills, at 3 <i>1</i> / ₄ l. per cent. interest	2200	—	66
6. The land-tax by the act of last year	—	—	1018949
7. Malt-tax by the act of last year	—	—	750000

EAST-INDIA Company.

8. By two acts of parliament 9 <i>Will. III.</i> and two other acts 6 and 9 of <i>Anne</i> , at 3 <i>1</i> / ₄ l. per cent.	3100000	—	112000
9. Annuities at 3 <i>1</i> / ₄ l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.	1900000	—	30000

BANK

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	£.	£.
10. On their original fund, at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. from August 1, 1743, with 400 <i>l.</i> per ann. for management	3200000	100000
11. For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I. at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent.	500000	15000
12. Purchased of the South-Sea company, and now carrying an interest at 3½ per cent.	4000000	140000
13. Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets, 1737, at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent.	499600	14988
14. Annuities at 3½ per cent. on the duties on coals since Lady-day, 1719	1750000	61250
15. Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1250000	43750
16. Ditto at 3½ per cent. charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746	986800	34538
17. Ditto at 3½ per cent. charged on the sinking fund, 25 Geo. II. and management, as appears from the 8th article of the Exchequer side of the sinking fund account	9137821	276891
18. Ditto at 3½ per cent. charged on ditto, by ditto, and management	17701323	624664
19. Exchequer bills, at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. 1752, charged on ditto, per article IX. ditto	1263515	27484
20. Annuities at 9 <i>s.</i> per ticket to lottery subscribers, 1745	—	22500
21. Ditto at 18 <i>s.</i> per ticket to lottery subscribers, 1746	—	45000
SOUTH-SEA Company.		
22. On their capital stock and annuities, at 3½ per cent. and 800 <i>l.</i> per million for management	25025309	895886
23. Annuities at 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. 1751, charged on the sinking fund and management, per article 6th of the Exchequer side of the sinking fund account	2100000	64181
24. When the Bank purchased of the South-Sea company, the 4,000,000 <i>l.</i> above-mentioned, they probably had assigned to them a proportional share of that company's allowance for management, which is 3200 <i>l.</i> per annum, and if the Bank be allowed for management upon the 14th, 15th, and 16th articles of this account, in proportion to what they are allowed upon the 17th, it amounts to 1203 <i>l.</i> which two sums added together make	—	4403
25. The coinage duty to be made up annually to	—	15000
26. Allowed yearly for the sheriffs by 3 Geo. I. chap. 8.	—	4000
27. Now all these articles, except the 4th, 6th, and 7th, are to be satisfied yearly, together with whatever belongs to the civil list, before any surplus can be carried to the sinking fund; and as they produce yearly a very large surplus, now called the sinking fund, therefore we must add this sinking fund, which by last year's account, after all deductions, amounted to	—	1536214

which we must add the civil list amounting yearly to at least	— — —	£. 800000
amount of our present taxes	— — —	6991149

this, there is raised upon the people very large sum for defraying the ex-collecting and managing the taxes. pence cannot be exactly calculated, then an account of the gross and net of any tax is laid before Parliament, never a distinction made between applied towards the payment of draw-d bounties, and what goes towards nce of collection and management. all our taxes, except the land and its expence is usually supposed to o 2s. in the pound of their net prod must amount to the yearly sum of

522220

we must reckon, that the people of ddom contribute yearly for the ex- the government, besides what they be poor, &c. commonly called parish e sum of

7513344

The buildings in two great , at *Stepney* causeway, with a tity of pitch, tar, spun yarn, e, were consumed by fire, occa- a pitch kettle's boiling over, e calefiness of the servants.

appointed for the present year.
Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, bart.
e, Thomas Vaux, esq.
shire, Henry Uthwaite, esq.
f, Tim. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.
Thomas Slaughter, esq.
Junt. William Mitchell, esq.
Francis Beauchamp, esq.
, Sir John Rogers, bart.
, Thomas Strode, esq.
, Philip Gell, esq.
hard Chitwell, esq.
re, John Coffins, esq.
ire, G. T. Heytham, esq.
ire, Thomas Penoyre, esq.
rge Sayer, esq.
re, Sir John Danvers, bart.
e, William Marshal, esq.
shire, John Jones, esq.
rland, John Swinburn, esq.
onshire, Henry White, esq.
Ales Branthwayte, esq.
shire, Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart.
, Sir William Burnaby, knt.
ire, J. Maydwell, esq.
, Fra. Turner Blythe, esq.

Somersetshire, Roger Lyde, esq.
Staffordshire, John Bursill Leigh, esq.
Suffolk, Cook Freston, esq.
Southampton, John Barnard, esq.
Surrey, John Mackerill, esq.
Sussex, John Major, esq.
Warwickshire, Thomas Neale, esq.
Worcestershire, Francis Highway, esq.
Wiltshire, Arthur Evans, esq.
Yorkshire, Thomas Foljambe, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecknockshire, Thomas Price, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Rees Price, esq.
Cardiganshire, William Bowen, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Popkins, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Hook, esq.
Radnorshire, William Goffe, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Hugh Davies, esq.
Carnarvonshire, William Stodart, esq.
Denbighshire, Watkin Wynne, esq.
Flinshire, John Barker, esq.
Merionethshire, William Humphreys, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Jenkin Lloyd, esq.

Feb. 5. The *Russian* ambassador gave a most magnificent ball at *Somerset* house, on occasion of the birth of a grand prince of *Russia*. The royal family, who had a number of tickets presented to them to dispose of at pleasure, and the principal nobility, first paid a visit to the duchess of

of *Norfolk*, who saw masks, at the beginning of the evening, at her house in *St. James's square*, where the accommodations were very extraordinary. The grandeur of the entertainment, and the brilliancy of the illustrious assembly, at *Somerſet* house, were above description, and the number of persons present on this occasion was more than one thousand.

The river *Beaulieu*, about *Kilmorack* and *Kilarlatie*, in *Scotland*, seven miles N.W. from *Inverness*, was quite dry in all the fords and currents; but in less than two hours after the river was so swelled that in the shallowest places it would come above a man's knee; and this sudden change happened though there was a hard frost, and no soft weather, or scarce so much as the appearance of the sun. This river was never known to stop so before.

Feb. 8. A proclamation was published, for recalling all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, and other seafaring men, his Majesty's natural born subjects, from the service of all foreign princes and states, and prohibiting such persons from entering their service: also for giving further encouragement to seamen, to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war, by encreasing the bounty from 30s. to 3l. to every able seaman, and from 20s. to 2l. to every ordinary seaman, between the age of twenty and fifty, who shall voluntarily enter before the 10th of *March* next; and for granting a reward of 2l. to any person discovering any able seaman, and 30s. for every ordinary seaman, who shall secrete themselves, so that such seamen shall be taken for his Majesty's service, by any officer employed for raising men.

Feb. 12. The fine seat of *William Beckford*, esq. at *Fontibill*, near *Salisbury*, was, except the two north wings and the great kitchen and brewhouse, consumed by fire. The loss was computed at 30,000*l.* only 6000*l.* of which were insured. The cause of this sad accident was occasioned by some workmen making a fire in a closet chimney, in the very centre of the house; in which chimney the hearth had been taken up.

Feb. 20. A fire broke out at the house of *William Beckbier*, esq. at *Epſom* in *Surrey*, which entirely consumed it. The house and furniture were insured at 5500*l.*

The house of *Mr. Thompson*, an embroiderer, in *Bury-street*, *St. James's*, was consumed by fire, and several others much

damaged. Some persons perished in the flames.

Feb. 25. The Chancellor, lord high Steward, and two representatives of the University of *Oxford*, waited on the countess dowager of *Pomfret*, with a letter of thanks, under the University seal, for her noble benefaction of the *Pomfret* collection of antique statues, busts, and other marbles, to that University.

Feb. 26. The deputies of the states of *Guedres* and *Utrecht* having reported to the assembly of the States General the resolutions of their provinces, in relation to the guaranty solicited by the landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, on the 17th, their High Mightinesses came to a formal resolution to take upon them the said guaranty. Next forenoon this resolution was communicated with the usual formality to the *Hessan* minister, and in the afternoon to the honourable colonel *Torke*; who was acquainted at the same time that their high mightinesses agreed to the guaranty in question, with a view not only to support the Protestant interest, but to give his Majesty a proof of their readiness to enter into his views.

In a storm at *Alexandria*, twenty-six French, five *Ragusan*, two Swedish and Turkish, one *Tuscan* and one English ship were lost.

The Dey of *Algiers* confirmed and put his seal to the late treaty, and to the additional article, made by commodore *Kepel*, relating to packet boats.

A French man of war of seventy-four guns was lost, in a violent storm, in the harbour of *Quebec* in *Canada*.

March 4. *Stephen McDonald*, *John Barry*, *James Egan*, and *James Salmon*, four thieves, were tried at accessaries before the fact, in procuring *James Salmon* to be robbed by *Peter Kelly* and *John Ellis*, in the county of *Kent*, (for which they were both convicted last assizes at *Maidstone*) with intent to get the reward on their conviction. After a trial of near nine hours, the jury found them guilty at common law, but returned a verdict special, upon the two particular statutes on which they were indicted. These wretches had received 1720*l.* from the Treasury for persons taken by, and condemned on their evidence at the *Old-Bailey* only, and they had ensnared, there and elsewhere, at different times, upwards of seventy men, &c.

March 8. Was held a general court of the Free British Fishery, when Mr. alderman

man *Berbell*, the president, acquainted the proprietors with the favourable reception which the honourable House of Commons had given to the society's petition; and the resolutions of that honourable House were read. A member of the council then gave them an account of the situation of their affairs, and very plainly shewed, that the errors hitherto fallen into were very remediable, the losses hitherto sustained retrievable, and that by the blessing of Providence this noble undertaking might be made a great national advantage, as well as prove beneficial to the proprietors, who in general, without private views, had embarked a very large sum of money to carry on so desirable and public an undertaking. Upon which it was agreed, with great alacrity, to carry on this commercial design with spirit and application, and in pursuance thereof a call of five per cent. was voted to be paid in two months. The thanks of the proprietors, were very justly voted to the president, vice-president, and gentlemen of the council, for the attention they had given to the society's affairs in general, and in particular for their endeavours to carry into execution the society's petition to the honourable House of Commons.

March 11. The term for the bounty to seamen being expired, a new proclamation was issued for continuing the bounties of £1 and 40s. till the last day of *March*, and for granting the like bounty to seamen, who entered on or before *February 6th* last, with hope that since entered, and for continuing the rewards for discovery of concealed seamen. Also promising 20s. to such able-bodied landmen, as have entered since the 3d of *January*, or shall enter before the 1st of *March*.

March 17. The king of *Prussia's* minister presented a memorial to the diet at *Ratisbon*, demanding a seat for his master in the college of princes, in right of his principality of *Meurz*, which his grandfather succeeded to upon the death of our late king *William*.

March 20. His Majesty went to the house of Peers, and gave the royal assent to a bill, for vesting *Montague-house* in trustees, and enabling them to convey it to the trustees of the *British Museum* for a general repository.

For preventing the holding any market in the *High-Street* in the *Borough* of *Southwark*.

For establishing a ferry across the *Tbames* from *Radcliffe* to *Robertshute*.

VOL. III

For enlightening the streets of *St. Bartholomew* the Great, in the city of *London*.

For enlightening the streets, establishing a watch, &c. in the city of *Bristol*.

For enlightening the streets, &c. at *Louds* in *Yorkshire*.

For allowing further time for the enrolment of deeds and wills made by papists.

For dissolving the marriage of *Richard Morgan*, esq. and *Ann Hall*, and to enable him to marry again.

And to a great number of other private bills.

March 24. Arrived an express at the Admiralty, brought by the *Gibraltar*, advising, that commodore *Keppel* was arrived at *Virginia* with the *Norwich* and the *Centurian*; but five days before their arrival they met with a storm, which did them some damage.

March 25. His Majesty having, by a most gracious message to the House of Lords, signified the necessity of augmenting our forces by sea and land, in order to provide for the security of our colonies in *America*, as well as for the defence of these kingdoms, their Lordships presented the following address to his Majesty thereon.

The humble address of the right honourable the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious message.

"Nothing can more clearly demonstrate your Majesty's paternal concern for the welfare and prosperity of your people, than the royal care and firm resolution which you have had the goodness to repeat to us, to maintain the just rights and possessions of your crown against all encroachments, and to protect the commerce of your kingdoms.

"The preservation of the public peace is an object, which your Majesty, out of your benevolent disposition for the good of your faithful subjects, as well as of mankind in general, will always have at heart; and we thankfully acknowledge your great wisdom, in taking the most vigorous and effectual measures to prevent the infraction of it.

"Duty and affection to your Majesty, zeal for your royal person, family, and government, have always been the great mo-

A a

tives

tives of our conduct. Warm'd with these sentiments, and unalterably fixed in the same principles, we are fully convinced of what high importance it is to strengthen your Majesty's hand in the present situation of affairs.

"And we do, from the bottom of our hearts, assure your Majesty that we will cheerfully and vigorously support your Majesty, in making such augmentations of your forces by sea and land, and in taking such other measures as events may make necessary, for maintaining the honour, rights, and possessions of your crown, and the true interests of your people, and for the security of your dominions; and that we will zealously stand by, and assist your Majesty, in repelling any attempts whatsoever, that may be made to support, or countenance any designs, which may be formed against your Majesty, and your kingdoms."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this affectionate address. Nothing shall be wanting on my part, that may tend to the effectual support of the just rights and possessions of my crown, and of the true interests of my people. The confidence which you repose in me, shall always be made use of with the strictest regard to these great and important objects."

A LIST of SHIPS in Commission.

March 13, 1755.

Ships.	Captains.	Guns.
<i>Royal George,</i>	<i>Roger Martin,</i>	100
<i>Barfleur,</i>	<i>Lord Harry Poulet,</i>	90
<i>St. George,</i>	<i>John Storr,</i>	90
<i>Prince,</i>	<i>Charles Saunders,</i>	90
<i>Ramillies,</i>	<i>Francis Halborn,</i>	90
<i>Prince George,</i>	<i>G. Bridges Rodney,</i>	90
<i>Torboy,</i>	<i>Charles Colby,</i>	74
<i>Culloden,</i>	<i>Henry Ward,</i>	74
<i>Monarch,</i>	<i>Henry Harrison,</i>	74
<i>Terrible,</i>	<i>Philip Durell,</i>	74
<i>Buckingham,</i>	<i>Michael Everitt,</i>	70
<i>Yarmouth,</i>	<i>Harry Norris,</i>	70
<i>Nassau,</i>	<i>George Cockburn,</i>	70
<i>Somerset,</i>	<i>Francis Geary,</i>	70
<i>Fougues,</i>	<i>John Douglass,</i>	70
<i>Mars,</i>	<i>John Amburst,</i>	70
<i>Vanguard,</i>	<i>Hon. John Byron,</i>	70
<i>Captain,</i>	<i>Charles Catford,</i>	70
<i>Grafton,</i>	<i>Charles Holmes,</i>	70
<i>Elizabeth,</i>	<i>John Montague,</i>	70
<i>Ipwich,</i>	<i>Richard Tyrrel,</i>	70
<i>Orford,</i>	<i>Lord Norbeth,</i>	70

Ships.	Captains.
<i>Chichester,</i>	<i>John Brett,</i>
<i>Northumberland,</i>	<i>Lord Colvill,</i>
<i>Edinburgh,</i>	<i>Thomas Stanhope,</i>
<i>Lancaster,</i>	<i>Hon. J. Hamilton,</i>
<i>Dunkirk,</i>	<i>Hon. Rich. Howe,</i>
<i>Augusta,</i>	<i>Saltrin Willet,</i>
<i>Anson,</i>	<i>Robert Man,</i>
<i>Nottingham,</i>	<i>Samuel Marshall,</i>
<i>Kingston,</i>	<i>William Parry,</i>
<i>Weymouth,</i>	<i>Thomas Hawkey,</i>
<i>York,</i>	<i>Hugh Piggott,</i>
<i>Medway,</i>	<i>Peter Dennis,</i>
<i>Drifance,</i>	<i>Thomas Andrews,</i>
<i>Litchfield,</i>	<i>Charles Stevens,</i>
<i>Winchester,</i>	<i>Edward Le Crag,</i>
<i>Newcastle,</i>	<i>William Holburn,</i>
Thirty-eight Ships.—In all	
<i>Ambuscade,</i>	<i>Joshua Rowley,</i>
<i>Lynce,</i>	<i>Samuel Felkner,</i>
<i>Winchelsea,</i>	<i>Francis Drake,</i>
<i>Arundel,</i>	— <i>Lloyd,</i>
<i>Blandford,</i>	<i>Richard Watkins,</i>
Besides sloops, yachts, &c.	

Ships under orders for fitting.

Ships.	Guns.
<i>Royal Sovereign</i>	100
<i>Belford</i>	70
<i>Stirling Castle</i>	70
<i>Swiftsure</i>	70
<i>Prince Frederick</i>	70
<i>Essex</i>	70
<i>Hampton Court</i>	70
<i>Monmouth</i>	70
<i>Greenwich</i>	60
<i>Rochester</i>	50
<i>Falmouth</i>	50

An exact STATE of the BRITISH N. First Rates.

Names.	Guns.
<i>Royal Sovereign</i>	110 11
<i>Royal George</i>	100 30
<i>Royal Anne</i>	100 10
<i>Royal William</i>	100
<i>Britannia</i>	100
<i>London</i>	100

Second Rates.

<i>St. George</i>	90 7
<i>The Prince</i>	90 7
<i>Prince George</i>	90 7
<i>Balslev</i>	90 7
<i>Ramillies</i>	90 7
<i>Mariborough</i>	90
<i>Namur</i>	90
<i>Union</i>	90
<i>Prince's Royal</i>	90
<i>The Duke</i>	90

N:

	Guns.	Men.	Names.	Guns.	Men.
	90		Dragon	60	
	90		Dreadnought	60	400
	90		Eagle	60	400
Third Rates.			Exeter	60	
	80	600	Ferret	60	
de Fr.	80	600	Kingston	60	400
lge	80	600	Princess Louisa	60	400
	80		Lyon	60	
	80		Princess Mary	60	400
Carolina	80		Madway	60	400
	80		Montague	60	
U	80		Nottingham	60	400
	74	600	Princess of Orange	60	400
	74	700	Plymouth	60	
Fr.	74	700	Rippon	60	
Fr.	74	700	Rupert	60	
ime Fr.	74		Stratford	60	
	70	400	Sunderland	60	
	70		Superbe Fr.	60	
hom	70	480	Tilbury	60	
	70	480	Tyger	60	400
rb	70	480	Centurion	60	400
b	70	480	Vigilante Fr.	60	
	70	480	Warwick	60	400
Frederick	70	480	Weymouth	60	400
v Fr.	70	480	Windsor	60	400
	70	480	Worcester	60	
-Court	70	480	York	60	400
	70	480	Litchfield	54	350
Fr.	70	480	Newcastle	54	350
	70	500	Norwich	54	350
	70		Admiral	50	300
	70	480	Antelope	50	300
b	70	480	Assistance	50	
	70	480	Bristol	50	300
berland	70	480	Chesler	50	
Sp.	70	480	Colchester	50	300
	70	480	Deptford	50	300
Castle	70	480	Falmouth	50	300
	70	480	Faulkland	50	300
	70		Glocester	50	
Fr.	70	480	Greenwich	50	300
	70	480	Guernsey	50	
d	70	480	Hampshire	50	300
	70	480	Harwich	50	300
	70	480	Ips Fr.	50	300
Amelia	66		Leopard	50	
re	66	600	Nonjuch	50	
nd	66	500	Oxford	50	300
	66	400	Panther	50	
	64	480	Portland	50	300
Fourth Rates.			Preston	50	
ns	60	400	Rochester	50	300
	60	400	Ruby	50	
Fr.	60	400	Salisbury	50	300
y	60	400	Severn	50	300
	60	400	Sutherland	50	300
	60	400	Tewitock	50	
			A 22		

Names.	Guns.	Men.
<i>Winchester</i>	50	350
Fifth Rates.		
<i>Anglesey</i>	44	250
<i>America</i>	44	
<i>Adventure</i>	44	
<i>Chesterfield</i>	44	250
<i>Ambuscade Fr.</i>	40	250
<i>Assurance</i>	40	
<i>Crown</i>	40	
<i>Diamond</i>	40	
<i>Dover</i>	40	
<i>Prince Edward</i>	40	250
<i>Etham</i>	40	
<i>Expedition</i>	40	
<i>Enterprise</i>	40	
<i>Glory Fr.</i>	40	
<i>Gosport</i>	40	250
<i>Hastings</i>	40	
<i>Humber</i>	40	250
<i>Hector</i>	40	
<i>Jason Fr.</i>	40	
<i>Prince Henry</i>	40	
<i>King John</i>	40	
<i>Lark</i>	40	
<i>Launceston</i>	40	
<i>Liverpool</i>	40	
<i>Lee</i>	40	
<i>Ludlow-Castle</i>	40	
<i>Lynn</i>	40	250
<i>The Mary</i>	40	
<i>The Pearl</i>	40	
<i>Pennance</i>	40	250
<i>The Pool</i>	40	
<i>Rainbow</i>	40	
<i>Roebuck</i>	40	250
<i>Romney</i>	40	250
<i>Sappin</i>	40	
<i>Southsea-Castle</i>	40	
<i>Thecla</i>	40	
<i>Torrington</i>	40	
<i>Woolwich</i>	40	250
Sixth Rates.		
<i>Renown</i>	20	
<i>Amazon Fr.</i>	20	
<i>Arundel</i>	20	140
<i>Biddesford</i>	20	
<i>Blanford</i>	20	
<i>Boston</i>	20	140
<i>Bridgewater</i>	20	140
<i>Centaure</i>	20	140
<i>Deal-Castle</i>	20	
<i>Dolphin</i>	20	
<i>Experiment</i>	20	140
<i>Fowey</i>	20	
<i>Fox</i>	20	
<i>Garland</i>	20	
<i>Glasgow</i>	20	
<i>Greyhound</i>	20	140

Names.	Gun
<i>Hind</i>	20
<i>Lyme</i>	20
<i>Mercury</i>	20
<i>Mermaid</i>	20
<i>Nightingale</i>	20
<i>Phoenix</i>	20
<i>Port-Mabon</i>	20
<i>Queenborough</i>	20
<i>Rose</i>	20
<i>Scaborse</i>	20
<i>Seaford</i>	20
<i>Shearfish</i>	20
<i>Shoreham</i>	20
<i>Solbay</i>	20
<i>Surprise</i>	20
<i>Sphinx</i>	20
<i>Success</i>	20
<i>Syren</i>	20
<i>Tartar</i>	20
<i>Tryton</i>	20
<i>Unicorn</i>	20
<i>Raven</i>	20
<i>Wager</i>	20
<i>Winchelsea</i>	20
<i>Gibraltar</i>	20
<i>Kings-Fisher</i>	20
<i>Hazard</i>	18
<i>Hornet</i>	18
<i>Jamaica</i>	18
<i>Wasp</i>	18
<i>Porcupine</i>	18
<i>Weazle</i>	18
<i>Baltimore</i>	18
<i>Faulcon</i>	18
<i>Ferris</i>	18
<i>Otter</i>	18
<i>Saltsb</i>	18
<i>Shark</i>	18
<i>Swallow</i>	18
<i>Speedwell</i>	18
<i>Scorpion</i>	18
<i>Tryal</i>	18
<i>Hound</i>	18
<i>Albany</i>	18
<i>Badger</i>	18
<i>Cruizer</i>	18
<i>Dispatch</i>	18
<i>Drake</i>	18
<i>Fortune</i>	18
<i>Grampus</i>	18
<i>Peregrine</i>	18
<i>Savage</i>	18
<i>Swan</i>	18
<i>Swift</i>	18
<i>Vulture</i>	18
<i>Viper</i>	18
<i>Hawk</i>	18

of the FRENCH NAVY, 1755.

Second Rates.		
Names.	Guns.	Men.
<i>Le Spinx</i>	64	580
<i>La Médée</i>	64	580
<i>Le Vaillant</i>	64	580
<i>Le Dragon</i>	64	580
<i>Le St. Michel</i>	64	580
<i>Le Borée</i>	64	580
<i>L'Ecumant</i>	64	580
<i>Le Solide</i>	64	580
<i>Le Sage</i>	64	580
<i>L'Ecole</i>	64	580
<i>L'Elizabet</i>	64	580
<i>Le Toulouse</i>	64	580
<i>L'Aurora</i>	60	580
<i>Le St. Louis</i>	60	580
<i>Le Brillant</i>	60	580
<i>Le Griffon</i>	60	400
<i>Le Corbillon</i>	60	400
<i>Le Parfait</i>	60	400
<i>L'Argonaute</i>	60	400
Third Rates.		
Names.	Guns.	Men.
<i>Le Spinx</i>	74	600
<i>La Médée</i>	74	600
<i>Le Vaillant</i>	74	600
<i>Le Dragon</i>	74	600
<i>Le St. Michel</i>	74	600
<i>Le Borée</i>	74	600
<i>L'Ecumant</i>	74	600
<i>Le Solide</i>	74	600
<i>Le Sage</i>	74	600
<i>L'Ecole</i>	74	600
<i>L'Elizabet</i>	74	600
<i>Le Toulouse</i>	74	600
<i>L'Aurora</i>	74	600
<i>Le St. Louis</i>	74	600
<i>Le Brillant</i>	74	600
<i>Le Griffon</i>	74	600
<i>Le Corbillon</i>	74	600
<i>Le Parfait</i>	74	600
<i>L'Argonaute</i>	74	600
<i>Le Spinx</i>	74	600
<i>La Médée</i>	74	600
<i>Le Vaillant</i>	74	600
<i>Le Dragon</i>	74	600
<i>Le St. Michel</i>	74	600
<i>Le Borée</i>	74	600
<i>L'Ecumant</i>	74	600
<i>Le Solide</i>	74	600
<i>Le Sage</i>	74	600
<i>L'Ecole</i>	74	600
<i>L'Elizabet</i>	74	600
<i>Le Toulouse</i>	74	600
<i>L'Aurora</i>	74	600
<i>Le St. Louis</i>	74	600
<i>Le Brillant</i>	74	600
<i>Le Griffon</i>	74	600
<i>Le Corbillon</i>	74	600
<i>Le Parfait</i>	74	600
<i>L'Argonaute</i>	74	600

Names.	Guns.	Men.
<i>Le Spinx</i>	64	580
<i>La Médée</i>	64	580
<i>Le Vaillant</i>	64	580
<i>Le Dragon</i>	64	580
<i>Le St. Michel</i>	64	580
<i>Le Borée</i>	64	580
<i>L'Ecumant</i>	64	580
<i>Le Solide</i>	64	580
<i>Le Sage</i>	64	580
<i>L'Ecole</i>	64	580
<i>L'Elizabet</i>	64	580
<i>Le Toulouse</i>	64	580
<i>L'Aurora</i>	60	580
<i>Le St. Louis</i>	60	580
<i>Le Brillant</i>	60	580
<i>Le Griffon</i>	60	400
<i>Le Corbillon</i>	60	400
<i>Le Parfait</i>	60	400
<i>L'Argonaute</i>	60	400
Rates.	N ^o . of Ships.	N ^o . of Guns.
2d of 80 guns	7	560
3d of 74	16	1184
3d of 70	8	560
3d of 64	36	2304
3d of 60	7	420
Total	74	5028

His Majesty's ministers abroad.

Southern Province.
 In Spain, Sir Benjamin Keene, knight of the Bath, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.
 Portugal, Abraham Castres, esq. envoy extraordinary.
 Naples, Sir James Gray, bart. envoy extraordinary.
 Sardinia, right honourable the earl of Rochford, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.
 Turkey, James Porter, esq. F. R. S. ambassador.
 Tuscany, Horatio Mann, esq. envoy and resident.
 Switzerland, Arthur Villettes, esq. minister.
 Venice, John Murray, esq. resident.
 Northern Province.
 Vienna, Robert Keith, esq. minister plenipotentiary.
 Denmark, Walter Tuley, esq. envoy extraordinary.
 Saxony and Russia, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, knight of the Bath, envoy extraordinary.
 Holland, honourable colonel York, minister plenipotentiary.

Hamburg,

Names.	Guns. Men.		Guns.	Men.
	50	350		
<i>Hind</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Lynx</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Mercury</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Mermaid</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Nightingale</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Phoenix</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Port-Mabon</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Queenborough</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Rose</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Seaborse</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Seaford</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Shoarnesi</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Storobam</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Solbey</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Surprize</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Sphinx</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Success</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Syren</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Tartar</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Tryton</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Unicorn</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Raven</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Wager</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Winchelsea</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Gibraltar</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Kings-Fisher</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Hazard</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Hornet</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Jamaica</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Wasp</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Porcupine</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Weazle</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Baltimore</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Falcon</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Ferret</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Otter</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Saltrass</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Shark</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Swallow</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Speedwell</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Scorpion</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Tryal</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Hound</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Albany</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Badger</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Cruizer</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Dispatch</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Drake</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Fortune</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Grampus</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Peregrine</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Savage</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Swan</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Swift</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Vulture</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Viper</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Warth</i>	—	—	—	—

Names.	Guns. Men.		Guns.	Men.
	50	350		
<i>Fifth Rates.</i>				
<i>Agincourt</i>	44	250		
<i>Amazon</i>	44			
<i>Adventure</i>	44			
<i>Chesapeake</i>	44	250		
<i>Comet Fr.</i>	40	250		
<i>Effiance</i>	40			
<i>Crown</i>	40			
<i>Diamond</i>	40			
<i>Dover</i>	40			
<i>Prince Edward</i>	40	250		
<i>Edgar</i>	40			
<i>Expedition</i>	40			
<i>Enterprise</i>	40			
<i>Glory Fr.</i>	40			
<i>Gosport</i>	40	250		
<i>Hastings</i>	40			
<i>Humber</i>	40	250		
<i>Hector</i>	40			
<i>Jason Fr.</i>	40			
<i>Prince Henry</i>	40			
<i>King John</i>	40			
<i>Lark</i>	40			
<i>Launceston</i>	40			
<i>Liverpool</i>	40			
<i>Lee</i>	40			
<i>Ludlow-Castle</i>	40			
<i>Lynn</i>	40	250		
<i>The Mary</i>	40			
<i>The Pearl</i>	40			
<i>Perseus</i>	40	250		
<i>The Post</i>	40			
<i>Rainbow</i>	40			
<i>Roebuck</i>	40	250		
<i>Ramsey</i>	40	250		
<i>Sophy</i>	40			
<i>Southsea-Castle</i>	40			
<i>Thetis</i>	40			
<i>Torrington</i>	40			
<i>Woolwich</i>	40	250		
<i>Sixth Rates.</i>				
<i>Renown</i>	20			
<i>Amazon Fr.</i>	20			
<i>Arundel</i>	20	140		
<i>Biddesford</i>	20			
<i>Blanford</i>	20			
<i>Boston</i>	20	140		
<i>Bridgewater</i>	20	140		
<i>Centaure</i>	20	140		
<i>Deal-Castle</i>	20			
<i>Dolphin</i>	20			
<i>Experiment</i>	20	140		
<i>Fowey</i>	20			
<i>Fox</i>	20			
<i>Garland</i>	20			
<i>Glasgow</i>	20			
<i>Greyhound</i>	20	140		

A LIST of the FRENCH NAVY, 1755.

Second Rates.			
Names.		Guns.	Men.
<i>Le Formidable</i>	—	80	800
<i>Le Foudroyant</i>	—	80	700
<i>Le Couronne</i>	—	80	700
<i>Le Soleil Royal</i>	—	80	700
<i>Le Duc de Bourgogne</i>	—	80	700
<i>L'Océan</i>	—	80	700
<i>Le Tonant</i>	—	80	700
Third Rates.			
<i>L'Alcide, taken</i>	—	74	580
<i>L'Intrepid</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Sceptre</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Conquerant</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Magnifique</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Teméraire</i>	—	74	600
<i>L'Hérifant</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Redoutable</i>	—	74	600
<i>L'Entreprenant</i>	—	74	600
<i>La Guerre</i>	—	74	600
<i>L'Héros</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Palmier</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Courageux</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Prudent</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Défenseur</i>	—	74	600
<i>L'Hebé</i>	—	74	600
<i>Le Ferme</i>	—	70	600
<i>L'Espérance</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Juste</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Saint Esprit</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Dauphin Royal</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Northumberland</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Superbe</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Fleurissant</i>	—	70	600
<i>Le Lys, taken</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Content</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Eveille</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Inflexible</i>	—	60	580
<i>L'Hazard</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Illustre</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Léopard</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Atif</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Opiniatre</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Hardy</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Capricieux</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Content</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Triton</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Acille</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Protée</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Hercule</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Orphée</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Glorieux</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Lion</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Vaguer</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Magnanime</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Pœnix</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le St. Philip</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Bienfaisant</i>	—	64	580

Names.		Guns.	Men.
<i>Le Sphinx</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Médée</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Vaillant</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Dragon</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le St. Michel</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Borée</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Ecumant</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Solide</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Sage</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Ecole</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Elizabet</i>	—	64	580
<i>Le Toulouse</i>	—	64	580
<i>L'Aurora</i>	—	60	580
<i>Le St. Louis</i>	—	60	580
<i>Le Brillant</i>	—	60	580
<i>Le Griffon</i>	—	60	400
<i>Le Carillon</i>	—	60	400
<i>Le Parfait</i>	—	60	400
<i>L'Argonauta</i>	—	60	400
Rates.	N ^o . of Ships.	N ^o . of Guns.	N ^o . of Men.
2d of 80 guns	7	560	5000
3d of 74	16	1184	9600
3d of 70	8	560	4800
3d of 64	36	2304	20880
3d of 60	7	420	3340
Total	74	5028	43620

His Majesty's ministers abroad.

Southern Province.

In Spain, Sir Benjamin Keene, knight of the Bath, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Portugal, Abraham Castres, esq. envoy extraordinary.

Naples, Sir James Gray, bart. envoy extraordinary.

Sardinia, right honourable the earl of Rochford, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Turkey, James Porter, esq. F. R. S. ambassador.

Tuscany, Horatio Mann, esq. envoy and resident.

Switzerland, Arthur Villette, esq. minister.

Venice, John Murray, esq. resident.

Northern Province.

Vienna, Robert Keith, esq. minister plenipotentiary.

Denmark, Walter Tulley, esq. envoy extraordinary.

Saxony and Russia, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, knight of the Bath, envoy extraordinary.

Holland, honourable colonel York, minister plenipotentiary.

Hamburg,

Brought over	—	£. s. d.	550 0 0
Two at 17l. 4s.	—		34 8 0
One at	—		16 8 2
One at	—		16 8 0
Two at 16l.	—		32 0 0
Eighteen at 15l.	—		270 0 0
One at	—		15 4 0
One at	—		12 0 0
Three at 30l.	—		90 0 0
			<hr/> 976 8 2

April 22. His Majesty's ship *Triton* arrived in the Downs from *Virginia*, which brought advice of the safe arrival, of the transports with the troops from *Cork*, at that colony.

April 24. Was held the annual feast of the governors of the Small-pox hospital, at Draper's-hall, where a handsome collection was made for the charity.

The city of *Quito*, in *Peru*, was destroyed by an earthquake.

April 25. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, with the usual state, accompanied in the state coach by his grace the duke of *Dorset*, master of the horse, and the lord of the bed-chamber in waiting; and gave the royal assent to the following bills: *viz.*

An act for granting a certain sum out of the sinking-fund.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

An act for building a square in *Dean's-Turd, Westminster*.

An act for the regulation of the marine forces on shore.

An act for regulating places of public entertainment.

An act for a market in *Southwark*, not interfering with the *High-Street*.

An act for the better raising of marines and seamen.

An act to prevent the spreading of the cattle distemper.

And to several other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne; in which he acquainted the two Houses, that the zeal they had shewn for supporting the honour, rights, and possessions of his crown, had afforded him the greatest satisfaction: that his desire to preserve the public tranquillity had been sincere and uniform: that he had religiously adhered to the stipulations of the treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*; and

made it his care not to injure, or offend any power whatever; but never could entertain a thought of purchasing the name of peace, at the expence of suffering encroachments upon, or of yielding up, what justly belonged to *Great Britain*, either by ancient possession or solemn treaties: that the vigour and firmness of his Parliament on this important occasion had enabled him to be prepared for such contingencies as might happen: that if reasonable and honourable terms of accommodation could be agreed upon, he would be satisfied, and, in all events, rely on the justice of his cause, the effectual support of his people, and the protection of the Divine Providence.

After which the right honourable the lord chancellor, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to *Tuesday* the 27th of *May* next.

The prefs for seamen was carried on with great vigour in all parts of the kingdom, and in *Ireland*; but great numbers entered voluntarily. Such a patriotic spirit prevailed, that almost all the considerable towns gave large rewards, in addition to his Majesty's bounty, to such able bodied seamen and landmen as would enter into his service.

April 26. His Majesty in council was pleased to nominate the following persons to be lords justices, for the administration of government during his Majesty's absence. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*; archbishop of *Canterbury*; lord Chancellor; earl *Granville*, lord president; duke of *Marlborough*, lord privy seal; duke of *Retland*, lord steward; duke of *Grafton*, lord chamberlain; the dukes of *Argyle* and *Newcastle*; the duke of *Dorset*, master of the horse; marquis of *Harrington*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*; earl of *Holderness*, secretary of state; earl of *Rockford*, groom of the stole; lord *Anson*, first commissioner of the Admiralty; Sir *Thomas Robinson*, secretary of state; and *Henry Fox*, esq. secretary at war.

April 28. An express arrived at the Admiralty-office, with advice, that admiral *Boscawen*, with fifteen sail of the line, a twenty gun ship and sloop, having taken the two regiments on board, and some necessaries, at *Plymouth*, sailed from thence immediately after.

At five in the morning, his Majesty, attended by lord *Deleware*, set out from *St. James's* to *Harwich*, where he arrived at three in the afternoon, embarked at four for *Holland*, and landed at eleven on the next

next day, at *Helvoetsdijks*. He arrived at *Utrecht* that night, at half an hour past ten; reached *Bombien* the next evening, and arrived at *Hanover* on Friday, May 2, at eleven in the forenoon.

April 29. The earl of *Jersey's* seat, at *Middleton-Stoney* in *Oxfordshire*, was consumed by fire.

The duke of *Newcastle* arrived at *Cambridge*, and the next morning the heads of colleges, and doctors, and the members of the Senate-house, waited on him at *Clare-hall*; where he made a short speech to them. From *Clare-hall* his Grace went to the Senate-house; and from thence, preceded by the Syndics for the new Library, he walked to the place where the building is to be erected; and there his Grace, after a short address in *Latin* for success to the present undertaking, laid the first stone; in a hollow part of which was placed a great number of gold and silver pieces of his present Majesty's coins; and in another part of it, a copper-plate with the following inscription:

Constantiæ æternitatisque sacrum
Latæ hoc Orientale Bibliothecæ Publicæ
Egregia Georgi Imi
Britanniarum Regis
Liberalitate locupletatæ
Vetustate obsoletum instauravit
Georgi Ildi Principis optimi
Munificentia
Accedente
Nobilissimorum Virorum
Thomæ Holles Ducis de Newcastle
Academix Cancellarii
Philippi Comitiss de Hardwicke Angliæ
Cancellarii
Academix summi Seneschali
Ac plurimorum Præfulem, optimatum,
Aliorumque Academix Fautorum
Propensa in Rei Literaræ incrementum
Splendoremque Benignitate
Lapidem hunc immobilem
Operis exordium
Ipsius auspiciis suscepti
Auctoritate, Patrecinio, Procuratione
Feliciter, Deo propitio, perficiendi,
Circumstante frequentissima Academico-
rum Corona,
Prid. Kalend. Mai. MDCCLV.
Sua manu solemniter posuit
Academix Cancellarius.

After that ceremony was over, his Grace, with the rest of the university, returned to the Senate-house; where they heard a very ingenious speech upon the occasion, made the Rev. Mr. *Skinner*, the public orator of
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the university. On *Thursday, May 1*, in the morning, his Grace had a very numerous levee at *Clare-hall*: after which he went to *St. Mary's* church, and heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. *Franklin* of *Trinity-college*, the *Greek* professor. From thence he went to the Senate-house, and conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Lord *Montfort*, and Mr. *Turner*, the professor of modern languages; and that of master of arts on Mr. *Wheeler* of *Christ's* college, and Mr. *Vernon* of *Trinity-hall*; and two or three other inferior degrees. When the business of the congregation was over, his Grace addressed himself to the members of the Senate in a short speech, expressing his entire satisfaction with their conduct and performances, and assuring them of his attachment to their interest, upon all occasions that should offer to promote the true honour and welfare of the university. Early next morning his Grace set out on his return to *London*.

May 1. The time for paying the bounties to seamen and landmen were prolonged to the 27th instant.

A dreadful fire broke out at *Walker's* wharf, near the *Armitage* brewhouse, occasioned by a boy's going with a lighted candle into the loft over the stable; in a few minutes the loft was in a blaze, and the fire consumed three or four warehouses contiguous to the wharf, and then crossing the street set fire to the flax and hemp warehouses at the corner of *Burr-freet*, consuming seven or eight of them, so that the loss was computed to be near 20,000*l*.

May 6. Was a warm prefs on the river, and above 1000 seamen were taken for his Majesty's service.

The *Otter* sloop, captain *Innis*, being arrived at *Plymouth* from a cruise, left the fleet under the command of the admirals *Boscawen* and *Messyn* on the 30th ult. about thirty leagues south-west of *Ushant*.

May 7. Was collected 115*4l*. 4*s*. 3*d*. for the *London* hospital, at the anniversary feast of that charity.

May 10. At the annual feast at *Stepney* 133 guineas were collected for that charity.

An ox was killed at *Sunderland*, which weighed as follows, viz. The four quarters, 120 stone 10 pounds; tallow, 21 stone 7 pounds; hide, 9 pounds; head and feet, 7 stone 5 pounds; in all 158 stone 9 pounds, which reduced to *London* weight, at 8 pounds to the stone, is 277 stone 5 pounds.

From *Amsterdam* we heard that there was
B b em-

employed this season in the whale fishery two hundred and four sail of ships, viz. one hundred and fifty-one *Dutch*, eighteen *Hamburgers*, one *Gottenburger*, two from *Altena*, two from *Bremen*, and one from *Emden*, for the *Greenland* coast; and twenty-nine *Dutch* for *Davis's* straits. If to these we add the *British*, we may be surprized how these creatures can furnish out a prey sufficient for employing so many ships yearly.

May 13. His Majesty was pleased to give 2000*l.* towards carrying on the public buildings at *Edinburgh*, to be paid at 500*l.* yearly for four years. His Majesty also granted 816*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* being the balance of the invalid fund, to the royal infirmary of that city, the said balance being at his Majesty's disposal, by the decease of all the invalids who had been established on it.

The lords justices, in council, ordered, that the Parliament which was prorogued to the 27th instant, be further prorogued to July 1.

By a letter from the *Hague* we received among others the following article. The directors of the *East India* company being informed that the produce of the fiftieth penny, which was imposed during the last war, on all the subjects of the Republic, had been faithfully paid into their Treasury at *Baravia*, had given advice thereof to the State General, declaring, at the same time, that they would pay the said sum to the Treasury of the Union immediately after their next sale. It is not exactly known how much this fiftieth penny had produced; but considering the riches possessed by the *Dutch* settlers in the *East Indies*, the amount of it may be presumed to be very considerable: it was affirmed last year that upwards of four millions of florins had been paid into the company's Treasury, besides what was expected from the distant provinces.

May 15. Was held the anniversary feast of the *Middlesex* hospital, after which the right honourable the earl of *Northumberland* laid the first stone of the new building for that charity, with great ceremony. The collection made on this occasion was near 400*l.* and the annual subscriptions amounted to 55*l.* 17*s.*

At the anniversary dinner of the governors of the *Luck* hospital at *Hyde-park* corner, was collected near 400*l.* for that charity.

May 23. Fifteen houses, with out-

houses, were consumed by fire at *Ewelme* in *Oxfordshire*.

May 27. The bounties to seamen were ordered, by the lords justices, to be paid till the 24th of next month.

Letters received by the *Montfort Indian*, dated at *Bengal* the 7th and 15th of *December* mentioned the arrival of rear admiral *Watson* at fort *St. David's*, with the men of war under his command; and also the arrival of the company's ships; and that a cessation of arms had been agreed upon, on the 11th of *October*, between the *English* and *French*, for three months.

Dr. Mead's library sold for 5499*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

The island of *Meteline*, one of the best in the *Archipelago*, was visited with a dreadful earthquake, whereby upwards of 2000 houses were thrown down, and abundance of people were buried in the ruins.

The estates vested in his Majesty by the late act of Parliament, "For annexing certain forfeited estates in *Scotland* to the crown unalienably, were the following, viz. the estates lately belonging to lord *Lowat*; lord *John Drummond*, brother to the duke of *Perth*; earl of *Cromarty*; and *Archibald Macdonald*, son of colonel *Macdonald* of *Barriisdale*, holding of the crown: of *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, *Stuart* of *Ardvich*, *Macdonald* of *Kinloch Moydart*, *Macpherson* of *Clunie*, *Buchanan* of *Arnprior*, *Macdonald* of *Lochgarry*, *Cameron* of *Callart*, *Fergusson*, of *Monaltry*, and *Macdonald* of *Kepreich*, holding of subject superiors; as also the estate of *Alexander Robertson* of *Stewart*, which was forfeited to the crown, *Anno* 1690; all of which were declared by the act to be annexed to the Imperial crown of this realm, and should be and remain for ever unalienable from the same, the lawful debts affecting the said estates being first paid off. The act further empowered his Majesty to appoint proper persons to compound or agree with the subject superiors, for the purchase of their respective superiorities; and that, until such superiorities be purchased, it should be lawful for his Majesty to vest the said lands in one or more person or persons in trust for the purposes of the act, who were to be received and entered vassals by the respective superiors, according to the forms of the laws of *Scotland*.

The good purposes intended by the said act were the civilizing the inhabitants upon the said estates, and other parts of the Highlands and islands of *Scotland*; the promoting

amongst them the Protestant religion, government, industry, and manners, and the principles of duty and his Majesty, his heirs and suc-

of the trustees were declared a and they had a power to divide in parishes; the stipends of the ishes not to exceed fifty pounds, rect schools for instructing young in reading and writing the *English*, and in the several branches of re and manufactures; for which they were to build houses for the of such young persons, and to hem with utensils and materials ulture, manufactures, raising of , and portions of land were to be each of the said schools for the urpose. The act likewise embe trustees to let to well-affected portions of land, not exceeding to each, for building houses and gardens; and such persons may, incline, hold a lease of any other the said estate, within five miles ir house, built as aforesaid. And, ete the plan, and that public justice be obstructed, the trustees had o build prisons, and to appoint over such estates or villages as they ink proper, who were to have the competent to baron bailties, and rther have power to commit offense next prison within the county, ot within the territory of such rself. Assembly of *New York* passed an act ag 45,000*l.* by a tax on estates real onal, for putting the said colony sture of defence, for furthering ay's designs against his enemies in erica; also an act to restrain the provisions to *Cape Breton*, or any ort or settlement on the continent erica, or island nigh or adjacent

act passed the last sessions of as- u *Boston* in *New England*, the ins of that province were forbid hold- correspondence with the people of g, &c. for four months, com- the first of *March* last; and the f any vessels that should be known there, contrary to the intent of the , was to have one of his ears cut publicly whipped, and rendered in- of ever holding any place of ho- profit in that government; his

vessel and cargo to be forfeited, and the owner or owners thereof to forfeit 500*l.* and also to be disabled from holding any place, &c. in that government.

June 10. The right honourable the Lord Mayor nominated *Roger Drake*, esq. skinner, *Henry March*, esq. skinner, and *William Sirwell*, esq. ironmonger, as proper persons to serve the office of sheriff of *London*. On the 13th *Mr. Drake* and *Mr. Sirwell* paid into the chamber of *London*, 400*l.* and 20 marks each, as a fine to excuse their serving that office.

At three o'clock in the afternoon began at *Newmarket*, a most violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain. The torrent was so great that it brought large pieces of timber into the street, which was at five o'clock about six feet deep in water; it overflowed the cellars on the north side of the street, so as to force up the boards of many of the first floors, and filled several shops and parlours two feet deep; the market-stalls were lashed to sign-posts, to prevent their being carried off with the flood. The inundation was thought to proceed from a cloud breaking between *Chester* and that place; for the torrent was so immediate, the inhabitants had no time to help themselves; it came with such rapidity that it beat down two people in crossing the street, so that with great difficulty they saved their lives. Its force was so great that it displaced grave-stones in the church-yard, and removed pews in the church. The water was four feet deep in several houses, particularly the *Star-Inn*, where it came in with such strength that if a wall in the yard had not given way, and two men been placed to hold the gates of the yard open, the whole house must have been soon beaten down; in the cellar twenty-eight hogheads of beer and two pipes of wine were staved and all lost. The damage done in the town was upwards of 1000*l.*

The *Akide* and *Lys French* ships of war were taken by admiral *Boscawen* off the banks of *Newfoundland*.

The *French* fort at *Brausejour* surrendered to lieutenant colonel *Monkton* the 16th instant, and the next day a small fort upon the river *Gaspereau*, running into the bay *Verte*, where the *French* had their principal magazine for supplying the *French* inhabitants and *Indians*. In these forts were found a great quantity of provision, and stores of all kinds.

June 22. A powder-mill, at *Ewell*, in *B b 2 Surrey*,

Surrey, blew up; by which accident one poor man was blown to pieces, another's arm was terribly shattered, that it was obliged to be cut off immediately; and a third was very much hurt.

June 24. *Thomas Corbett*, esq. citizen and grocer, and *John Gibbs*, esq. citizen and cooper, were at the common hall, elected sheriffs of *London*, and county of *Middlesex*, for the year ensuing.

June 26. The Parliament which stood prorogued to *Tuesday, July 1*, was further prorogued to *Thursday, August 14*.

A sheep was killed, bred and fed by Mr. *Thomas Hutchinson*, of *Smeaton*, in the north riding of *Yorkshire*, the hind quarters whereof, though not fat, weighed 101 pounds.

About forty-four years ago the *Edgar* man of war, of 74 guns, was blown up at *Spithead*, and near 800 people perished in her. Immediately on that accident an anchor was dropped on the spot, and a red buoy, called the bloody buoy, fixed to it, to prevent any ship dropping her anchor in the wreck: the chain which holds this anchor was generally taken up to be examined once in six or eight weeks: in taking it up the last time, there came up with it one of the *Edgar's* guns, having been entangled in the chain of the buoy. It was a twelve pounder, one of her upper deck. It was found with the breech down in the mud or clay, up to the trunnions, standing in a perpendicular manner. The tomplin was in the gun, and it was loaded. That part which lay in the clay was entirely well preserved; from the other part a few thin scales only came off.

Richard Dorrell, esq. was appointed governor of *Newfoundland*.

Francis Gore, esq. was appointed *Richmond* herald at arms, in the room of *James Lane*, esq. who resigned.

His Majesty, by his sign manual, dated the 20th of *March* last, was pleased to appoint the following commissioners and trustees for putting in execution the act for annexing certain forfeited estates in *Scotland*, therein mentioned, unalienably to the crown, viz. duke of *Argyle*, marquis of *Tweeddale*, earls of *Morton*, *Finlater*, *Marchmont*, and *Hopetoun*, lord *De Clifford*, lord *Cathcart*, lord *Sinmerville*, the lord president for the time being, chief baron of the Exchequer, the lord justice clerk for the time being, *Charles Hope Weir*, esq. lord *Milton*, *Edward Edline*, and *John Maule*, esqrs. barons of the Exchequer, lord *Presingrange*, *Robert Dundas* of *Arncliffe*, esq. advocate

for *Scotland*, and the advocate for the time being, the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces for the time being, *James Oswald*, esq. *Andrew Mitchell*, esq. *Gilbert Elliot* of *Minto*, esq. *William Alexander*, esq. *George Drummond*, esq. lieutenant-colonel *David Watson*, *Manfield Cardonnel*, esq. *Alexander le Grand*, esq. *Joseph Tudor*, esq.

A LIST of the FLAG OFFICERS of his MAJESTY'S fleet, July 1, 1755.

James Stewart, esq. admiral of the fleet. The honourable *George Clinton*, Sir *William Rowley*, knight of the Bath, admirals of the white.

William Martin, *Isaac Townsend*, esq. and the right honourable lord *Anson*, admirals of the blue.

Perry Mayne, esq. the honourable *John Byng*, esq. and *Henry Osborn*, esq. vice-admirals of the red.

Thomas Smith, esq. *Thomas Griffin*, esq. and Sir *Edward Hawke*, knight of the Bath, vice-admirals of the white.

Charles Knowles, esq. the honourable *John Forbes*, and the honourable *Edward Boscawen*, vice-admirals of the blue.

Charles Watson, esq. and *Temple Wgh*, esq. rear-admirals of the red.

George Pocock, esq. and the honourable *G. Townshend*, rear-admirals of the white.

Savage McElyn, esq. and *Francis Halburne*, esq. rear-admirals of the blue.

Two hundred and thirty-four captains.

Eighty-five masters and commanders.

Six hundred and thirty-two lieutenants.

July 4. This day lord *Anson* set out and arrived at *Portsmouth* to view his Majesty's fleet stationed there. The same day arrived his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* amidst the acclamations of many thousand people. General *Hawley* received his Royal Highness at the *Land-port* gate, and delivered him the keys of the garrison. The guns at *Port-bridge* were fired as he passed through that fort; as were those all round the garrison. The streets through which he passed from *Land-port* to the Governor's house were lined by the marines, who made a very handsome appearance; the bells rang, the colours were displayed on the tower, and every thing was done that could be thought of, to demonstrate the sincere joy and pleasure the inhabitants felt in seeing his Royal Highness among them. In the evening he reviewed the marines on the glacis. He visited the Dock and the Royal Academy, and wherever he went most minutely

mined every thing that was shewn

ished and erected in Trinity-church, that long studied piece of Sir Isaac Newton, allowed by professors of the art to be a counter-piece of the celebrated Mr.

This day in the forenoon there rodigious tempest of lightning der, at Margate in Kent, which red with heavy rain and hail: at lled Shallows, about a mile and a that place, the water was near eep in the dwelling-houses. The ing between six and seven o'clock

two water-spouts towards the py, about a mile from thence, ed about eight minutes; at the e was seen another very large one he Essex coast, which lasted about minutes; the sea was all in a th them.

Thomas Corbet, esq. swore off ing the office of sheriff of this

General Braddock was defeated in Quebec.

ing of Prussia lately made a tour from Cleve to Amsterdam; and ing their harbour and shipping set for Cleve, with so much dispatch, r attendants, that he was return- before the populace in Holland of his being in their country. ale fishing this last season seemed en very advantageous to all par- ned; for on the 23d, 24th, and no less than twenty ships em- that trade by the city of Amster-; returned into the Texel, some teen whales each, and those that with the worst success had two ch.

r Messel, governor general of the elements in the East Indies, sent ong prince Stadtholder, a present an dwarf eighteen years old, well ed, tolerably educated, and but, inches in height; to whom his gness gave the name of Goliab.

1. Samuel Wilson, esq. citizen r, who was nominated by Mr. Alsop, when lord mayor, as a fit sheriff of London and county of as also William Stevens, esq. i grocer, and Thomas Bigg, esq. l surgeon, nominated by Sir Crisp for the said office, severally pre-

sented petitions to the court of common-council, desiring that they might be exempted from serving the said office, upon their paying into the chamber of London 400l. and twenty marks each, with the usual fees, which the court agreed to.

July 14. The dwelling-house, barns, stables, out-houses, with all the stock of corn, hay, and implements of husbandry, of a farmer at Damerham, near Fording-bridge, in Wiltshire, were consumed by fire, to the loss of between two and 3000l.

July 16. Was a trial of the pix at Westminster of all his Majesty's gold and silver coins, coined within the tower of London, from July, 1750, to this time; on which occasion were present, the right honourable the Lord High Chancellor, the dukes of Newcastle and Argyle, lord Anson, earl of Buckinghamshire, earl of Halifax, the chancellor of the Exchequer, lord Berkeley, lord Batburs, and Sir Thomas Robinson, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state. The Lord High Chancellor, after having given a most excellent charge to the gentlemen of the jury, withdrew, as did the other lords of the council. Upon the trial, the jury found all the coins in weight and fineness perfect standard, and reported them so accordingly.

July 18. The French abandoned their fort at St. John's river, and, as far as was in their power, demolished it. As soon as the forts upon the Ibbus were taken, captain Rous sailed from thence with three twenty gun ships, and a sloop, to look into St. John's river, where it was reported there were two French ships of thirty-six guns each: he anchored off the mouth of the river, and sent his boats to reconnoitre; they found no ships there, but, on their appearance, the French burst their cannon, blew up their magazine, burnt every thing they could belonging to the fort, and marched off. The next morning the Indians invited captain Rous on shore, gave him the strongest assurances of their desire to make peace with the English, and pleaded in their behalf, that they had refused to assist the French on this occasion, though earnestly pressed by them.

July 19. Bouchier Cleve and John Turnpenny, esqrs. paid 400l. and twenty marks each, into the chamber of London, to excuse their serving the office of sheriffs of that city and county of Middlesex.

July 21. Sailed from Portsmouth, Sir Edward Hawke, with a fleet of eighteen men of war, viz. three of ninety guns, eight

eight of seventy, three of sixty, one of sixty-one, one of fifty, one of forty, and a sloop.

July 22. His excellency the duke de Mirepoix, ambassador from the French king, set out for Paris.

July 24. Mr. Gibbs having sworn off, as well as Mr. Corbet, aldermen Beckford and Porter, were this day elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing, but a poll was demanded for Messrs. Markham and Whitebread, which began the next morning.

July 25. Jeremiah Redwood, Claude Buisquet, Thomas Overbury, and William Tennant, esqrs. paid their fines to be executed from serving the office of sheriff.

A small shock of an earthquake was felt at Rushdon, in Northamptonshire, on July 31, between six and seven in the morning, and a flaming meteor was observed in the skies at Northampton.

A great noise was heard at Althorp, in Lincolnshire, like the report of several cannon, which was nothing less than an earthquake. It came from the south all along the hills, and shook some houses very much. At Frodringham it shook the walls of an house, so that most part of them fell. It was heard by people on Burringham moors for some time, but no shaking there. At the foot of Frodringham hill was a cottage, where a labourer and his family lived, just by the high road side; it made such a noise there, that the poor woman, thinking some horses were running away with two or three waggons down the hill towards the cottage, went to the door, but saw nothing; and as she went into the house again, it shook and reeled so much, that she thought the walls would have met. It was heard at Luddington and Adlingfleet, near the Hamber, where they concluded it was cannon firing at Hull.

Aug. 1. The poll for sheriffs was finally closed at Guildhall, when Ivo Whitebread and John Markham, esqrs. were declared duly elected.

Aug. 5. Mr. Markham appeared before a court of aldermen with his compurgators, and swore himself unqualified for the office of sheriff; and Ivo Whitebread, esq. gave bond to serve the office.

Aug. 8. Came on the election of a sheriff, in the room of Mr. Markham, who was disqualified, when Thomas Harrington, esq. was declared duly elected: previous to the naming those on the list, Mr. Truman

forbade the livery to choose him, as being a disqualified person by act of Parliament.

The lords justices ordered, in council, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday, Aug. 14, should be further prorogued to Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Aug. 12. The whole city of Naples justly resounded with the praises of the marquis de Fogliani, the new viceroy of Sicily, for the following act of strict justice: the prince of Vertimiglia refused to pay to a merchant of Palermo a just debt of 1000 ducats: the merchant complained to the Viceroy, who ordered the Prince to pay the money; accordingly he sent for the merchant and paid him. As he was coming away, the servants asked him for some gratification, in such a manner as he determined to give them nothing, upon which they struck him; going back to complain to their master, he would not so much as hear him, but ordered him to be thrown out of the window; and he was so much bruised, that he lived but a few days. The Viceroy caused the Prince's palace to be surrounded by a detachment of soldiers, whom the Prince shot at through the windows and killed seven: whereupon the Viceroy ordered the house to be set fire to; upon which the Prince and his servants surrendered, and in twenty-four hours he was tried and beheaded; some of his servants were hanged, and the rest sent to the gallees.

Aug. 13. Sailed from Spithead, commodore Frankland, in his Majesty's ship Winchester, with the Warwick, Greenwell, and Seaford.

At a court of aldermen, Mr. Tomkin, attended on the behalf of Mr. Harrington, elected one of the sheriffs of the city, and urged against his taking the said office upon him, his being a Protestant dissenter, and his bad state of health; to confirm which two physicians were examined upon oath. The decision was referred to the common-council, and a court being summoned the next day, it was agreed by them to waive the choice of Mr. Harrington for the present.

Aug. 18. A most valuable piece of antiquity was discovered at Barb. Under the foundation of the abbey-house then taking down, in order to be rebuilt by the duke of Kingston, the workmen discovered the foundations of more ancient buildings, and fell upon some cavities, which gradually led to further discoveries. There were fairly laid open the foundations and remain-

of very august Roman baths and sudatories, constructed upon their elegant plans, with floors suspended upon square brick pillars, and surrounded with tubulated bricks, for the equal conveyance of heat and vapour. Their dimensions were very large, but not fully laid open, and some curious parts of their structure were not explained. It certainly appeared, that the Roman soldiers, though in so remote a station, entertained higher ideas of the convenience, elegance, and uses of baths, than the settled and opulent inhabitants of Britain have yet proposed to themselves.

Aug. 19. A paragraph appeared in the *London Gazette*, notifying that a messenger had arrived from *Hannover*, with orders for the departure of the yachts for *Holland*, his Majesty intending soon to return to *England*; and directions were given to prepare *Kings-ton* palace for his Majesty's residence during the remainder of the summer.

Aug. 20. *Robert Marsh*, esq. fishmonger, drunk to by alderman *Roxolinson*, paid his fine to be excused serving the office of sheriff of *London* and county of *Middlesex*: 500*l.* were raised by fines this year to compleat the Mansion-house.

Aug. 22. *William Beckford*, esq. alderman, was elected the other sheriff of *London* and county of *Middlesex*, for the year ensuing.

His most Christian majesty seemed to have got a victory over the obstinacy of the ecclesiastics, for from *Paris* we heard, that it had been resolved by a great majority, in the general assembly of the clergy, that the rejecting the Bull *Unigenitus* was not a just cause for refusing the sacraments to any person. And that the sinews of war may not be wanting, his Majesty had granted a new lease to his farmers general, for which they were to pay him 110 millions of livres, which is seven millions a year more than the last; and they engaged to advance him on the first of next month the sum of fifty millions, at 4*l.* per cent.

The Dutch vessels this season brought home 200 whales.

One *Carcy*, a working man in *Plymouth* dock-yard, who had a wife and four sons, was informed by a letter from lord *Kinsale*, that he was heir to that title and estate after his demise.

Twelve frigates and sloops were lately built in private yards, for his Majesty's service.

Twenty-four ships, and twelve colliers, were taken into the service of the govern-

ment, and fitted out as vessels of war, to carry twenty guns, six pounders, and 120 men, each ship. They were taken up at 6*l.* 6*d.* per ton a month.

The *East-India* company stationed a ship this year to open a trade at *Ningpo* in *China*; a place much more central than *Canton*.

There was living at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, one *John Davies*, aged 107, who walked once a week fourteen miles, and could drink a gallon of strong beer without being disordered. Near the same town lived also *Lucy Wadly*, aged 105, who two years before had a new set of teeth.

The lords justices signified to the lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, that the Parliament of that kingdom should be prorogued from the 28th instant to Oct. the 7th.

At the amethyst mines, in the county of *Kerry*, in *Ireland*, were found large quantities of the finest amethysts, not inferior in hardness or colour to the best orientals. The crystals they dug were equalled by none in *Europe*, for their brilliancy and hardness, for the use of grottos and jewellers work.

The people of *Carolina* shipped, during the last year, ending in *April*, 200,000*l.* weight of indigo.

The Spaniards for some months past, were busied in restoring the forts, which were destroyed by general *Oglethorpe*, on the river *St. John*.

From *Madrid* we heard, that as the sinking of the two men of war by the English in *America*, had given occasion to several reflections, from the consideration that war was not declared, and that the differences between the crowns of *France* and *England* related only to the continent of *America*, Sir *Benjamin Kiene* had, in answer thereto, offered the following considerations: That it was well known, that the French fleet carried troops, ammunition, and every thing necessary for defending the territories which had been by the French unjustly taken possession of, and of which the English claim the property; that the rules of self-defence authorize people to render fruitless every attempt that may tend to prejudice them: that only this right had been made use of in taking the two French men of war, and that the distinction of the place must be interpreted in favour of the English, seeing the two ships were taken upon the coast of the countries where the contest arose.

Sept. 2. Both houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, and were farther prorogued to the 23d instant.

Sept.

Sept. 7. General *Diefen* attacked general *Johnson* in his camp near lake *George*, and was defeated and taken prisoner.

Sept. 8. About ten at night a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. *Watson's*, a linen printer, at *Morris's Causeway, Surrey*, which did many thousand pounds damage.

Sept. 11. Some workmen having been employed to repair a monument on *Bennan-bill*, in the parish of *Stratton*, and thire of *Ayr*, belonging to Sir *John Whiteford*, on digging near it they found several human bones entire, with an urn full of ashes, which, by an inscription thereon, appeared to have been buried there some time before christianity prevailed in *Scotland*, near 1200 years ago.

There was the greatest fall of rain ever known in the north of *England*, which swelled all the rivers, and did a great deal of damage to the neighbouring fields; in particular, the rivers of *Spey* and *Findhorn* rose above twelve feet perpendicular more than usual, and carried off a great deal of timber, grain, cattle, &c. A woman and a boy perished in the water of *Dulnan*, in *Strath-Spey*; and a woman in the water of *Loffie*, near *Elgin*. The small rivulets rose likewise to a great height, and several cattle passing on the banks of some of them were carried down and perished.

A very violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the district of *Huswig*, in *Iceland*, by which several houses were destroyed, and the water of a small rivulet, which was before clear and pure, was changed to the colour of milk. It was not felt in the northern part of the island.

Sept. 15. About noon his Majesty landed at *Margate*, and arrived at *Kensington* at nine at night in perfect health. He set out from *Hanover* on the 8th instant.

Sept. 16. His Majesty ordered the *Primate of Ireland* to be struck off the list of privy counsellors, and the earl of *Kildare* to be sworn of the privy council; and all the other grounds of those discontents, which had for some time prevailed in *Ireland*, to its great detriment, were entirely removed; and those sincere friends to their country and the Protestant succession, who had been turned out of their employments, were reinstated.

Governor *Knox* caused a fort to be erected at the bay of *Honduras*, and recalled back all the old baymen who had been forced to fly from thence by the *Spaniards*. The seat of government in *Jamaica* was removed from *Spanish-town* to *Kingston*.

The premiums offered by the ment of *New England* for taking an ing the Indians that had revolted *French* interest, were as follows, viz

For every male Indian prisoner ab age of twelve years, that should b and brought to *Boston*, 50*l*.

For every male Indian scalp, bro as evience of their being killed, 40*l*

For every female Indian prison for every male Indian prisoner, un age of twelve years, taken and bro as aforesaid, 25*l*.

For every scalp of such female or male Indian, under twelve years, l as evience of their being killed, as said, 20*l*.

Sept. 19. The Lord Mayor, ald and common council, waited on t jesty, to congratulate him on his rival in his *British* dominions, and introduced by his grace the duke o ton, lord chamberlain of the he *William Moreton*, esq. the recorder their compliments to him in the fo address:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most duti loyal subjects, the lord mayor, ald and commons of the city of *London*, i mon-council assembled, humbly be to address your Majesty with our r cere and joyful congratulations, o Majesty's safe and happy return t *British* dominions.

"Permit us, royal Sir, with full of gratitude, to express our fin knowledgments of your Majesty's nal care and vigilant regard for t interest and prosperity of your by the vigorous measures taken l Majesty to protect our commerce a nies from the incroachments of the

"And we do humbly assure yo jesty, that we will, to the utmost power, on this, and every other c chearfully contribute towards the of your Majesty's sacred person and ment, and the defence of the ju and possessions of your crown, ag attempts whatsoever."

To which address his Majesty wa: to return this most gracious answer

"I thank you for this very dut affectionate address. The support rights of my crown, and the prei of my dominions in *America*, are tial to the trade and commerce of ple, that the city of *London* may

will continue to take such measures, best tend to those great and important. The assurances you give me of aid and assistance, are very pleasing and the city of London may rely on the continuance of my favour and aid."

had all the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, and his Majesty was pleased to do the honour of knighthood on the 17, Samuel Fludger, esq. alderman of the city, and John Torriano, esq. the sheriff.

23. A proclamation appeared in the *London Gazette*, proroguing the Parliament to Nov. 13; then to sit for the discharge of business.

28. William Beckford, esq. alderman of the Billingsgate ward, and Isaac White, esq. citizen and merchant-taylor, sworn into the office of sheriffs for the city of London, for the year ensuing, with the usual formality; Tuesday the 30th they were sworn *Sherrifs*.

29. Slingby Betbell, esq. alderman of the Walbrook ward, was elected lord mayor of London for the year ensuing.

During the time of Bartholomew fair, no great number of people were taken as usual; for the spirit and courage of Mr. Holland having eased his citizens of the burden. The toll of the non-freemen was not sufficient to pay the men who collected it last

Blandford man of war, with government on board, bound to South Castles, was taken by the French Squadron out of the Guay.

Men of war having received orders to make reprisals on the French fleet, they took upwards of forty of their trading ships, and continued to make captures of property.

It happened a most astonishing hail storm, in the parishes of Beckley, Northfleet, and in Suffex, utterly destroyed the fruits of the year, by which many of the inhabitants were reduced to extreme poverty.

Corn in the eastern parts of Devon was surprisngly destroyed by what called oakweb worms, so that the whole was entirely lost.

A collection at the triennial music festival at Worcester, on the 10th instant, ended to 1754.

It was discovered in the electorate of Hereford, a mineral earth, which composed

OL. III.

a borax, that had all the properties of the Venetian borax, and was employed as a flux for gold and silver, and for soldering.

By the late treaty with Russia, the Empress was to receive for ten years, an annual subsidy of 60,000*l.* during which term she was to keep ready for the service of Great Britain 73,450 men. If they should be actually employed, the subsidy to be augmented to 500,000*l. per annum*, but the troops to be paid by Russia.

They wrote from Fifeshire, that at Strathfort, (a gentleman's estate in the north part of that shire) on the summit of a sandy hill, that rises somewhat conical, there were a number of round heaps of stones laid together in a very uniform manner, contiguous to each other, which, as they were evidently artificial, have always been taken for sepulchral monuments or tombs; upon opening one of them lately, there was the entire skeleton of a human body, inclosed in a coffin of slate stones; the bottom was composed of a large smooth slate, the sides were slates set erect, the head and foot were two thick ones, and the whole was covered with three tiers of slates above each other, and all so exactly laid, as never to have admitted the smallest quantity of sand or dust into the cavity: the bones measured about seven feet in length, and were certainly the remains of a very large man; his teeth were entirely fresh, and not one of them wanting; the most remarkable thing about him was his beard, of a red colour, and between two and three inches long, which was found lying upon his chin, so fresh and strong as to take a pretty sharp pull to break it. A physician from Edinburgh coming there accidentally after the skeleton was interred, made them open another of these tumuli; and after digging about six feet, came upon another stone coffin like the former, but more regular and larger. The remains of some inscription plainly appeared, but could by no cleaning be made legible. When the upper part of the coffin was removed, there appeared a skeleton lying all in order with the head to the east, as the other had been found. All the bones were in their proper order, and of an ivory colour, firm and no ways porous. The length of this skeleton measured seven feet five inches. It does not appear from any records, that the natives ever used this manner of burying, or any people that ever invaded this island, except the Danes, who always buried every man of note that way, who either died or was slain in their expeditions.

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ditions. And as the last expedition of the *Danes* into Scotland was in the year 1035, these bones must have lain in the ground 720 years.

Sir *Edward Hawke* arrived at *St. Helen's* with part of his squadron, from the bay of *Biscay*. Admiral *West* also arrived with more ships of the same squadron, at *Plymouth*.

Oct. 7. The Parliament of *Ireland* having met according to the prorogation, the Lord Lieutenant made an excellent speech to both houses, which was followed by suitable addresses from them, and an address from the Commons to his Majesty.

The gold medals struck in honour of the glorious defenders of public liberty, on the 16th of December, 1753, weighed about five guineas. On the top was *Fame* holding the number CXXIV. below this, *Ergo tu rura manebunt*. On one side, the Speaker holding a purse in his left hand, followed by members as if coming out of the House; opposite to him *Hibernia*, upon whose head, with his right hand, the Speaker supports the cap of liberty; behind her were two figures, representing *Industry* with her spinning-wheel, and *Loyalty*; on the bottom, which was strewed with parchments and money, are two figures of a fox and a vulture: round the edge were the following words; *Utrumque ferent ex ea facta minores vincit amor patriæ*. On the reverse the following inscription; *Sacrum Senatoribus CXXIV. qui tenaces præfissi jura patriæ fortiter ac prudenter vindicaverunt die xvij. Dec. Æræ Christianæ 1753. Quæcirca vivitis fortes: et round the border; Qui que sui memores alios fecere merendo.*

The assembly of *Pennsylvania* being called together by Mr. *Morris*, their governor, upon news of the defeat of major general *Braddock*, granted 40,000*l.* for his Majesty's service, by a tax of 5*l.* per cent. on all goods imported into that province.

The prince of *Morocco* made himself master of the two towns of *Sallee*, and laid a fine of 70,000 ducats on the inhabitants, and 10,000 ducats on each Christian merchant's house; bastinadoed Mr. *Mantney* to death, and also made a sacrifice of consul *Pettigrew*. Commodore *Edgewood*, with two men of war, sailed from *Gibraltar* to that place to demand satisfaction.

Oct. 14. Admiral *Byng* sailed from *Spithead*, with eight ships of the line, and five frigates, and was joined at *Plymouth* by ten other ships of the line.

Oct. 21. A proclamation was issued,

strictly charging all persons not to export any gunpowder, for the space of three months, out of this kingdom, under the severest penalties.

Oct. 22. The court-martial at *Portsmouth*, on lord *Harry Powlett*, captain of the *Barfleur*, for leaving his station without leave of admiral *Hawke*, was finished; when his Lordship was censured, and admonished by the court; but acquitted as to any thing capital.

James Leslie, D. D. was promoted to the bishoprick of *Limerick* in *Ireland*, in the room of Dr. *Burroughs*, deceased.

Capt. *Edward Falkingham*, commissioner of the navy at *Cobham*, in the room of *Arthur Scott*, esq. comptroller of the navy.

Robert Jennings, esq. deputy-auditor of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. *Dawson*, deceased.

Capt. *Grill*, commander of *Cowes* castle, in the isle of *Wight*, in the room of *Martin Groundman*, esq. deceased.

Arthur Hill and *Benjamin Burton*, esqns. commissioners of the revenues in *Ireland*, in the room of Sir *Henry Cavendish*, bart. and *William Monson*, esq.

The cruisers continued with remarkable briskness to take the *French* ships, which were very numerous in our ports and harbours.

The dockmen at *Portsmouth* were ordered to be disciplined and formed into a regiment, as they were in the late war.

His Majesty directed, that all reduced officers of the land-forces and marines, on half-pay, on pain of being left out of the next establishment, were to transmit to the war-office, their age; the places of their nativity; the dates and ranks of the several commissions they had had in the army; the quality and corps, with the time when they were placed upon half-pay; and whether they came on by reduction or purchase, and from whom, or by exchange with whom, and from what corps. His Majesty also directed, that all out-pensioners belonging to *Chelsea* hospital, (the letter men, at ninepence a day, and such who had made their personal appearance at *Chelsea*, in pursuance of the advertisements for that purpose excepted) residing in *England* and *Wales*, were, on pain of being struck off the books, personally to appear, in order to undergo an examination between the 10th and 25th of *November*, before such officers as were nominated, in the several parts the kingdom, in the *London Gazette*. And the out-pensioners residing

iding in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, were to appear at such times and places as the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and lieutenant-general *Blond*, should respectively appoint.

The Czarina declared to the *Briss* minister, that if the 73,450 men which she bath bound herself by treaty to furnish to *Great Britain* should be insufficient, she will add twenty or 30,000 more.

The *Cherokee* tribe of Indians, encouraged by a large bounty for every scalp of the enemy, granted by the province of *South Carolina*, to the number of 1600, marched against the *French*, and the Indians in their interest, on the *Ohio*; and, as a farther encouragement towards the expedition, the government of *North Carolina* made a present to them of 300 steers.

The herring fishery proved so successful this season, that the vessels employed in it brought 30,000 barrels into *Yarmouth*, and the adjacent ports.

OE. 30. Don *Felix de Abreu Bertodano*, knight of the order of *St. James*, envoy-extraordinary from his Catholic majesty, had a private audience of his Majesty, and delivered his letters of credence.

At *Antigua*, they had, on *November 1*, a small shock of an earthquake, as also at *Sabadoes*, at both which places the sea ebbed and flowed in a surprising manner. At *Boston*, in *New England*, they had a shock of near two minutes continuance, which did some damage to the buildings, but no lives were lost.

The earthquake was felt at *Gluckstadt*, in the duchy of *Holstein*, and the *Eider*, which separates the old town from the new, which the east winds had rendered low for some days before, was much agitated, and rose to great height, as well as the waters of all the rivers in that duchy. Ships at sea to the S. W. of *Cape Finistère* were strangely affected, so that the masters and crews imagined they had struck upon sunken rocks, and captain *Charles Elliot* of the *Bristol* galley, being in his cabin, between ten and eleven at noon, heard a noise which seemed like casks rolling about the ship's deck, &c. and during the whole time, about seven or eight minutes, the ship continued her course at the rate of about three miles an hour, the water was clear, and the sea no more in motion than could be expected on the small gales that then blew. The estate damages by this earthquake were stained in the kingdoms of *Spain* and *Portugal*. It was felt all over the former, except in *Catalonia*, *Valencia*, and *Aragon*.

The most considerable mountains of the latter were rent, and pieces of them thrown into the valleys; nor did any town escape without some marks of ruin: nay, it was felt at *Tariffa*, but a small distance from the Straits of *Gibraltar*. At *Cadiz*, in *Spain*, the shocks began at about ten in the morning, and lasted for six minutes, which shook the ground so, that persons could not stand upon their feet. An hour afterwards the sea swelled (which was calm before, with scarce a breath of air stirring) all round the city, broke down great part of the walls, from the *Caletta* to the castle, and overflowed the streets thereabouts, by which a great many persons lost their lives, and the whole city was a scene of misery and desolation. At the same time the like misfortune happened in the island, at *Cibicblana*, *Medina*, *Port Real*, *Cberes*, and *St. Lucar*, at the latter of which places the water rose upwards of thirty feet in two minutes time, a great many were drowned, some estates were quite ruined, and much damage done to the shipping. At *Seville*, about the same hour in the morning, the desolation was terrible, the roofs of the houses, the steeples and lofty towers of the churches fell down, and few buildings were left standing, but what required immediate repairs, and all the villages in that neighbourhood were entirely demolished; but, through mercy, not more than four persons lost their lives. On the second, at *Ayamonte*, the sea broke in and drowned about 2000 persons. At *Oporto*, in *Portugal*, the flux and reflux was so sudden, that in two minutes the river rose and fell five or six feet. *St. Ubes* was entirely swallowed up, and the café was little better with *Coimbra*, *Setuavall*, and many other places, and *Faro* was entirely ruined. As *Lisbon*, the capital city of *Portugal*, seems, however, to have been the particular mark of the Divine displeasure, and of this horrid wreck of nature; of its dreadful fate we shall subjoin the following account. The earthquake on the first of the month began at three quarters past nine in the morning, and lasted near seven minutes, which threw down the major part of the city; about four hours after, they felt two more dreadful shocks, but of shorter duration; no day was free from a shock, for several days after the first. Either the shocks or fire destroyed the richest and trading part of that city, together with the King's palace, convents, churches, &c. Happy those who escaped with their lives;

about 70,000 *Portuguese* and other nations were destroyed, though (God be praised) not above ten or twelve *English* that were known of. Not a house of the *English* factory escaped the conflagration, the greater part saving nothing but a little cash, and some their books, except a very few who happily saved both: in a word, it was strictly speaking, a general ruin, the richest and poorest being reduced to one common level, and obliged to encamp in the open fields with hardly a bed to lie on. The custom-house was swallowed up.

It may be remarked, that the first of *November* is the festival of All Saints, which is appointed at *Lisbon* for the celebration of the *Auto de Fé*; and as on those days insults are frequently offered to Protestant strangers, if met in the streets, most of the gentlemen of the *English* factory generally go the night before to their country houses, and do not return till the second of *November*. To this unhappy bigotry, which brought many of the country inhabitants to *Lisbon* to see the shew, the great loss of the *Portuguese*, and, on the other hand, the preservation of the *English*, was said to be owing. In 1531, there was an earthquake at *Lisbon*, by which about 1400 houses were overthrown, and 600 more were so much shaken that they were ready to fall, and many of their churches were rased to the ground. The like calamity happened to that city about 200 years before.

An *Irish* Jesuit laid a calculation before the King of the number killed by the earthquake on the first of *November*, wherein he says, that in the city and suburbs there were 70,000 families, and from thence, and the lists of the dead from the different parishes then drawn out, concluded the number amounted to more than 70,000 persons lost: this account was believed to be very moderate, some other calculations making it more than 80,000. A violent strench continued, which occasioned the King to publish an ordinance forbidding the digging and removal of any rubbish, for fear an epidemical disease should break out among them, till his Majesty should give orders for the same. The number of the plunderers hanged round the city amounted to about 370.

Nov. 3. His Majesty's ship *Gosport* was carried into the dock at *Portsmouth* to be cleaned; about half an hour past ten in the morning, which was very soon after she was had in, she was observed to pitch for-

ward with her head deep in the water, and immediately to recover it, and pitch as deep in with her stern; the water about her was greatly agitated, and the dock gates forced open about six inches.

At a very considerable distance was a large basin, which had not the least communication with this dock, and in it were the *Berwick*, *Dover*, and a large ship, which had lately discharged a cargo of tar; these, and the *Nesjan*, which lay along side the jetty, at the same instant felt the shock, with this difference, that instead of pitching they rolled very violently; and what is very extraordinary, not one of those who were on the land could perceive himself affected by it, or that the earth under, or about them, moved.

The same agitation was perceived in the ponds in *Surrey* and *Kent*; in the rivers and on the sea shores of *Wales*, *Cornwall*, *Huntingdonshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Scotland*; at *Kinsale* in *Ireland*, the sea swelled upon them and rolled in, in a surprising manner; and at *Cork* a very considerable shock of an earthquake was felt at the same time, as also in *Irton* parish, in *Cumberland*, and at *Amsterdam*, and many other parts of *Holland*. The *Elbe*, *Weser*, and many rivers in *Germany*, were also extraordinarily agitated.

At the same time, there was a violent earthquake at *Madrid*, which held six or seven minutes, and obliged the royal family to leave the *Escorial*; several houses fell, and some persons were killed thereby. At *Oporto* they had also several violent shocks for near eight minutes, which did some mischief. *Cadix* and *Seville* were in like manner affected, at the former of which places the water rose twenty-two feet perpendicular, overflowed the city, and destroyed many lives. The earthquake severely shook the island of *Sardinia*, in which the rivers overflowed, and did a great deal of mischief. It was also felt in *Corfica*, and on the coast of *Barbary*, where the city of *Algiers* suffered considerable damage.

Nov. 5. The tide rose so high in the river *Carron*, in *Scotland*, that it overflowed its banks, laid many acres of fine arable land under water, and broke down a very strong dam-head, which had never before been down, either with any swelling of the water or tide, in the memory of man. The damage done to the fields, and the navigation of the river, was very great.

From many parts of *France* we had account,

of extraordinary phenomena. earthquake itself was felt both at *r* and *Bourdeaux*. And about a from *Angouleme*, a subterraneous like thunder, was heard; soon after the earth opened, and discharged a of water mixed with red sand, upon most of the springs went dry for me; and the river *Charante* first sunk rably, and soon after mounted up in le manner.

. 8. His Majesty removed from *Ken-* to *St. James's*, for the winter, as did ince of *Wales*, princess dowager and nily, from *Kew* to *Leicester* house.

right honourable *Slingby Bethell*, as sworn at Guildhall into the high f Lord Mayor of *London*.

. 10. Being the anniversary of the birth-day, who then entered into 1 year of his age, it was observed as usual ceremonies and rejoicings at and all over the kingdom.

Lord Mayor, with the late Lord , attended in the usual manner, went er to *Westminster*, with the customary ities, and through the usual cere-, and landing from thence at *Black* proceeded to Guildhall, where au: entertainment was provided, at were present the great officers of livers of the nobility, &c. &c.

. 11. The fine castle of *Sir Jobu* m, in *Ireland*, was burnt to the , and all the furniture, pictures, &c. to the amount of 50,000*l.* con- by the flames. It was owing to some g coals falling on the floor of a room was a fire.

right honourable *Henry Boyle*, esq. r of the *Irish* House of Commons, pointed chancellor of the Exchequer. *baniel Clements*, esq. deputy receiver, ymaster general, in the room of the honourable *Luke Gardiner*, esq. de-

Henry Cavendish, bart. teller of the quer.

n Gore, esq. prime serjeant. *mond Malone*, esq. council to the com- rers.

: right honourable *Thomas Carter*, ecretary of state, in the room of *rd Southwell*, esq. deceased.

beny Malone, esq. to take place at the

onel *O'Brien Dilkes* promoted to the of a major-general, and elected go-

vornor of the royal hospital, in the room of the late governor, colonel *Hall*.

A lady in *Ireland* made a curious piece of linen, equal to the finest callico, of the skin of nettles: and it was not doubted but coarse linen or package might be made of briars, by stripping off the outside skin, and drying, beetling, and scutching the inside.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual state, and made the following most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament,

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The present critical conjuncture of affairs, and my constant inclination to have the advice and assistance of my Parliament on all important occasions, have made me desirous to meet you here as early as possible.

" Since your last session, I have taken such measures as might be most conducive to the protection of our possessions in *America*, and to the regaining of such parts thereof, as had been encroached upon, or invaded, in violation of the peace, and contrary to the faith of the most solemn treaties.

" For this purpose, the maritime force of this kingdom has been got ready with the utmost application and expedition, and been principally employed; some land forces have been sent from hence to *North America*; and all proper encouragement has been given to the several colonies there, to exert themselves in their own defence, and in the maintenance of the rights and possessions of *Great-Britain*.

" With a sincere desire to preserve my people from the calamities of war, as well as to prevent, in the midst of these troubles, a general war from being lighted up in *Europe*, I have been always ready to accept reasonable and honourable terms of accommodation; but none such have hitherto been proposed on the part of *France*. I have also confined my views and operations to hinder *France* from making new encroachments, or supporting those already made; to exert our right to a satisfaction for hostilities committed in a time of profound peace; and to disappoint such designs, as, from various appearances and preparations, there is reason to think, have been formed against my kingdoms and dominions.

" By these methods, I have pursued the plan which I formerly pointed out to you, and for which I had the satisfaction to receive

ceive the strongest assurances of your vigorous supports.

"What other power can object to proceedings so absolutely necessary to our own defence and security? My good brother, the king of *Spain*, sees with concern these differences; and the part which he generously takes in the common welfare of *Europe*, makes him earnestly with the preservation of the public tranquillity. He has also given assurances, that he will continue in the same pacific sentiments.

"In pursuing these great ends, I make no doubt of the vigorous and cheerful support of my Parliament; and that, whilst I am engaged in this just and national cause, the affectionate assurances which they gave me the last session, will be effectually made good. In consequence thereof, I have greatly increased my naval armaments; augmented my land forces in such a manner as might be the least burthenome; and have concluded a treaty with the empress of *Russia*, and another with the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, which shall be laid before you."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you estimates for the service of the ensuing year, and likewise accounts of the extraordinary expences which have been made this year, in pursuance of the power given me by Parliament. I see, with great concern, that the necessary services before mentioned will require large supplies. I ask only such as shall be requisite for the effectual carrying on of those measures, which shall be necessary to support what has been begun, according to your inclination, for the security of my kingdoms and dominions, and for the purposes which have been already mentioned to you. Whatever you grant, shall, with the strictest economy, be applied to those uses only for which it shall be given."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I rely upon your duty and good affections, which I have so often experienced. There never was a situation in which my honour, and the essential interests of *Great-Britain*, called more strongly for your zeal, unanimity, and dispatch."

A proclamation was issued for recalling seamen from foreign service, and to prohibit them from entering into it; for taking up all straggling seamen, and offering a bounty of 3*l*. to every able seaman, and one of 3*s*. to every ordinary seaman

that should voluntarily enter: also offering a reward of 40*l*. and another of 30*l*. for discovering able and ordinary seamen. The proclamation to be in force till the last day of this year.

Nov. 14. The right honourable the House of Peers waited on his Majesty at St. James's, with their address.

The address of the House of Lords was expressive of the utmost zeal, gratitude, and affection to his Majesty: they thanked him for his royal firmness, in not yielding to any terms of accommodation with *France*, that were not reasonable and honourable, and for exerting his royal care so powerfully in the protection of his colonies. They acknowledged his Majesty's wisdom and goodness, in increasing his naval armaments, in augmenting his land forces, with so much regard to the ease of his people, and in generously giving encouragement to that great body of his brave and faithful subjects, with which his *American* provinces happily abound, to exert their strength on this important occasion. They observed, with pleasure, the pacific declarations of his Catholic majesty, promised their most zealous and vigorous aid and concurrence in this just and national cause, and to assist him in disappointing or repelling all such enterprises as may be formed, not only against this kingdom, but also against any other of his dominions, although not belonging to the crown of *Great-Britain*, in case they should be attacked, on account of the part which his Majesty has taken, for maintaining the essential interests of his kingdoms.

To this address his Majesty made the following most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I give you my hearty thanks for this dutiful and affectionate address. I see with the greatest satisfaction the zeal you express for my person and government, and for the true interest of your country; which I am determined to adhere to. The assurance which you give me for the defence of my territories abroad, are a strong proof of your affection for me and regard for my honour. Nothing shall divert me from pursuing those measures which will effectually maintain the possessions and rights of my kingdoms, and procure reasonable and honourable terms of accommodation.

The admirals *Boscawen*, *Moffyn*, and *Wolstone*, arrived at *Spirhead* with sixteen men of war from *Nova Scotia*, as also the
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man of war taken from the French. Men of war under commodore Spry left at Halifax, and the *Alcide*, the French prize.

his day the right honourable Sir Thomas Mordaunt having resigned the seals into the King's hands, his Majesty was pleased to appoint the right honourable Henry Fox to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries at large.

laudius Amyand, esq. and Henry Digby, were appointed under secretaries to the right honourable Henry Fox, esq.

Nov. 15. The Irish parliament granted subsidies to his Majesty, viz. 2000*l.* per annum for two years, for the trustees of the linen manufacture, to encourage the raising hemp flax in that kingdom: also a further of 2000*l.* per annum for the encouragement of the hempen and flaxen manufactures in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, Connaught: 10,000*l.* for making the River More navigable from the city of Killybegs to the town of Innesfaige: 20,000*l.* to carry on an inland navigation from the city of Dublin to the river Shannon: 5000*l.* for making the river Newry navigable from the end of the new canal to the city of Newry.

3000*l.* to make an aqueduct from the city of Finisk to the town of Dungarvon: 1000*l.* to finish St. Mark's church: 5000*l.* to rebuild St. Katherine's church: 2000*l.* to finish Effick bridge: 10,000*l.* to finish the ballast-office wall. A supply not exceeding 300,000*l.* to his Majesty, towards supporting the several branches of the establishment, and for defraying the expenses of the government for two years: 2000*l.* per annum for two years, for the encouragement of English protestant schools. 15*l.* for the use of the governor and company, for carrying on the cambric manufacture in Dundalk, or elsewhere, in that kingdom.

A court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when an order from the secretary of state, for the militia of London to hold themselves in readiness to march, was read; on which a court of lieutenancy was immediately summoned to put the order in execution.

The right honourable the Speaker, with the House of Commons, waited on his Majesty with their address, which breathed the same spirit of zeal and gratitude, and was full of the warmest assurances of a ready support of his Majesty, and of his foreign dominions, if attacked in resentment of his maintaining the rights of his

crown and kingdoms, as that presented by the House of Peers.

His Majesty made them the following most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address. You may be assured, although I wish for nothing more than a safe and honourable accommodation, I am determined to protect and maintain the valuable and undoubted rights and possessions of my crown.

"Your assurances that you will assist me in the defence of my foreign dominions, if they should be attacked, on account of the measures I am pursuing, for the true interest of these kingdoms, are such proofs of your affection to me, and of your regard to my honour, as give me the greatest satisfaction."

Nov. 19. The grand city of Mequinez in Africa, was buried in the bowels of the earth by a violent shock, which likewise swallowed up at several leagues distance two camps of moving Arabs, upwards of 400 tents, containing twenty-five or thirty persons each, with a large track of country: the city of Fez escaped little better, not half the buildings and inhabitants remaining. Morocco, and that neighbourhood, also suffered greatly.

The Indians in the French interest continued their depredations at the back of Virginia, burning the plantations, and scalping or carrying off the inhabitants.

Nov. 20. Orders were given by the court of lieutenancy of London, for the six regiments of militia to be exercised in the Artillery-ground, by four companies each day.

Nov. 22. Vice admiral Byng with part of his squadron, arrived at Spithead from a cruise.

The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable Sir George Lyttelton, bart. to be one of the commissioners of the treasury, chancellor and under treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the right honourable Henry Bilson Legge.

Lord viscount Barrington secretary at war, in the room of the right honourable Henry Fox.

Sir Thomas Robinson, keeper of the great wardrobe, in the room of lord Barrington.

Thomas Dunbar, esq. lieutenant governor of Gibraltar.

This month storms did great damage in various parts of the world; the great quantities

ties of rain occasioned floods and inundations, and many vessels were unfortunately lost at sea, and upon our coasts.

The *Esperance*, a French man of war of seventy guns, was taken by the *Orford*, captain *Stevens*, after an engagement of three hours. She had but 300 men on board, and was going from *Rechfort* to *Brest* to be completely manned.

An augmentation of one serjeant, one corporal, and seventeen private men, was ordered to each company, in every regiment of foot in *Great-Britain*, and eight men to each troop of the blues commanded by Sir *John Ligonier*. Artillery was also draughted off to the several regiments in country quarters, and the officers of the ordnance promised a reward for the discovery of concealed fire arms.

Packet boats were established at *Falmouth*, by the postmaster general, for carrying on a regular monthly correspondence to the *West-Indies* and *North America*.

The assembly of *Virginia* having lately laid on a kind of poll-tax, a list of those liable was made out, by which it appeared, that they were 40,443 whites, and 60,755 blacks, liable to this tax. No white women pays, and the men only from sixteen to fifty; but the black women all pay. The troops in the pay of that colony were ordered to be augmented to 1000 men, under the command of colonel *George Washington*; the officers received their beating instructions, and were immediately to set out, to raise their several companies.

Captain *Rouse*, in a twenty gun ship, brought to *St. John's* three French vessels laden with fish, which he took on the coast of *Newfoundland*; after which he returned to that island, landed his men, destroyed the huts of the French fishers on the coast, drove the people up the country, and brought away two ship loads of cured fish.

His Majesty's most gracious message to the House of Lords, on Friday, Nov. 28, 1755.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty having received from his ambassador at *Madrid*, a certain account of the fatal and deplorable event which happened at *Lisbon* on the first instant, by an earthquake, which had laid waste almost the whole city, and destroyed many thousands of the inhabitants; in consequence whereof, those who remained must be reduced to the utmost distress; and his Majesty being moved with the greatest concern for so good

and faithful an ally, as the king of *Portugal*, and with the utmost compassion for the distresses, to which that kingdom must be reduced; wherein great numbers of his Majesty's own subjects were resident, and many more interested, recommended to the House of Lords the consideration of this dreadful and extensive calamity, which could not fail deeply to affect the hearts of all persons who had any sense of religion, or humanity; and desired the concurrence and assistance of the House of Lords, in sending such speedy and effectual relief as would be suitable to so afflicting and pressing an exigency.”

The Lords in their address, in answer to this gracious message, returned his Majesty their thanks for it, and expressed their just sense of his royal concern for the great misfortune that had befallen the king of *Portugal*; and for his generous compassion of the unhappy sufferers. And they assured his Majesty of their hearty concurrence and assistance, in sending such speedy and effectual relief, as may be suitable to so afflicting and pressing an exigency.

In consequence of the King's message and lords address, his Majesty sent a considerable sum of money, 20,000 barrels of rice, a great quantity of corn and flour, a large cargo of beef from *Ireland*, and many other necessities for the relief of the *Portuguese*, at the disposal of the king of *Portugal*.

His catholic Majesty also sent him 100,000 pistoles, and many necessaries.

Dec. 4. A great part of the *Edystone* Light house, near *Plymouth* Sound, was consumed by fire. This edifice was built by the Trinity House in the reign of queen *Anne*, in the room of one blown down, September 27, 1703.

A foreign physician at *Paris* lately cured a boy who had been for six years in a very strange condition, and who voided by stool a serpent half a yard long, with a flat head, in the jaws of which were eight teeth, with a kind of horn on the top of his head; this monster was about an inch in thickness. The prince of *Conti* having taken all the necessary precautions to be ascertained as to the fact, took the physician under his protection and into his service.

Dec. 10. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the malt bill.

At *Glosson*, near the river *Wye*, in the county of *Hertford*; about nine o'clock the inhabitants were alarmed by a terrible shock of an earthquake, attended with a great rumbling

gnoise. About a quarter of a mile
ence, it sunk an acre and a half of
the river *Wye*, swallowing up all
and every thing that grew there-

6. His Majesty was pleased to
the right hon. the earl of *Darlington*
Dupplin, joint paymasters of his
forces, in the room of *William*

Page, esq. member for *Chichester*,
paymaster general, in the room of
Lawville, esq.

20. The King was pleased to ap-
point *Wyndham O'Brian*, esq. and
Wynne, esq. to be commissioners for
the office of treasurer of his Ma-
jesty's, in the room of lord *Dar-*
lington viscount *Dupplin*.

appoint *Charles Lawrence*, esq. to be
in chief of *Nova Scotia*, in the
Peregrine Thomas Hopson, esq. who
succeeded.

Robert Monckton, esq. to be lieute-
nant, in the room of *Charles Law-*
rence.

the duke of *Leeds* cofferer of the house-
hold, in the room of *Sir George Lyttleton*,

the earl of *Sandwich*, chief justice in
his Majesty's forests south of the
in the room of the duke of *Leeds*.
the earl of *Hillsborough* treasurer of the
household, in the room of the earl *Finch-*

Hobart comptroller of the house-
hold, in the room of the earl of *Hills-*

Sandys and *Wellbore Ellis*, esq. joint
treasurers of *Ireland*, in the room of
Sir William Yonge, together with the
Cholmondeley, the other joint vice-

treasurer. hon. *Alexander Hume Campbell*, esq.
governor of *Scotland*.

right hon. *Granville earl Gower*,
in his Majesty's command, sworn of
the city's most honourable privy coun-

24. A proclamation was issued for
a national and public fast to be observed
throughout *Great-Britain*, on *Friday* the 6th
of *January* ensuing. His Majesty like-
wise, that a like fast should be observed
throughout *Ireland* on the same day.
A proclamation was also issued for pro-
hibiting the export of gun-powder
for six months. Another proclamation for continuing
the same.

the bounty to seamen and landmen till the
first of *February*.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went to the house
of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the
land-tax, mutiny, and several other bills.

The House of Peers adjourned to the
19th of *January* next, and the Commons
to the 13th.

The waters were so out in the neigh-
bourhood of *Chertsey*, *Staines*, and other
places westward, that it was dangerous
travelling; a little village called *Wraybury*,
was entirely under water, and the inhabitants
went to one another's houses in boats, and
were forced to fetch provisions from *Staines*
or *Datchet* by water; it was very dangerous
towing the barges up, the horses going al-
most up to their backs a great way together
in water, and frequently forced to swim.

The King was pleased to grant unto
his grace the duke of *Marlborough*, the of-
fice of master general of the ordinance.

To *earl Gower*, the office of keeper of
the privy seal.

To appoint lord viscount *Bateman*, and
Richard Edgcumbe, esq. to be commis-
sioners for executing the office of high ad-
miral of *Great Britain*, in the room of *Wel-*
bore Ellis, and *Charles Townshend*, esq.

John Talbot, *Samuel Jernyn*, and *Richard*
Rigby, esqrs. to be commissioners for trade
and plantations, in the room of *John Pitt*,
James Grenville, and *Richard Edgcumbe*,
esqrs.

Howell Gwynne, esq. to be lieutenant
and custos rotularum of *Radnorshire*, in the
room of *William Perry*, esq.

Thomas Cooper, esq. commissioner of
Chatham yard, and *Sheerness*.

Charles Saunders, esq. and capt. *William*
Long, elected elder brothers of the *Trinity-*
House.

Charles Phillips, esq. a commissioner in the
Alienation office, in the room of *Sir Wil-*
liam Ashburnham, deceased.

Lord *Stormount*, appointed ambassador to
Poland.

The King was pleased to grant to the
earl of *Sandwich*, the earl of *Cholmondeley*,
and *Wellbore Ellis*, esq. the office of vice-
treasurer of *Ireland*.

In the course of this month were re-
ceived many accounts of the earthquakes
that had been felt in many parts of *Europe*.
At *Lisbon* they had, forty days after the
first of *November*, a slight shock every day
except one; and on the 21st ult. they had
a severe one, which threw down most of
the houses that had been left standing, and

D d buried

buried 300 persons under the ruins. On the 9th of December, a shock was felt all over *Francia, Bohemia, Bavaria, Switzerland*, the north of *Italy* and the south of *France*, which was so violent in some places, as to throw down or damage several houses; and on the 11th another was felt in most of the same places. And on the 26th in the evening and next morning, several shocks were felt at *Mastricht, Liege, Brussels*, and other parts of the *Netherlands*, which were so violent at *Quefnoy*, that the barracks were thrown down, and upwards of 600 soldiers crushed to death or very much bruised. Besides these we had accounts of earthquakes having been felt on several other days; and that at *Brigue* in the *Valais*, they continued from the first to the 15th ult. by which most of the houses in the town were thrown down. These shocks produced in many places very extraordinary effects; for in some the waters in the springs and little rivers turned almost as red as blood, and in others the ground opened in divers places, and through the cracks or chasms water gushed out, bubbling and boiling, as if there had been fire underneath.

There likewise were extraordinary inundations at several places upon the continent of *Europe*, particularly at *Avignon*, where the river *Rhone* rose in *France*, at least twelve feet above what was ever known, by which the greatest part of that city, and the country for a league round, were laid under water: the people were forced to betake themselves to the tops of their houses, from whence they were brought off in boats: all their flour, bread, and provisions, were spoilt; and as all the corn-mills were demolished, before they could get a sufficient supply, bread rose to six livres a pound, so that the poor were in danger of starving.

To these melancholy accounts we shall add the following from *Poland*, that, in the beginning of last month, such storms of wind rose in the salt-pits in several parts of that kingdom, that some hundreds of the labourers, and great part of the subterraneous works, was destroyed; by which accidents the salt, to a very considerable value, had been dispersed and rendered useless. From other parts of that kingdom also, we had accounts of springs and fires which broke loose in those subterraneous caverns, by which some pits were entirely destroyed, and others remained burning. From those parts, however, we heard

of little damaged that had been done by the late earthquakes.

Dec. 24. At noon began at *Alexandria*, such a violent storm as had not been known in the memory of man, which continued till next day at noon. Nineteen French ships, three Swedish, three English, three Ragusans, one Imperial, one Greek sambechine, one Turkish bark, one Tripoline cruiser, and one Alexandrian ship, were driven ashore.

The plague raged severely at *Algiers*, so that the European consuls and merchants shut themselves up in their houses.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 10, 1754, to December 16, 1755.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7773	Males	10779
Females	7436	Females	11118
<hr/>		<hr/>	
In all	15209	In all	21897
Decreased in the burials this year 779.			
Whereof have died			

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	7803
Between two and five	2001
Five and ten	612
Ten and twenty	577
Twenty and thirty	1651
Thirty and forty	2057
Forty and fifty	2334
Fifty and sixty	1918
Sixty and seventy	1433
Seventy and eighty	1018
Eighty and ninety	504
Ninety and a hundred	77
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and seven	1

Bill of mortality for Norwich.

From the 25th of December, 1754, to the 25th December, 1755.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	574	Males	656
Females	567	Females	655
In all		In all	
1141		1311	

Increased in the burials 41.

Christened at *Amsterdam*, 4340. Marriages 2058. Buried 6512. Ships arrived in the *Texel* 1288.

Burials at *Paris*, 20,021. Christenings 19,412. Marriages 4501. Foundling children 4273.

By the accounts of burials and baptisms at *Boston* in *New-England*, it appeared, that from *January 7, 1754, to January 5, 1755*, there was buried in that town, Whites 419. Blacks 65. In all 484. Baptized in the several churches 442.

Jan. 13. The King was pleased to
ord *Sundays*, the offices of warden
in cyre of all his Majesty's fo-
on this side *Trent*, in the room of
of *Leeds*.
right hon. *George Doddington*,
office of treasurer of his Majesty's
the room of *George Grenville*,

27th of *December*, there was a
an earthquake, and a great fall
Slieve Baughby, in the county of
near *Loughrea*, in *Ireland*.
Wisthead, esq. one of the sheriffs
id, attended the House of Com-
th the city's petition for a new
Blackfriars.

6. *M. Mitchell*, lately secretary
ly to the king of *Prussia*, had his
te audience of his Majesty to pre-
letters of credence as ambassador
potentiary from that court.

The following gentlemen were
sted sheriffs for the ensuing year.

For *England*.

Thomas Reeve, esq.
ire, *James Smith*, esq.
ambshire, *Thomas Worcester*, esq.
id, *Sir Wilfred Lawson*, bart.
Thomas Prescott, esq.
d Hunt, *Charles Pepys*, esq.
John Sawle, esq.
re, *John Oliver Williams*, esq.
re, *Harry Meggs*, esq.
re, *Nicholas Hurt*, esq.
ward Emmett, esq.
ire, *Charles Wyndham*, esq.
hire, *Tohn Turvin*, esq.
hire, *Edmund Thomas*, esq.
hn Cockaine Sole, esq.
ire, *William Pochin*, esq.
re, *Thomas Lister*, esq.
bshire, *Daniel Treagole*, esq.
ptonshire, *John Ashley*, esq.
John Barker, esq.
ambshire, *Robert Sutton*, esq.
ire, *Charles Peers*, esq.
hire, *Robert Tomblin*, esq.
re, *Anthony Kinnersley*, esq.
hire, *James Perry*, esq.
hire, *John Touchet Chetwode*, esq.
son, *Bernard Brocas*, esq.
Charles Devon, esq.
Joseph Calverley, esq.
shire, *John Taylor*, esq.
shire, *Joseph Biddle*, esq.
John Jacobs, esq.
G. Montgomery Metham, esq.

For *South Wales*.

Brecon, *William Prytherch*, esq.
Carmarthenshire, *Henry Penry*, esq.
Cardiganshire, *Lewis Lloyd*, esq.
Glamorganshire, *Henry Stratsfield*, esq.
Pembrokeshire, *George Lloyd Mears*, esq.
Radnorshire, *John Lewis*, esq.

For *North Wales*.

Anglesey, *Charles Allenfon*, esq.
Caezarvon, *William Owen*, esq.
Denbighshire, *Maurice Jones*, esq.
Flintshire, *John Wright*, esq.
Merionethshire, *Richard Owen*, esq.
Montgomeryshire, *Richard Powell*, esq.

The king of *Portugal* returned his
thanks to this court, for the relief sent him
by his Majesty and the nation; and the
whole *Portuguese* court was extremely af-
fected by this instance of *British* gener-
osity.

Great numbers of carpenters, &c. were
engaged here to go to *Lisbon*.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at
Dover, and at *Dunkirk* in *France*.

It was ordered by his Majesty in coun-
cil, that *Charles Knowles*, esq. governor of
Jamaica, be permitted to resign that gov-
ernment, agreeable to his request of *July*
25th last.

The King ordered thirty additional
companies of marines to be forthwith
raised.

Orders were received from the *French*
court, by virtue of which all the *English*
shipping in *Dunkirk* were stopt this morn-
ing, and all their crews sent to prison,
except the captains, who were forbid to
walk about the town. At the same time
all the innkeepers and other housekeepers
were ordered, on pain of being fined fifty
crowns, to deliver to the governor a list of
names and qualities of all strangers who
lodged in their houses.

Feb. 1. By a letter from *Ruthven* in
Badenoch, in *Scotland*, we were informed
that as some people were watching cattle
in the night, on a sudden the whole hori-
zon was illuminated like noon day. This
strange phenomenon was a fiery globe, as
large as a full moon, moving from the
northern part of the horizon, and directing
its course due south. It was attended by a
large fiery train, resembling the tail of a
comet, from which there incessantly issued
large sparks of fire. When it had a little
passed the place where they were, the tail
seemed to fall from it, upon which there
D d 2 ensued

ensued a noise not inferior to the report of a great gun, and which waked several people in the neighbourhood. It continued its motion till it disappeared in the southern part of the horizon.

Feb. 3. At a council held at St. James's, it was resolved to issue a proclamation (which was accordingly published in the *London Gazette*) setting forth, that the King being resolved, by the assistance and blessing of God, not to be wanting in his care for the defence of this kingdom, in case of any hostile attempt to land upon the coast thereof; thought fit strictly to charge, and command all officers and ministers, civil and military, within their respective counties, &c. that they cause the coasts to be carefully watched, and upon the first appearance of any such hostile attempt, immediately cause all horses, oxen and cattle, which may be fit for draught or burthen, and not actually employed in his Majesty's service, or in defence of the country, and also (so far as may be practicable) all other cattle and provisions to be driven and removed twenty miles at least from the place where such attempt shall be made, and to secure the same, so that they may not fall into the hands or power of those who should make such attempt. Wherein nevertheless it was his royal will and pleasure, that the respective owners thereof may suffer as little damage, loss or inconvenience, as may be most consistent with the public safety.

Feb. 5. The subscription to the new loan of two millions, was closed at the Bank, being quite full.

Feb. 6. The public fast was observed with a becoming decency, by all ranks of people. The churches and meeting-houses were thronged, and there was, in appearance, an entire cessation from business throughout the city and suburbs, and all over the kingdom.

Feb. 8. A fire broke out at *Bridge town*, in *Barbadoes*, which raged with great violence from eight in the evening till five the next morning, and destroyed 160 houses, in the richest part of the town, with *James's* fort.

Feb. 12. Four houses were blown down by the violence of the wind, at *Martin* in *Surrey*.

Feb. 13. Vice-admiral *Watson* arrived the 11th of this month in *Geriab* harbour, on the coast of *Malabar*, in the *East-Indies*, where he was informed *Tulagee Angria* was treating with the *Morattoes* to surrender the

place to them. In consequence of this intelligence, the Vice-admiral sent him a summons the next morning to surrender the town and fort to him; but receiving no answer in the time he proposed, and finding the *Morattoes* (from whom he had received no assistance) were trifling with him, he weighed in the afternoon, and stood into the harbour in two divisions, in the order as he directed. The enemy fired at the ships as they passed their batteries; but as soon as they were got by them, and were properly placed, they began such a fire as soon silenced their batteries, and likewise the fire from the grabs. Soon after four o'clock a shell was thrown into the *Reforation*, an armed ship which *Angria* some time ago took from the *East-India* company, which set her on fire, and soon after his whole fleet shared the same fate, and were all entirely destroyed. In the night the Vice-Admiral landed all his troops, suspecting the enemy would endeavour to let in the *Morattoes*, which supposition was verified by a deserter, who informed Mr. *Watson* that *Angria* (who himself was not in the fort) had sent orders to his brother-in-law, who commanded the garrison, on no account to suffer the *English* to come in. On the 13th in the afternoon, after several messages had passed to no purpose, the Vice-Admiral renewed the attack, and in about twenty minutes they hung out a flag of truce, but the Admiral insisted that his troops should be let in, and their colours hauled down, and they not complying with his demand, he repeated his attack with great vigour, and the enemy very soon called out for mercy, which our troops were near enough to hear very distinctly. An officer, with sixty men, marched into the fort that night, and the next morning all our forces. The Vice-admiral reported that all his officers and men behaved with great spirits; that our loss was very inconsiderable, as well with respect to men as to damage done to the ships, inasmuch that he could have been able to have proceeded to sea again in twenty-four hours, had there been a necessity for so doing.

They found upwards of 200 guns in the place, six brass mortars, and a very large quantity of ammunition of all kinds; and in money and effects about 220 or 230,000*l.*

The grabs which were burnt, consisted of eight ketches and one ship, besides two others that were building, one of which

was to carry forty guns; and a considerable number of small vessels called gallivats.

There was in the fort above 2000 people, 300 of whom bore arms. Among the prisoners were *Angria's* wife and children, his mother, his brother-in-law, and the commander in chief of his garrisons.

The Vice-admiral left about 300 of the *East-India* company's *European* troops in the garrison, and as many *Seapoys*, and three or four of the company's armed vessels in the harbour, for the defence of the place.

Feb. 17. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to appoint *John* earl of *London* to be governor in chief of *Virginia*, in the room of the late earl of *Albemarle*.

Charles *Pinfold*, esq. to be governor of *Barbadoes*, in the room of the hon. *Henry* *Crawville*, esq. who resigned.

Henry *Munn*, esq. to be lieutenant-governor of *Jamaica*.

And appointed the following sheriffs, viz.

Northumberland, *Matthew* *White*, esq.

Norfolk, *Philip* *Beddingfield*, esq.

Suffolk, *John* *Canham*, esq.

Gloucestershire, *William* *Bryce*, esq.

Caernarvonshire, *Owen* *Wynn*, esq.

Feb. 19. Early in the morning a dreadful fire broke out in the counting-house of *Mr. Howell*, timber-merchant at *Black-Friars* *airs*, through the carelessness, as was supposed, of a servant who lay in it, and was burnt. It burnt with such violence, that *Mr. Howell's* and two other timber yards, the glass-house, and about thirteen houses besides, were consumed; the flames not stopping till they came to *Mr. Holmes's* lime-wharf. Some lighters loaded with *de's* took fire, and having burnt their moorings, fell down with the tide through *London-bridge* and set several ships on fire, particularly the *Rose*, *Slade*, from *Maryland*, whose quarters were burnt, and another ship was ashore at *Rotherhithe*, which was cut from her moorings to prevent her being burnt. One of the burning lighters which fell down the river stooped against *London-bridge*, and was with difficulty prevented by some watermen, from setting fire to it. *Sir Robert* *Ladbroke* attended from four in the morning till nine, encouraging and directing the populace, &c. to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Fifteen hundred houses were reduced to ashes, by fire, at *Constantinople*.

The house of commons of *Ireland*

waited upon the Lord Lieutenant with an address to the King, to assure his Majesty of the just sense of that house of his Majesty's constant care and protection of that kingdom, and of their determined resolution to do every thing in their power for the support of the dignity and honour of his crown, and the defence of his Majesty's dominions at that time threatened with invasion; and to pray that he would be graciously pleased to increase the number of forces in that kingdom to 12,000 men complete.

The great rains this and the preceding month, did much damage in many parts of the three kingdoms, and some places suffered from the late high winds, which had occasioned fatal consequences at sea and upon our coasts, many vessels having been unfortunately wrecked or stranded.

The French king's orders were published at *Dunkirk*, for all *British* subjects to leave his dominions before the first of next month, except such as should obtain his permission to remain. Another edict was published at the same time, inviting his most christian Majesty's subjects to fit out privateers, promising a premium of forty livres for every gun, and as much for every man they take on board the enemy's ships; with a further promise, that in case peace should be concluded soon, the king would purchase the said privateers at their prime cost.

Pursuant to the above orders, the *English* vessels in the several ports of *France* were seized, and their crews sent to prison.

The neutral *French* were transported from *Nova-Scotia* to *South-Carolina*, *Virginia*, and other of our northern colonies.

March 1. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Chatham*, and examined the fortifications carrying on at that place; at five in the afternoon he entered *Canterbury*, and reviewed the three regiments quartered there. The next day between one and two in the afternoon, he reviewed lord *Robert* *Bertie's* regiment at *Dover-castle*, and there lodged. The next day he visited *Falkstone*, *Hythe*, *Dymchurch*, *New Romney*, *Lydd*, and *Rye*. On Sunday night the 7th, he returned from his tour to *St. James's*.

March 3. Orders were sent to the commissioners of the customs, to lay an embargo on all the shipping in the ports of *England* and *Ireland*, and at night there was the hottest press for seamen on the river *Thames*, that had

had been known for many years. An embargo was also laid on the ships in the ports of *Scotland*. (This embargo was, in part, taken off again before the 20th.)

March 9. His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting the sum of two millions, to be raised by lottery.

To an act to enable his Majesty to grant commissions to a certain number of foreigners to serve in *America*.

To an act to oblige ships more effectually to perform quarantine.

And to several other public and private bills.

March 11. Sir *Edward Hawke*, with ten ships of the line, and under his convoy three *East-Indians*, &c. sailed from *St. Helen's* for the westward.

March 13. There was a very smart press for seamen and landmen, in all the ports of the kingdom, as well as in *London*, as also for soldiers; for which purpose the peace officers searched all the public houses, and secured every idle person that could give no good account of themselves; the roads into *Essex*, *Surrey*, *Hertfordshire*, &c. were guarded by marines, who took all those that were thought capable of serving his Majesty either by land or sea. Orders were likewise dispatched from the privy-council to the lord lieutenants of the several counties, to enjoin the justices and deputy lieutenants to exert themselves in causing all the straggling scamen to be taken up, for his Majesty's service. Many noblemen gave bounties in their respective counties, to those who enlisted in the new regiments, over and above the usual entrance money; by which means those corps were very speedily completed.

March 16. A shabby middle-aged man and woman were committed to Newgate by the right hon. earl of *Holderness*, one of his Majesty's secretaries of state, upon suspicion of being concerned in sending an anonymous letter, to Mr. *Cleveland*, secretary to the Admiralty, intimating a design on the life of his Majesty, by shooting him with a wind-gun when he should next pass through the Park. On Sunday the gallery of the royal-chapel was cleared, and a double guard appointed at *St. James's*.

Orders were given by his grace the duke of *Devonshire*, to array the militia in every county and city of *Ireland*, as well as *Dublin* city, and the earl of *Meath's* liberty.

March 19. *Ive W'bitbread*, esq. one of

the sheriffs of *London*, went to the House of Commons, and delivered the petition of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council men of *London*, against the extension of excise laws.

March 20. The King was pleased to promote *Richard Pococke*, L. L. D. to the bishoprick of *Offory* in *Ireland*.

The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *John earl of London*, to be commander in chief of all his forces in *North-America*.

March 23. The King sent a message to the two Houses of Parliament, wherein his Majesty informed them, that he had received repeated advices, that a design had been formed by the *French* court to invade *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*; and that the great preparations of land forces, ships, artillery, and warlike stores, now making in the ports of *France*, together with the language held by the *French* ministers in some foreign courts, leave little room to doubt of the reality of such a design: That his Majesty had therefore judged it necessary to acquaint them with intelligence of such high importance to the safety of these nations; and to inform them, that he had taken proper measures for putting his kingdom in a posture of defence against so unjust and desperate an enterprise, projected in revenge for those just and necessary measures which had been taken for maintaining his rights and possessions in *North-America*; and that, in order further to strengthen himself, his Majesty had made a requisition of a body of *Hessian* troops to be forthwith brought over hither: and that, trusting in the Divine protection, and in the good affection, zeal, and fidelity of his people, which he had so often experienced, his Majesty was determined to exert all the force God had put into his hands, to repel so daring an attempt; and doubted not of their support and concurrence.

The House of Peers, in their address returning the King thanks for his gracious message, assured his Majesty, that they looked with the utmost indignation upon so unjust and daring an attempt, as that of invading these kingdoms in revenge for his Majesty's generous and steady conduct in maintaining his just rights and possessions in *North-America*; and humbly intreated him not to suffer himself to be diverted from it by any appearance whatsoever; they acknowledged with gratitude the prudent measures which his Majesty had taken for putting his kingdoms in a posture of defence;

beseeched his Majesty to pursue his
of exerting all his force to repel
an undertaking; and particu-
ment his army in *Ireland* in such
he should think necessary: and
his Majesty that they would, at the
their lives and fortunes, stand by
ty against all his enemies, and
him in all such measures, as he
requisite in this critical conjunc-

in the least doubting, that even
e of so injurious and presumptu-
terprize, will create the highest
in all who call themselves *British*
stants, and raise a becoming spirit
Majesty's subjects for the defence
d person and government, the Pro-
cession, and the religion, laws,
ies of these kingdoms.

∴ The following noblemen and
presented to his Majesty the ad-
the Lords and Commons for bring-
a body of *Hanoverian* troops, *viz.*
Steward and Lord Chamberlain of
old; Mr. Fox, secretary of state;
cellor of the Exchequer; Com-
the household, and the Secretary

ich his Majesty made the following

a very glad to do any thing that is
to my Parliament and for the be-
curity of my people, and as both
lesire that a body of my *German*
ould be brought over hither to assist
fence of this kingdom in the pre-
ical conjuncture, I will give im-
rders for that purpose."

6. The address of the Lord Mayor,
, and commons, of the city of
to his Majesty.

Most gracious Sovereign,
ur Majesty having been graciously
o acquaint your two Houses of
nt, that a design hath been formed
rench court to make an hostile in-
pon *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*; we,
jesty's most dutiful and loyal sub-
Lord Mayor, aldermen, and com-
the city of *London*, in common-
sembled, beg leave to express our
ce of so unjust and desperate an en-
projected in revenge for your royal
ious protection of the trade and
e of your people, and the necessary
of your crown.

th gratitude and unfeigned loyalty,
humbly assure your Majesty, that

the citizens of your faithful city, united
in duty and affection to your sacred person
and government, will exert their utmost
power, and hazard their lives and fortunes,
to support and defend your Majesty, and the
Protestant succession in your royal family;
not doubting, but by the zeal and loyalty
of your Majesty's subjects, conducted by
your known wisdom and courage, with the
assurance of the Divine Providence, you
will be able to defeat all the designs of your
enemies."

To which address his Majesty returned
the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this very loyal and
dutiful address.

"I have the firmest alliance on the affec-
tionate assurance you give me, of exerting
yourselves to the utmost in support of my
government; and the city of *London* may
always depend upon my favour, counte-
nance, and protection; and my constant
care to defend the rights and possessions of
my crown, and promote the trade and com-
merce of this kingdom."

A deputation from the merchants of
London, waited upon his Majesty with the
address of that respectable body.

To the address of the merchants of *Lon-
don*, in which they assured his Majesty,
"that they will most heartily and zealously
exert themselves, in every instance, for the
support of the public credit of this king-
dom; and that no hazard or expence shall
deter them from cheerfully contributing to
enable his Majesty to maintain the just
cause in which he is engaged, and to repel
the most daring attempts of his enemies."

His Majesty was pleased to return this most
gracious answer:

"I thank you for this affectionate and
seasonable address.

"It is a great satisfaction to me, that
the measures, which I have taken, for the
security of the rights and possessions of my
crown, and for the support of the trade and
commerce of my kingdoms, are so agree-
able to my trading subjects; and they may
always depend upon my countenance and
protection. The public credit is an object
which I have extremely at heart; and
nothing can be more acceptable to me,
than the zeal you express for the support of
it."

April 7. Commodore *Keppel* sailed with
the *Torbay*, *Essex*, *Unicorn*, and *Gibraltar*,
on a cruise.

Admirals *Byng* and *Wells* sailed from *St.*
Helens, with a strong fleet.

April

April 8. At the anniversary sermon and feast of the president and governors of the small-pox hospital, the collection for that charity amounted to 913*l.* 13*s.*

The following bills were signed by virtue of a commission from his Majesty directed to the Lord Chancellor, the dukes of *Dorset* and *Argyll*, and the lords *Gower* and *Ashton*, viz.

An act to empower his Majesty to prohibit the exportation of salt-petre.

An act for preventing his Majesty's subjects from serving any foreign prince without leave.

An act for better supplying the fleet with seamen.

An act to obviate a doubt arisen on the last insolvent act.

An act for granting a bounty upon *British* and *Irish* linens, and taking off the duty on linen yarn.

An act for appointing a sufficient number of constables to serve within the city of *Westminster*, and to compel proper persons to take upon them the office of jurymen within the said liberty.

An act for laying an additional duty on cards and dice.

An act for the better regulation of his Majesty's forces in *North-America*; and likewise to the plate act.

After which the House of Peers adjourned to *Tuesday* the 27th instant, and the House of Commons to *Monday* the 26th.

April 16. Admiral *Holburne* with a squadron, and his convoy, the transports with the forces for *North-America*, sailed from *Plymouth*.

April 18. The *French* fleet arrived at the island of *Minorca*, and landed the troops commanded by the duke de *Richlieu*, without opposition, before *Ciudadella*, which the *English* garrison had evacuated, the garrison was very well supplied with provisions; and to strengthen it, commodore *Edgcumbe* had put ashore all his marines, and 150 seamen, under the command of captain *Sturges*; and he himself sailed, on the 20th instant, for *Gibraltar*, with his Majesty's ships *Dorsetford* and *Portland*, and the *Princess Louisa* and *Chessterfield* followed the next day.

April 20. His Majesty's ship the *Orford* arrived at *Plymouth* on the 16th instant, being sent in by Sir *Edward Hawke* with two *French* ships taken off cape *Ortegai*, one of them of 14 guns and 57 men, and also had 183 soldiers on board, bound to *Cape-Brton*; the other a schooner, bound

to *Quebec*, with wine, market balls and flour.

April 22. His Majesty removed from *St. James's* to *Kensington*, for the summer season.

The *Dutch*, it seems, were so much under the influence of *France*, that they absolutely refused to send over the 6000 men which they were by treaty obliged to furnish to *England*, in case of its being in danger of any domestic insurrection or foreign invasion, though they were not only demanded, but transports sent to *Holland* for bringing them over; and likewise they refused a passage either for the *Hessians* or the *Hanoverians*; for which reason both these bodies of auxiliaries embarked at *Stade* upon the *Elbe* for *England*.

His Majesty in consequence of an address of the honourable House of Commons, ordered a reasonable allowance to be made to the innholders and other public housekeepers in *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey*, the city of *Canterbury*, the towns of *Hertford*, *Ware* and *Hoddesden*, in *Hertfordshire*, and *Leam*, *Cliff*, *Southover* and *East-Grimstead*, in *Sussex*; in consideration of the great expence they were put to by the very extraordinary number of officers and soldiers which were necessarily quartered upon them during the last winter.

A prohibition was laid on the exportation of gunpowder, stores, ammunition, and all warlike materials, to foreign parts, and even coastwise in *Great-Britain*, except what was for the service of the government, by way of precaution against the hostile designs of *France*, &c.

The fish on board the *French Newfoundland* ships being become so putrid as not to be safely landed, the ships and their cargoes were ordered to be carried to sea and sunk.

Addressees were presented this month, to his Majesty, from the cities of *Bristol* and *Norwich*, borough of *Southwark*, town of *Liverpool*, the sheriff and grand jury of *Yorkshire*, and many other places.

A *Dutch* pirate of 60 guns cruising of *Virginia*, took several *English* vessels and murdered their crews.

Boston in *New-England* voted 3000 men and the province of *New-York* 1000, to be raised for the expedition against *Crown's point*. Governor *Morris* drew a line, up wards of 400 miles in length, on the bank of *Philadelphia*, and fortified it in such manner as to secure the inhabitants from the attempts of the enemy on that side.

be late great rains, the river *Lea* red the marshes from *Waltham-abbey bridge*; the waters in some places, mile wide, and so deep as to cover es. The river *Roddon* also over- he meadows from *Ongar* to *Barking*, eat loss of the farmers. The water he road at *Edmonton* eight or nine h; the *Hadnam* stage-coach was and the horses and a woman pas- owned.

count *de Borville* and the other risoners at *Leicester*, were indulged ng their swords, and in going where old, so they returned at night, and g to whom they pleased.

towns and corporations offered il bounties to encourage the re- of his Majesty's land and sea hich had so salutary an effect, that clamoration in the *Gazette* the ex- of the recruiting act was suspended 1st of May ensuing.

'onetta sloop of war, captain *Clarke*, ided on the coast of *Holland*.

, *French* prizes were carried into by his Majesty's ships upon that Many were also carried into *Bar-* the ships of commodore *Frankland's*

since the middle of *February* we unt, by every mail from *France*, preparations making at *Toulon*, naval expedition, in which a quadron, and a great number of vere to be employed, and gene- to be designed against the island of

28. The anniversary feast of the ospital, was held at Merchant all, and 1204*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was col- or the further support of that

al *Boscawen* sailed from *St. Helen's* leet of nine sail, to relieve *Sir Hawke*, before *Brest*.

the *Militia Forces*, as establish- the several counties of England,

ties.	Cities and towns.	Number of men.
King of York	York	2480
do	Kingston upon Hull	1440
—	—	800
—	Exeter	3200
—	Lincoln	2400
—	—	1920

11.

Counties.	Cities and towns.	Number of men.
Kent	Canterbury	1920
Norfolk	Norwich	1920
Somerset	Bristol	1680
Suffolk	—	1920
Southampton	Southampton	1920
Wilt	—	1600
Suffex	—	1600
Surrey	—	1600
Lancaster	—	1600
Glocester	Glocester	1760
Cornwall	—	1280
Northampton	—	1280
Salop	—	1280
Warwick	Coventry	1280
Dorset	Poole	1280
Chester	Chester	1120
Stafford	Litchfield	1120
Leicester	—	1120
Worcester	Worcester	1120
Derby	—	1120
Oxford	—	1120
Bucks	—	1120
Berks	—	1120
Hertford	—	1120
Newcastle upon Tyne, and Berwick upon Tweed		1120
Northumberland	—	960
Cambridge	—	960
Nottingham	Nottingham	960
Hertford	—	960
Durham	—	800
Bedford	—	800
Cumberland	—	640
Huntingdon	—	640
Westmoreland	—	480
Morrmouth	—	480
Rutland	—	240
Tower Hamlets	—	960
and the rest of Middlesex		3200
Glamorgan	—	720
Den'igh	—	560
Montgomery	—	480
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	400
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	320
Brecknock	—	320
Radnor	—	240
Flint	—	240
Cardigan	—	240
Merioneth	—	160
Carnarvon	—	160
Anglesey	—	160
E e		62,680
Dimen-		

Dimensions of the Royal George, taken in hand January 8, 1746, and launched February 18, 1756.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length by the keel	144	6½
Length on the gun-deck	178	0
Length from the forepart of the figure of the head to the after part of taffreel	212	9
Breadth extreme	51	0
Depth in hold	21	6
Burthen in tons 2000		
Draught of water afore	22	2
abaft	23	5
Her greatest height	64	0
Main mast when all on end, from the keel to the top-gallant mast, including the flag-staff	210	0
From the deck	176	0

Weight of cabls.

	Inches.	Tons.	C.	Q.	lb.
Nine	24	54	16	1	23
Weight of the main-mast.					

Tons. C. Q. lb.
15 12 0 0

Number of guns on each deck.

Lower deck	—	—	28
Middle deck	—	—	30
Upper deck	—	—	30
Quarter deck	—	—	14

102

Whole weight on each deck.

	Tons.
Gun deck	91
Middle ditto	65
Upper deck	40
Quarter deck and fore-castle	15

Weight of anchors, and where made.

	C.	Q.	lb.
Portsmouth one	83	2	17
Chatham one	88	2	22
Wickwich one	83	2	0
Plymouth one	58	2	10
Ditto one	21	1	0
Ditto one	11	0	0

May 4. The collection at the rehearsal of the music for the sons of the clergy's feast was 336*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

May 5. Since the 20th of last month their *Portuguese* majesties and the royal family occupied the timber palace which the King ordered to be built after the late destruction of *Lisbon* and intended to reside therein till a new palace could be built. The 27th of the said month the King gave

public audiences, for the first time, in that palace. The same day all the ministers received strict orders to appear, as formerly, in the tribunals, in their robes and habits of ceremony. The regiment of *Casates*, the first that could be assembled to mount guard about the King, was returned to its quarters, and the regiment of *Pavise* had done the same: the other corps still encamped in the neighbourhood of *Belm*. The government employed detachments of them in clearing the streets of the ruined capital: the great street that traverses the city from north to south, and that which runs from east to west, were almost quite cleared of rubbish, and the communication between the several quarters of the city was opened, and made passable for carts, &c. Since the 15th of April they reckoned thirty-eight shocks, some of which were pretty violent, particularly those of the 15th at two o'clock in the morning, the 27th at fifteen minutes past eight, and the 30th at half an hour after five.

At a court of common council, a motion was made, that a petition should be presented to Parliament against an act now depending for repairing *London* bridge. The court was very full, and after a great many learned arguments on both sides of the question, they divided, and there appeared to be

For the petition — 201

Against it — 193

And the same committee who drew up the petition to Parliament some time since for a new bridge, were appointed to draw up a petition upon this occasion.

May 6. At the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy, at Merchant Taylor's-hall, 43*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was collected, and 183*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* before at St. Paul's, which with the money collected at the rehearsal, made in the whole 951*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* being 144*l.* 15*s.* less than the collection last year.

May 8. Sir *Edward Hawke*, with part of his Squadron, arrived at *Spirhead*.

May 10. About six in the evening fell the largest storm of hail at *Maer*, in *Staffordshire*, that ever was known, attended with very violent thunder and lightning. The storm continued about three quarters of an hour. It began north-east, and went off south-east. The stones, generally speaking, were as large as hazel-nuts. The extent of the hail storm was about a mile square, and the ground was covered four inches deep with the hail.

Blag

May 11. A message was sent by his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament, signifying, "That his Majesty being desirous be prepared again all attempts and designs whatsoever that may be formed by enemies, in the present critical conjuncture, and considering that sudden emergencies may rise, which may be of the most importance, and be attended with most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not be immediately applied to prevent or defeat them; his Majesty hoped, that he should be enabled by parliament, to concert and take such measures, as should be necessary to disappaint or defeat any enterprises or designs of enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require." For which message both Houses voted a loyal and dutiful address to his Majesty.

May 13. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of *Bristol*, *in Hume*, D. D. to be by them elected bishop of *Bristol*, in the room of *Dr. Conyngre*, deceased.

To grant to *Thomas Green*, D. D. one of his chaplains, the place of a prebendary of *Wichminster*, in the room of *William Friend*, D. D. canon of *Christ Church, Oxford*, in the room of *David Gregory*, D. D. dean of *Christ Church*, in the room of the late *Dr. Conyngre*.

To recommend to the chapter of *Hereford*, *Francis Webster*, D. D. to be chosen to the place of dean of that cathedral, in room of

John Egerton, L. L. B. recommended his Majesty to be elected bishop of the *of Bangor*, in the room of *Dr. Pearce*, moved to *Rethefter*.

Stiles and ladders were put up on the wall on *Richmond hill*, and on the wall at *Comb gate*, in *Surrey*, in order for foot ladders to have a free passage through *Edward new park*, as formerly: so that an affair that had caused so much dissension, was accommodated.

May 15. The *Queenborough* man of war, with forty-five sail of transports, with *Hessian* troops on board, consisting of 10 foot, and 800 horse, arrived at *Scutbription*.

May 17. His Majesty in council was used to order, that a commission should be prepared, to authorise and empower the Lords of the Admiralty to grant letters of marque or commission to privateers.

May 18. War was declared against the

French king, and notice was given at the post-office, that no mail would go between these kingdoms and *France*.

His Majesty's declaration of war against the *French king* was as follows:

"GEORGE R.
"The unwarrantable proceedings of the *French* in the *West-Indies*, and *North America*, since the conclusion of the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and the usurpations and encroachments made by them upon our territories, and the settlements of our subjects in those parts, particularly in our province of *Nova-Scotia*, have been so notorious, and so frequent, that they cannot but be looked upon as a sufficient evidence of a formed design and resolution in that court, to pursue invariably such measures, as should most effectually promote their ambitious views, without any regard to the most solemn treaties and engagements. We have not been wanting, on our part, to make, from time to time, the most serious representations to the *French king*, upon these repeated acts of violence, and to endeavour to obtain redress and satisfaction for the injuries done to our subjects, and to prevent the like causes of complaint for the future; but though frequent assurances have been given, that every thing should be settled agreeable to the treaties subsisting between the two crowns, and particularly that the evacuation of the four neutral islands in the *West Indies* should be effected (which was expressly promised to our ambassador in *France*) the execution of these assurances, and of the treaties on which they were founded, has been evaded under the most frivolous pretences; and the unjustifiable practices of the *French* governors, and of the officers acting under their authority, were still carried on, till, at length, in the month of *April*, 1754, they broke out in open acts of hostility, when, in time of profound peace, without any declaration of war, and without any previous notice given, or application made, a body of *French* troops, under the command of an officer bearing the *French king's* commission, attacked in a hostile manner, and possessed themselves of the *English* fort on the *Ohio* in *North-America*.

"But notwithstanding this act of hostility, which could not but be looked upon as a commencement of war, yet, from our earnest desire of peace, and in hopes the court of *France* would disavow this violence and injustice, we contented ourselves with sending such a force to *America*;

as was indispensably necessary for the immediate defence and protection of our subjects against fresh attacks and insults.

"In the mean time great naval armaments were preparing in the ports of *France*, and a considerable body of *French* troops embarked for *North-America*; and though the *French* ambassador was sent back to *England* with specious professions of a desire to accommodate these differences, yet it appeared, that their real design was only to gain time for the passage of those troops to *America*, which they hoped would secure the superiority of the *French* forces in those parts, and enable them to carry their ambitious and oppressive projects into execution.

"In these circumstances we could not but think it incumbent upon us, to endeavour to prevent the success of so dangerous a design, and to oppose the landing of the *French* troops in *America*; and in consequence of the just and necessary measures we had taken for that purpose, the *French* ambassador was immediately recalled from our court, the fortifications of *Dunkirk*, which had been repairing for some time, were enlarged; great bodies of troops marched down to the coast; and our kingdoms were threatened with an invasion.

"In order to prevent the execution of these designs, and to provide for the security of our kingdoms, which were thus threatened, we could no longer forbear giving orders for the seizing at sea the ships of the *French* king, and his subjects. Notwithstanding which, as we were still unwilling to give up all hopes that an accommodation might be effected, we have contented ourselves hitherto with detaining the said ships, and preserving them, and, as far as it was possible, their cargoes entire, without proceeding to the confiscation of them; but it being now evident, by the hostile invasion actually made by the *French* king of our island of *Minorca*, that it is the determined resolution of that court to hearken to no terms of peace, but to carry on the war, which has been long begun on their part, with the utmost violence, we can no longer remain, consistently with what we owe to our own honour, and to the welfare of our subjects, within those bounds, which from a desire of peace, we had hitherto observed.

"We have therefore thought proper to declare war; and we do hereby declare war against the *French* king, who hath so unjustly begun it, relying on the help of Almighty God, in our just undertaking,

and being assured of the hearty concurrence and assistance of our subjects, in support of so good a cause; hereby willing and requiring our captain general of our forces, our commissioners for executing the office of our high admiral of *Great Britain*, our lieutenants of our several counties, governors of our forts and garrisons, and all other officers and soldiers under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility, in the prosecution of this war against the *French* king, his vassals and subjects, and to oppose their attempts: willing and requiring all our subjects to take notice of the same; whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence or communication with the said *French* king, or his subjects. And we do hereby command our own subjects, and advertise all other persons, of what nation soever, not to transport or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said *French* king; declaring, that whatsoever ship or vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or any other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said *French* king, the same, being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful prize.

"And whereas there are remaining in our kingdom, divers of the subjects of the *French* king, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the *French* subjects who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their persons and effects.

"Given at our court at *Kennington*, the 17th of *May*, 1756, in the 29th year of our reign."

The following was the ceremony observed at the said declaration:

The officers of arms, with the serjeants of arms, and trumpeters, mounted their horses in the stable-yard, *St. James's*, and proceeding thence to the palace-gate, Garter principal king of arms read his Majesty's declaration of war, and Norroy king arms proclaimed it aloud; which being done, a procession was made to *Chancery* in the following manner:

A party of horse-guards, or grenadiers, to clear the way.

Beadles of *Westminster* bareheaded, with staves, two and two.

Constables of *Westminster* in like manner.

High Constable of *Westminster* with his staff.

The Officers of the High Bailiff of *West-*
minster

marshal on horseback, with white wands.
 Clerk of the High Bailiff of *Westminster*.
 High Bailiff of *Westminster*, and on his
 right hand the Deputy Steward.

Knight Marshal's men.

Drums.

Drum Major.

Trumpets.

Sergeant Trumpeter in his collar, bearing
 his mace.

Pursuivants, Blue mantle, Rouge dragon,
 Portcullis.

Richmond Herald.

Windfor Herald.

York Herald, between two Sergeants at
 Arms.

Somerset Herald, between two Sergeants at
 Arms.

Norroy king at arms, between two Ser-
 jeants at Arms.

Garter king at arms, between two Sergeants
 at Arms.

A troop of horse-guards.

At *Charing-cross*, Norroy king of arms
 read the declaration, and Somerset herald
 proclaimed it aloud.

In this method this procession was made
 to Temple-bar, where the officers of the
 city of *Westminster* retired, and within the
 gate, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder,
 and Sheriff, in scarlet attended; and Blue-
 mantle pursuivant having presented to his
 Lordship the Earl Marshal's warrant, the
 city procession followed the troops com-
 manded by their colonel.

At the end of *Chancery-lane*, Somerset
 herald read the declaration, and York her-
 ald proclaimed it aloud.

At the end of *Wood-street*, where the
 cross formerly stood, York herald read the
 declaration, and Windfor herald proclaimed
 it aloud.

And lastly, at the Royal-exchange,
 Windfor read the declaration, and Rich-
 mond herald proclaimed it aloud.

The spectators, almost innumerable, ex-
 pressed their great satisfaction by loud ac-
 clamations of joy at each place.

May 20. The engagement was between
 admirals *Byng* and *Galliffoniere* off *Minorca*,
 in which the former misbehaved.

The following is an account of the ships
 on each side.

ENGLISH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Wt. of Metal on the			Men.
		Low. De.	Mid. De.		
			Upp. De.	De.	
<i>Ramillies</i>	90	32	18	12	780
<i>Collation</i>	74	32	18	12	600
<i>Buckingham</i>	68	32	18	12	535
<i>Lancaster</i>	66	32	18	12	520
<i>Trident</i>	64	24	12	12	500
<i>Intrepid</i>	64	32	18	12	480
<i>Captain</i>	64	24	12	12	480
<i>Revenge</i>	64	24	12	12	420
<i>Kingfisher</i>	60	24	9	12	400
<i>Defiance</i>	60	24	12	12	400
<i>Prince's Louisa</i>	56	24	12	12	400
<i>Portland</i>	48	24	12	12	300
Frigates.	778				5875
<i>Deepford</i>	48	24			280
<i>Cleithrum</i>	40				250
<i>Pearce</i>	22				160
<i>Dublin</i>	22				160
<i>Experiment</i>	22				160
Total	932				6325

FRENCH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Wt. of Metal on the		Seamen.	Soldiers.	Men.
		Low. De.	Upp. De.			
		lb.	lb.			
<i>Foudroyant</i>	84	5	24	700	250	950
<i>La Couronne</i>	74	4	24	650	150	800
<i>Le Guerrier</i>	74	42	24	650	150	800
<i>Le Temeraire</i>	74	42	24	650	150	800
<i>Le Redoutable</i>	74	42	24	650	150	800
<i>Le Hipocribane</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>Le Fier</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>Le Triton</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>Le Lion</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>Le Content</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>Le Sage</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
<i>L'Orphée</i>	64	36	24	500	100	600
Frigates.	828			6800	1550	8350
<i>La Junon</i>	46		18	300		300
<i>La Rose</i>	30		18	250		250
<i>La Gracieuse</i>	30		18	250		250
<i>La Trepaze</i>	24		18	250		250
<i>La Nymphe</i>	24		18	200		200
Total	982			8050	1550	9600

At the anniversary feast and sermon of the *Middlesex* hospital, 2101. 71. 11d. was collected for the support of that charity.

Nineteen transports, having on board 9000 *Hanoverians*, arrived at *Charbam*.

May 27. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, in the usual state, and gave the royal assent to

An act for granting a certain sum out of the sinking-fund.

An act for raising the sum of 1,000,000l.

An act for the encouragement of seamen.

An act for extending the act for the government of the navy, to the lakes and rivers of *North-America*.

An act for encouraging the fisheries in *Scotland*.

An act for building a bridge at *Blackfriars*.

An act for making a new road from *Islington* to *Paddington*.

An act for the relief of debtors;

And to many other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne, and the Parliament was adjourned to Friday the 12th of June next.

His Majesty's speech was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"After so long and unwearied application to the public business, it is reasonable that I should give you some repose. I must, at the same time, return you my hearty thanks for the vigorous and effectual support you have given me, in maintaining that just and national cause in which I am engaged.

"The injuries and hostilities, which have been for some time committed by the *French* against my dominions and subjects, are now followed by the actual invasion of the island of *Minorca*; which stands guaranteed to me by all the great powers of *Europe*, and in particular by the *French* king. I have therefore found myself obliged, in vindication of the honour of my crown, and of the rights of my people, to declare war in form against *France*. I rely on the Divine Protection, and the vigorous assistance of my faithful subjects, in so just a cause.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I return you my hearty thanks for the readiness and dispatch with which you have granted me such large supplies. You may depend on their being strictly applied to

the good purposes for which they were given.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Nothing has given me more inward satisfaction than the confidence which you repose in me: It is the most acceptable return you could make to me; and you may be assured, shall be made use of only for your good. The preservation of your religion, liberties, and independency, is, and always shall be, my great aim; and I trust you will not be wanting to yourselves."

The justices *Fielding* and *Welch* set on foot a subscription, which was greatly encouraged, particularly by the gentlemen of *White's*, by which upwards of 260 vagrant and friendless lads were clothed, and sent on board the fleet, to serve their king and country.

The governors of the Foundling-hospital gave notice to the churchwardens and overseers of parishes, that the Parliament having granted to his Majesty a sum towards enabling the said governors to receive all children, under a certain age, which may be brought into the said hospital, between the first day of *June* and the last day of *December* next following, to deliver in, within ten days, an account of the number of exposed and deserted young children, under the age of two months, who are nursed at the expence of each parish, distinguishing whether brought up at the breast or hand, that proper nurses might be procured for their reception.

This month several hundred thousand pound weight of indigo were entered at the Custom-house, being the produce of the province of *South Carolina*.

The following is an exact account of the *Spanish* navy, received from an intendant of their marine; built since the year 1750.

Eleven ships of 70 guns each, twenty-two of 68, one of 64, and one of 58; twenty frigates, most of them of 26 and 30 guns each; one xebecque of 30, ten of eighteen, and one of 14 guns.

By the last war, the *Spanish* navy was so much reduced, that of the old ships no more remained, than two ships of 80 guns, three ships of 70, one of 68, three of 64, and two of 62 guns, two frigates of 50 and 30 guns, two packet boats of 18 guns, four bomb vessels of 8 guns, five galleys of 5 guns, and four fire ships of 6 guns each; so that the *Spanish* navy at this time consisted of

of the line, carrying	3142 guns.
tes - - -	568
eques - - -	224
st boats - - -	36
o vessels - - -	32
ships - - -	24
ys - - -	25
ls.	4051 guns.

Whart was appointed his Majesty's commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland.

Cottrill, esq. one of the clerks in the privy council extraordinary, in the

Blair, esq. one of the clerks in the room of Gilbert Woff, esq.

Whalley, esq. consul general at the room of William Pettigrew, esq.

Fisher, esq. agent victualler to the room of Peter Burrell, esq.

Denny, esq. lieutenant governor of the room of Mr. Hunter recalled.

The Foundling-hospital was for the reception of all children 10 months old, when 117 children in.

A high wind did a great deal of damage to the windmill and below bridge; several wharves were damaged, and a corn lighter sunk in the river. Many young trees in the walk leading from New Gravel-Street, St. George's-fields, were blown down. The gardeners were also sufferers from the storm.

Three houses were consumed in the Old Palace-yard, Westminster.

The King appointed lord Tyburn to be governor of Gibraltar; William Bateman, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

The parliament of Ireland was further prorogued to Tuesday, July 20.

The ships and cruisers made many captures for two months past from the coast, both in Europe and America.

At Wimbith in Essex, during the evening service, a ball of fire fell from the church there, beat down several stones, one of which fell upon a man and wounded him very much. Many of the windows were rendered speechless for a time, and the smell of sulphur was very

By the late alterations and promotions of flag officers and captains in his Majesty's navy, the admirals were;

Admiral of the fleet, James Stuar, esq. Admirals of the white; the honourable George Clinton, and Sir William Rowley, knight of the Bath.

Admirals of the blue; William Martin, esq. Isaac Townsend, esq. governor of Greenwich hospital, Lord Anson, and the honourable John Byng.

Vice-admiral of the red, Henry Osborn, esq.

Vice-admirals of the white, Thomas Smith, esq. Thomas Griffin, esq. and Sir Edward Hawke, knight of the Bath.

Vice-admirals of the blue; Charles Knowles, esq. honourable John Forbes, honourable Edward Boscawen, and Charles Watson, esq.

Rear-admirals of the red; Temple Woff, esq. George Pocock, esq. hon. George Townsend, Savage Mofyn, esq. and Francis Holburne, esq.

Rear-admirals of the white; Henry Harrison, esq. Thomas Cotes, esq. Thomas Frankland, esq. lord Harry Paulet, Harry Norris, esq. and John Bratt, esq.

Rear-admirals of the blue; Thomas Broderick, esq. Sir Charles Hardy, knight, earl of Northesk, and Charles Saunders, esq.

Admirals out of the service; Edward Vernon, esq. and the earl of Granard, senior to all the foregoing admirals; and lord Vere, next before lord Anson.

The French king's declaration of war was as follows.

"It is notorious to all Europe that the king of England made an attack in 1754 on the King's possessions in North America, and that in the month of June last the English navy, in contempt of the law of nations, and the faith of treaties, began to commit the most violent hostilities on his Majesty's ships, and the navigation and commerce of his subjects. The King, though justly incensed at this breach of faith, and the insult offered to his flag, suspended for eight months the effects of his resentment, and the discharge of what he owed to the dignity of his crown, for fear of exposing Europe to the calamities of a new war. With this salutary view France at first only opposed to the unwarrantable proceedings of England, a conduct full of moderation. Whilst the English navy by the most odious violence, and at some times by the vilest artifices, made captures of French vessels navigating in full security

security under the safeguard of the public faith; his Majesty sent back to *England* a frigate taken by the *French* navy, and *English* vessels traded without molestation to the ports of *France*. Whilst the *French* soldiers and sailors were receiving the hardest treatment in the *British* isles, and those bounds which the law of nature and common humanity have prescribed to the most rigorous rights of war were transgressed with respect to them, the *English* travelled and resided at full liberty in *France*, under the protection of that regard which civilized nations reciprocally owe to one another. Whilst the *English* ministry were under an appearance of sincerity imposing upon the King's ambassador by false protestations, orders directly contrary to the deceitful assurances given of a speedy accommodation were carrying into execution in *North America*. Whilst the court of *London* was employing every caballing art, and the subsidies of *England*, to instigate other powers against the court of *France*, the King did not even ask of these powers the succours which guarantee or defensive treaties authorised him to demand, and recommended to them such measures only as tended to their own peace and security. Such hath been the conduct of the two nations. The striking contrast of their proceedings ought to convince all *Europe*, that the one is guided by motive of jealousy, ambition, and covetousness, and that the conduct of the other is founded on principles of honour and justice, and moderation. The King hoped that the king of *England*, consulting in the end only the laws of equity and the interest of his own glory, would disavow the scandalous excesses into which his naval officers continued to give. His Majesty had even furnished him with a just and decent method of doing this, by demanding immediate and full restitution of the *French* vessel taken by the *English* navy; and had offered on this preliminary condition to enter into a negotiation for that further satisfaction which he had a right to expect, and to agree to an amicable accommodation of the differences relating to *America*. The king of *England* having rejected this proposal, the King saw, in his refusal, an authentic declaration of war, as his Majesty had intimated in his requisition. The *British* court might therefore have dispensed with observing a formality that was become useless: a more essential motive ought to have hindered them from submitting to the judgment of *Europe* the pretended injuries

alleged by the king of *England* in the declaration of war he has published at *London*. The vague imputations contained in the paper have indeed no reality at bottom; and the very manner in which they are set forth would prove their futility, even if their falsehood had not been already clearly demonstrated in the memorial which the king hath caused to be delivered to the several courts, containing a summary of those facts with their proofs, that relate to the present war and the negotiations which have preceded it. There is, however, one important fact which was not mentioned in that memorial, because it was impossible to foresee that *England* would attempt to deceive in such a gross manner. This regards the works raised at *Dunkirk*, and the troops which the king hath caused to be assembled on the coasts of the ocean. To hear the king of *England* in his declaration of war, who would not think he was determined by these two objects, to give orders for seizing at sea the king's ships and those of his subjects? Nevertheless it is universally known, that the works at *Dunkirk* were not begun till after the attack and capture of two of his Majesty's ships, in time of profound peace, by a squadron of thirteen *English* ships. It is equally notorious that the *English* navy had made captures of *French* vessels six months before the first battalions ordered by the king to repair to the maritime coasts began their march in *February* last. Should the king of *England* ever reflect on the falsehood of the reports that have been made to him with regard to these two points, will he forgive those who induced him to advance facts, the supposition whereof cannot be varnished with even the least plausible appearances? What the king owes to himself, and what he owes to his subjects, have at last obliged him to repel force by force: but invariably adhering to his natural sentiments of justice and moderation, his Majesty hath directed his military operations only against the king of *England* his aggressor; and it has been the sole object of all his political negotiations to justify that confidence which the other nations of *Europe* place in his friendship and the uprightness of his intentions.

"It would be useless to enter into a detail of the motives that have forced the King to send a body of his forces into the island of *Minorca*, and which this day oblige his Majesty to declare war against the king of *England*, as he hereby doth decla-

rar against him both by sea and land. By acting on principles that so deservedly determine his resolutions he is sure of finding in the justice of his cause, the valour of his troops, and the love of his subjects, those resources which he hath always experienced on their part: and above all, he counts upon the protection of the God of armies. His Majesty ordains and enjoins all his subjects, vassals, and servants, to fall upon the subjects of the king of *England*; forbids them in the most express manner from hereafter having any communication, commerce, or intelligence with them, on pain of death, and his Majesty hath in consequence from henceforward revoked and doth revoke all permissions, passports, safe-guards and safe-conducts, which may have been given by himself, or by his lieutenant-generals and other his officers, and hath declared them null and void, and doth declare them null, void, and of no effect; forbidding all persons to have any regard thereto. His Majesty orders and commands the duke de *Penthièvre*, admiral of *France*, the marshals of *France*, his Majesty's governors and lieutenant-generals in his provinces and armies, major-generals, colonels, captains, heads and commanders of his military people, as well base as foot, *French* as foreigners, and all other his officers whom it may concern, that they and each of them cause the purport of these presents to be executed in the extent of their powers and jurisdictions, for such is his Majesty's pleasure. He wills and intends that these presents shall be published and fixed up in all his cities, as well maritime as others, and in all the ports, harbours, and other places of his kingdom, and territories under his obedience, where it shall be needful, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

"Given at *Versailles*, June 9, 1756."

June 10. The commissioners of *Old-freet* turnpike marked out the new road, from the *London Apprentice* at *Hoxton*, through the gardens by *Holywell-mount*, and thence through *Worship-street*, to the *Red Lion* on *Windmill-hill*.

June 11. The following gentlemen were nominated for sheriffs by the Lord Mayor, at *Guildhall*. *John Ogilby*, haberdasher; *John Fisher*, draper; *John Gwilt*, silk-throwster; *Marilew Rolleston*, goldsmith; *Thomas Bray*, weaver; *John Roberts*, dyer.

Mr. *Fisher*, on the Tuesday ensuing, paid 400*l.* and twenty marks into the chamber of *London*, to be excused from serving the said office.

VOL. III.

June 16. An express arrived from *Yamaica*, with advice that admiral *Townsend*, with his fleet and convoy, was safely arrived there.

Sir *Edward Hawke*, admiral *Saunders*, lord *Tyrawley*, and the earl of *Penmore*, sailed from *Portsmouth* in the *Antelope* for *Gibraltar*.

June 18. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last adjournment, after which they adjourned to the 15th day of *July*.

June 19. *John Gwilt*, esq. paid the usual fine, to be excused from serving the office of sheriff of the city of *London* and county of *Middlesex*.

June 22. The King was pleased to determine all former commissions for appointing principal officers and commissioners of his Majesty's navy, and to constitute and appoint *Digby Dent*, *Thomas Slade*, *William Bately*, *Daniel Devere*, *Richard Hall*, *Robert Osborn*, *George Adams*, *William Bateman*, *George Cockburn*, *Timothy Brett*, *Frederick Rogers*, *Richard Hughes* the younger, *Thomas Cooper*, and *Charles Colby*, esqrs. principal officers and commissioners of his Majesty's navy. And he was pleased to constitute the said *Digby Dent*, comptroller of the navy, except the controlling the treasurer's, victualling and storekeeper's accounts. *Thomas Slade* and *William Bately*, jointly and severally surveyor of the navy.

Dan. Devere, clerk of the acts of the navy.

Richard Hall, commissioner to control the treasurer's accounts.

Robert Osborn, commissioner to controul the victualling accounts.

George Adams, commissioner to controul the storekeeper's accounts.

Frederick Rogers, commissioner for the yard at *Plymouth*.

Richard Hughes, jun. commissioner for the yard at *Portsmouth*.

Thomas Cooper, commissioner for the yards at *Chatham* and *Sheerness*.

Charles Colby, commissioner for the naval affairs in the *Mediterranean*.

John Bell, esq. commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, and for exchange of prisoners.

Nathaniel Kinderley, esq. serjeant at arms, in ordinary, in the room of *Mr. Turf*, deceased.

Sir *John Milne*, lieutenant governor of *Guernsey*, in the room of *Charles Straban*, esq. who resigned.

Edmund Atkin, esq. agent and superintendent.

tendant of the affairs of our allied *Indians* in *Virginia*, the *Carolinas*, and *Georgia*.

John Phillipson, esq. chosen deputy governor of the *South-Sea* company, in the room of the present sub-governor.

June 24. *William Bridgen*, esq. alderman and cutler, and *William Stephenson*, esq. alderman and grocer, were, at a common hall, returned sheriffs of the city of *London* and county of *Middlesex* for the ensuing year; but a poll was demanded for Messrs. *Whately* and *Truman*, which began the next day.

Buckland's regiment was sent to *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, and several small men of war were ordered to cruise for the defence of those islands.

M. Mitchell, his *Prussian* majesty's agent, notified to the earl of *Holderness*, by order of the King his master, that the remainder of the principal and interest of the seven per cent. *Silesia* loan would be paid in a few days; and that part of the money was already lodged in the Bank for that purpose. It was accordingly paid.

A fire at *Barb* consumed the house of Mrs. *Fleming* in the *South Parade*; damage near 500*l*.

An earthquake was felt at *Apsford*, in *Kent*, and in the neighbouring villages, which lasted about a minute, to the great terror of many of the inhabitants. It was accompanied in some places with a noise like the report of a cannon, and at others like the rumbling of a waggon at a distance.

There were very violent storms of hail at *Worcester*, attended with thunder and lightning, which did considerable damage to the gardens, &c. thereabouts. Some of the hail stones measured three inches in circumference.

June 26. *Calcutta* was taken by the *Nabob*, and the garrison thrust into the black hole, to the number of 250, of whom 16 only were alive in the morning.

June 27. *Fort St. Philip*, in *Minorca*, surrendered to the *French*.

The *Warwick* man of war of sixty guns, was taken by a *French* squadron in the *West Indies*.

The *Parliament of Ireland* was further prorogued to *Tuesday, July 20*.

Our fleets and cruisers made many valuable captures for two months past from the *French*, both in *Europe* and *America*.

GRANTS for 1756.

NOVEMBER 24, 1755.

	£.	s.	d.
For maintaining 50,000 seamen for 1756, including 9,138 marines	2600000	0	0

DECEMBER 8.

1. For assisting the distressed people of <i>Portugal</i> - - - - -	100000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of 34,263 effective men for guards and garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces for 1756, including 3759 invalids - - - - -	930603	6	9
3. For maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, <i>Minerca</i> and <i>Gibraltar</i> , and for provisions for the garrisons in <i>Novæ-Scotia</i> , <i>Newfoundland</i> , <i>Gibraltar</i> , and <i>Providence</i> , for 1756 - - - - -	298534	17	10½
4. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1756 - - - - -	152435	5	6
5. For the extraordinary expence of ditto, not provided for by Parliament - - - - -	146721	15	2
	1628295	5	3½

DECEMBER 15.

1. For a subsidy to the empress of <i>Russia</i> - - - - -	100000	0	0
2. For ditto to the Landgrave of <i>Hesse-Cassel</i> - - - - -	54140	12	6
3. For ditto to the elector of <i>Bavaria</i> - - - - -	10000	0	0
	164140	12	6

DE-

DECEMBER 18.

inary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea-officers,	£.	s.	d.
ng the hospital at <i>Havler</i> , near <i>Gosport</i> , for 1756	23902	1	3
wich hospital	20000	0	0
entioners of <i>Gbelfea</i> hospital, for 1756, upon account	10000	0	0
	53955	19	6

302977 2 6

JANUARY 22, 1756.

the charge of ten new regiments of foot, for 1756	91919	10	0
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FEBRUARY 3.

England, New-York, and Jersey in America, as a reward	115000	0	0
ist services, upon account	5000	0	0
William Johnson, as a reward for his services			

120000 0 0

FEBRUARY 10.

ting the colony of <i>Nova-Scotia</i> , for 1756	55032	16	0
n 1754, not provided for by Parliament	687	2	7
ing the charges of eleven troops of light dragoons, for 1756	49628	11	3
rdinary expences of the land forces in 1755, not provided			
ent	75835	7	3
nces to the several officers and private gentlemen of			
ops of horse guards and regiment of horse reduced, and			
rannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards,			
	3539	5	10
duced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1756,			
nt	38000	0	0
ns to the widows of reduced officers, for 1756	2484	0	0
lony of Georgia to June 24, 1756	3557	10	0
arge of the regiment of foot to be raised in <i>North Ame-</i>			
756	81178	16	0
iciency of the half subsidies of tonnage and poundage,			
th the payment of several annuities, by the acts of the			
queen Anne and 6th of king George I. to Jan. 5, 1756	71181	2	3½
Roberts, late governor of <i>Cape-coast</i> castle in <i>Africa</i> ,			
raordinary charges in defending the <i>British</i> forts there			
hostilities of the <i>Dutch</i> , and encroachments of the <i>French</i> ,			
	6032	7	1

387157 1 3½

FEBRUARY 12.

g to some <i>Spanish</i> merchants the value of their effects			
board a <i>Spanish</i> ship taken by the squadron under ad-			
wler, upon their assigning to trustees for the public their			
ese effects	13869	7	10
uildings, rebuildings, and repairs of the navy, for 1756	200000	0	0
paying off the debt of the navy	300000	0	0

513869 7 10

MARCH 2.

the streets from <i>Charing</i> cross to <i>Westminster</i> hall	10000	0	0
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APRIL 8.

iciency of last years grants	3038	6	10½
in <i>Cornwall's</i> monument	3000	0	0
frican company	10000	0	0

F f 2

16038 6 10½

MAY 3.

1. For the charge of 6544 foot, with the general officers and train of artillery, of the *Hessian* troops, from Feb. 23, 1756, to December 24, following, together with the subsidy, pursuant to treaty
2. For the charge of two regiments of foot, ordered from *Ireland* to *North America*, and of four regiments of foot on the *Irish* establishment, serving in *North America* and the *East-Indies*, for 1756
3. To the Foundling-hospital

£.	s.	d.
163357	9	9
79915	6	0
10000	0	0
<hr/>		
253272	15	9

MAY 8.

For the charge of 3605 foot, with the general officers, train of artillery, and hospital, of the *Hanover* troops, from May 11, 1756, to December 24, following

121447	2	6
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MAY 13.

For such measures as may be necessary for defeating the enemy's designs, and as the exigency of affairs may require, upon account

1000000	0	0
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MAY 17.

For making good his Majesty's engagements with the king of *Prussia*

20000	0	0
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Total of the supply granted by last session of Parliament

7229117	4	6½
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July 2. Ended the poll for sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, when the aldermen *Stephenson* and *Bridgen* were declared duly elected.

July 5. Admiral *Cotes* arrived at *Portsmouth*, from *Jamaica*, with the *Sovereign* and *Faitee*, and thirteen ships under his command.

A dreadful fire broke out at *Constantinople*, which destroyed between twelve and 15,000 houses, and by which upwards of 1000 people perished, besides 300 that were after executed for pillaging the houses, whilst the wretched inhabitants were employed in guarding against, or in extinguishing the flames; and what added to their distress, was the plague's raging violently at the same time in that city.

July 7. The Parliament was protogued to Tuesday, August 17.

Commodore *Howe*, of the *Dunkirk*, sent advice of his having taken a small *French* island, not far from *Guernsey*, and made 100 soldiers in the fort there prisoners of war.

The whale fishery this year met with remarkable success.

The encouragement for annoying our enemy at sea stood thus, according to an act passed in the last session of Parliament, and a proclamation issued by his Majesty on the seventh of this month.

The flag officers, commanders, and other officers, seamen, marines, and sol-

diers, on board his Majesty's ships, were to have the sole interest in and property of every ship and cargo which they should take from and after the 17th of May, 1756, during the continuance of this war with *France*; besides which they, and privates also, were to be paid five pounds for every man alive on board any ship taken, sunk, burnt, or otherwise destroyed, at the beginning of the engagement between them. The rest of the proclamation laid down the method of proving their right to the said bounty of five pounds, and regulated the manner of dividing the produce of prizes among the captors.

July 14. A very fine marble statue done by *Kybrack*, of the late duke of *Somerset*, who was chancellor of *Cambridge* for above sixty years, was placed in the senate house, on the left-hand of the east door, just before the pillars that support the gallery at the end. It exhibits a noble figure of the duke, in the younger part of his life, raised on a square pedestal, and dressed after *Vandyke's* manner, with the ensigns of the order of the garter, leaning in an easy posture on his left arm, and holding out a roll in his right hand. The whole piece has a very graceful and majestic look, is extremely well executed, and does great credit to the ingenious artist. It was a present made to the University by the duke's illustrious daughters, the marchioness of *Granby* and lady *Guernsey*. The fol.

inscription in capitals, is set on
of the pedestal:

CAROLO
DUCI SOMERSETENSI
IVRIS ACADEMICI DEFEN-
SORI
SO LIBERTATIS PVBLCÆ
STATVM [VINDICI
IMARVM MATRONARVM MVNS
. POMENDAM DECREVIT
EMIA CANTABRIGIENSIS
PRÆSIDIO SVO MVNIVIT
VXIT MVNIFICENTIA
ANXOS PLUS SEXAGINTA
CANCELLARIVS.
On their reverse,
HANC STATVAM
IN PARENTEM PIETATIS
(ACADEMIAM STVDII
MONVMENTVM
NATISSIMÆ FEMINÆ
ICA MARCHIONIS DE GRANBY
CONIVX
ITA BARONIS DE GUERNSEY
FACIENDAM CVRAVERVNT
M.D.C.C.L.VI.

1 *Boscawen* took fourteen sail of
2uallers off *Be'lisle*.

2. His Majesty's ship the *Ante-*
ed at *Gibraltar* on the 3d of this
nd Sir *Edward Hawke* took upon
ommand of his Majesty's squadron
d on the 9th the *Antelope* sail-
d nee for *England*, having a miral
utenant-general *Fowke*, and other
board, and arrived at *Spithead*,
miral *Byng* was put under arrest,
ard sailed with the squadron
sailor, the day after the *Antelope*
place.

3 *Weymouth* was appointed high
f *Tanworth*, in the room of the
ville, who resigned.
ad terrible thunder and lightning
not, in *Cornwall*.

4 *Lord of Londoun*, general in chief
ps in *North America*, arrived at
on *July* the 26th.

5 *Haware* Indians, who lately com-
ch ravages on the frontiers of
ia, laid down the hatchet, and
sto a new treaty with that pro-
sperity through the management of
rs.

6 brought on shore at *Penzance*,
the fifth men, driving for mac-
ne largest turtle that ever was
ese parts: it was kept alive some
seen by several hundred people,

and after being bled to death, it weighed
600 and three quarters gross weight.

In the township of *Sowerby*, in the
parish of *Halifax* in *Yorkshire*, on the 5th
of *June*, happened some terrible thunder
and lightning.

July 27. Admiral *Wgt* arrived in town
and the next day waited on the lords of the
Admiralty, to give an account of his con-
duct. On the 29th he waited on his Ma-
jesty, and was most graciously received.

Aug. 4. A camp was formed at *Cox's*
heath, near *Maidstone*, into which the
Hanoverians marched.

Aug. 5. Admiral *Byng* set out from
Portsmouth at three in the morning, escorted
by a party of dragoons, but was met by a
messenger about three miles from thence
with orders for his conveyance back again.

Aug. 9. Admiral *Byng* set out from
Portsmouth, under the escort of a party of
guards, and on his arrival at *Greenwich*,
was confined to an apartment adjoining to
the hospital, properly guarded.

Aug. 13. The following address from
the high sheriff, grand jury, justices of the
peace, and gentlemen of the county of
Dorset, was presented to his Majesty by
the two representatives for that county.

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and
loyal subjects the high sheriff, grand jury,
justices of the peace, and gentlemen of the
county of *Dorset*, most humbly beg leave
at this critical conjuncture, to assure your
Majesty of our most firm and unshaken
zeal for your Majesty's person and go-
vernment; and, that we shall with the
greatest alacrity, embrace every opportunity
of exerting ourselves in the support of both.

"Under the government of a king of
your Majesty's great and martial disposition,
and in the prosecution of so just and nation-
al a war, we are not at all intimidated by
the threats and power of *France*, a nation
this has never feared, has often humbled;
but when we reflect upon the loss of the
island of *Minorca*, so gloriously obtained,
so advantageously kept, of such inestima-
ble value to the trade of these kingdoms;
when we are convinced, that this attempt
of our natural and inveterate enemies was
so notorious, that very few of your Ma-
jesty's faithful subjects had the least doubt
of the design long before it was put in ex-
ecution; yet the island was left defenceless,
the *Mediterranean* without an *English* fleet.
These reflexions fill us with fear and
amazement: and we most humbly hope
that your Majesty will be pleased to direct
such

An Account of all the public Debts at the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, standing out at January 5, 1756, (being Old Christmas Day) with the annual interest, or other charges payable for the same.

EXCHEQUER.	Principal debt.			Annual Interest, or other charges paid for the same.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company —	1836275	17	10½	136453	22	8
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed —	208100	0	0	7567	0	0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths —	24755	14	10½	10251	12	0
Duties on salt further continued 1745 —	167400	0	0	5839	0	0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills —	2200	0	0			
EAST-INDIA Company.						
By two acts of parliament 9 W. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3l. per cent. per ann.	3200000	0	0	97285	14	4
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits and strong waters.	1000000	0	0	30401	13	3
BANK of ENGLAND.						
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743 —	3200000	0	0	100000	0	0
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I. —	500000	0	0	17500	0	0
Purchased of the South Sea company —	4000000	0	0	241858	3	9½
Annuities at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1719 —	1750000	0	0	63250	0	0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714 —	2250000	0	0	43750	0	0
Ditto at 3l. 10s. p. c. 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746 —	986800	0	0	34538	0	0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the act 25 Geo. II. —	9137821	5	1½	278585	2	9
Ditto at 3 per cent. and 3l. 10s. charged on ditto, viz. At 3l. per cent. — 2716867l. 18s.						
At 3l. 10s. per cent. — 14984455l. 18s. 4d.						
Ditto at 3l. p. c. being part of 1,000,000l. charged on the said fund by the said act.	17701323	16	4	615826	0	0
SOUTH-SEA Company.						
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. viz. At 4l. per cent. — 3662784l. 8s. 6½d.						
At 3l. 10s. per cent. — 15335720l. 5s.						
At 3l. per cent. — 6026805l. 5d.						
Ann. at 3 p. c. 1751, charged on the sinking fund	25025309	13	11½	178632	12	0½
	2100000	0	0	64181	5	0
	£. 72949986	8	2½	2612738	17	11

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 20695l. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but was now reduced by lives fallen in to 41,043l. 10s. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

The land-tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.

Memorandum. The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made to the old quarter days, is the reason that this is made to January 5, 1756, (old Christmas-day) and not to Christmas-day last.

accounts from *Paris* were full of joicings for their conquest of *Minorca*: indeed they had reason; for it was what all sanguine *Frenchmen* ever have expected from their own or their own conduct. In the time the disputes between their *Parliaments* and clergy seemed to increase rather diminish; and the *Parliament of Paris* entered into a dispute with the king; by refusing to obey his express; and to register several edicts he had published for reviving some former

labourers, who were employed at *St. Albans*, in *Leicester-shire*, to get some in a close near the high road, in the same, dug up a large vessel, about two feet below the surface might contain about two gallons of this pot, all eagerly assisted in reaching to the bank side, but as soon as it dropped, it dropt to pieces, and instead of finding large pieces of gold and silver, was to be seen but small human intermixed with a black kind of soil. Soon after another pot was discovered presently eight more of different sizes and forms, all containing the same children. All these vessels were placed in a strait line, within an inch of each other, and upon being removed their places dropt into a thousand and presented the beholders with the same.

12. A violent hurricane occasioned great damages in *Martinico*. In the south parts particularly, the roof of the dwelling-houses, mills, stables and coffee ware-houses were demolished. The plantations did not escape: such as the winds had not before spoiled by an inundation of the hurricane being attended with continual rains. All sorts of cattle, and a great number of horses, oxen, sheep, &c. were struck dead, and cast into the sea by the violence of the wind. A great part of the shipping and merchandise also on this occasion. All the vessels which were upon the coast. Few white people lost their land in this hurricane; but the number of negroes that perished was very great.

Four sail of ships from *Barbadoes* and *Leeward-Islands*, arrived at *Plymouth* by the convoy of the *Winchester* and men of war.

11.

Sept. 15. A violent storm of thunder and lightning happened at *Eddisburgh*, in *Staffordshire*.

The *Parliament* was prorogued by proclamation from the 28th instant, to *Thursday*, November 18, to sit for the dispatch of business.

Sept. 28. *William Bridges* and *William Stephenson*, esqrs. aldermen, were sworn into the office of sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, at *Guildhall*, for the year ensuing.

Fifty-two houses, and some stables, were consumed by fire, at *Tullamore*, in the *King's* county, in *Ireland*.

The war between the two states of *Algiers* and *Tunis* ended in the subversion of the latter. It August last the *Algerines*, after taking the fort of *Ruef*, which covered the frontier of *Tunis*, marched up and laid siege to that city, which they made themselves masters of by assault, on the first of September; but the bey of *Tunis* had before made his escape in a Maltese ship, and with his family taken shelter in that island.

Oct. 2. A proclamation was issued by the *Lords Justices* and privy council of *Ireland*, ordering an immediate embargo upon all ships and vessels laden with beef, pork, or butter, going from any of the ports in that kingdom, except such ships, &c. as were employed in carrying provisions to his Majesty's dominions in *America*, or elsewhere.

Oct. 3. Several houses were consumed by fire at *Maidstone*.

At *Pennrith*, in *Cumberland*, about one in the morning, a most dreadful hurricane happened, which continued with increasing violence till five o'clock. It blew down the north west battlement of the church, and the battlements of *Mrs. Gaisgarth's* tower, which fell upon the roof of the lower house, broke through the same, and into a room where two young ladies were in bed; one of whom was unfortunately killed, and the other buried in the ruins, but taken out alive. Scarce a house in that town but what received some damage; and in the neighbouring country almost all the trees were shivered to pieces, or were blown up by the roots.

At *Newcastle* the hurricane blew down several houses, unroofed others, and many others were stripped of their chimney tops, &c. The damage done on the river was very deplorable, viz. about 40 keels were either sunk or driven to sea, and several men on board lost.

G g

At

At *Aldersburgh* the people imagined the earth shook; so that they ran under the eedges for safety, but were soon dislodged from thence by the breaking of trees, tumbling of stones, &c.

The accounts from *Sunderland* were very shocking; above 40 keels being missing, and several ships damaged and driven to sea. The bodies of twelve men were taken up in the afternoon, and many more lost.

The accounts from divers parts of that country were equally extraordinary, houses unrooted, stacks of corn and hay swept entirely away, large oak trees broken off at their middles; and many other extraordinary effects produced.

The effects of this storm were felt at great distances, and very severely, particularly through the bishoprick of *Durham* and *Northamptonshire*; at *Greenshead* and *Port-Glasgow*, in *Scotland*, great damage was done to the shipping, some hundreds of fir-trees were blown down, and many lives lost. It had the same consequences at *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*, which last was quite overflowed with water, as was the whole city of *Hamburg*, and its adjacent flat country stripped bare with the violence of the wind.

Oct. 12. A fire broke out at Mr. Smith's boat-house, at *Nutins's-corner*, near *East-lane*, *Rotterdam*, about ten o'clock at night, by which seven houses, two timber-yards, a boat-house, a sloop and a pleasure-boat, were consumed.

Died, *John Henley*, M. A. the noted orator of *Clare-market*, who for such a number of years contributed to the amusement of the low and profane, by his exhibitions, and was a plain proof that resentment, vanity, pride and self-sufficiency will carry even men of some considerable share of learning and knowledge, further than the dictates of good sense, religion or morality will justify. He was in the 64th year of his age.

The time limited by his Majesty's order in council, for prohibiting the exporting out of the kingdom, or carrying coastwise, gunpowder, salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, expiring the 29th, his Majesty was pleased to order it to be continued six months longer.

The journeymen clothiers in *Wiltshire*, arose against their masters, on account of their wages being lowered, and committed some outrages.

Two men of war were sent by Sir *Eduard Hawke*, to *Leghorn*, on the 21st of *September*, as a convoy to the homeward bound

ships from that port, and peremptorily to demand the release of the gallant captain *Fortunatus Wright* and his crew, the *St. George*, which they obtained, and brought away with them.

The *Powis* estate at *Henden*, in *Middlesex*, was sold for 73,05*l.* viz. the manor for 13,400*l.* the demesne lands for 40,55*l.* and the great tithes for 19,080*l.*

By accounts from *Barbadoes*, it appeared the *French* had attempted to settle the neutral islands.

Oct. 20. The prince of *Wales*, and the princess dowager and her family, came to *Leicester-house*, from *Kew*, for the winter.

Our privateers continued to act with surprising success, their captures greatly exceeding in number and value, those of the enemy. In *North-America* and the *West-Indies*, the spirit of privateering prevailed so much, that every port spread the ocean with its cruizers, particularly *New-York*, *Philadelphia*, *Antigua*, and *Jamaica*.

The right honourable lord *Barbours* was appointed captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, in the room of the earl of *Buckinghamshire*.

Bartholomew Burton, George Aspron, Robert Faberfarschaugh, George Wambold, John Barker, Nicholas Linwood, Timothy Brett, Robert Wilson, Henry Saxby, Samuel Teucker, Albert Nesbitt, John Cleveland, jun. John Eames and John Gwill, esqrs. were appointed commissioners for the sale of prizes taken before the declaration of war.

Oct. 25. Although the utmost precautions were used to conceal from her royal highness the Dauphiness, the melancholy circumstances of her august father, the king of *France*, the affecting news at length reached her ears, whereupon she was seized with such a violent fit of grief, that it brought on her labour pains, which ended on the 21st inst. in a miscarriage. On this account the *Prussian* minister was immediately ordered to quit *Versailles*, and orders were dispatched to the *French* minister at *Berlin*, to retire from that court without taking leave.

Nov. 6. The King was pleased to appoint Robert Henley, esq. to be his Majesty's attorney-general, and to confer on him the honour of knighthood.

The honourable Charles Yorke, esq. to be his Majesty's solicitor-general.

Arrived at *Plymouth*, the *Renouée*, from *Quebeck*, having 384 officers and soldiers; the garrison of *Quebeck* on board to exchange for *French* prisoners.

the Rotunda of the antient Pantheon, Rome, suddenly fell in, to the entire edification of that magnificent and celebrated building, a precious remain of the ant Roman architecture.

The roof of the Pantheon was a round one, without pillars or windows, the netter of which was seventy-two common feet: this agrees with 144 feet, or 218½ ft, as it is computed by others. Some on the diameter within to be 132 exclusive of the wall, which is eighteen thick: the diameter however, exceeds height which was ascended by a stair of 190 steps. This church though it has no windows, but only a round aperture in diameter in the center of the dome, very light in every part. The pavement was made of large square stones of hyx, sloping all round towards the top, where the rain-water, falling down through the aperture at the top of the dome, conveyed away by a proper drain, coverd with a stone full of holes.

Nov. 9. *Marble Dickenson*, esq. Lord of the Great Seal, was sworn into that high office, at *Westminster*, with the usual ceremonies.

Nov. 10. Being his Majesty's birthday, when he entered into the 74th year of his age, it was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

Nov. 11. The great price of corn had almost starved the common people in *Yorkshire*, *Warwickshire*, and parts adjacent, who had lived several days on salt and water; in conjunction with the colliers, and committed great disorders, at *St. Wenlock*, *Shifnal*, *Wellington*, and several other places.

Nov. 13. Vice-admiral *Knowles* sailed for *Essex*, to take the command of the fleet of *Brest*.

Nov. 16. The King was pleased to appoint the duke of *Devonshire*, the right honorable *Henry Legge*, *Robert Nugent*, esq. Lord Viscount *Duncannon*, and the honorable *James Grenville*, to be his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of surer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King was pleased to grant to the honorable *Henry Legge*, the offices of chancellor and under-treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The King was pleased to grant to the honorable the earl of *Ilchester*, and *James Cressett*, esq. the office of comptroller of his Majesty's accounts.

The empress Queen claimed, in all the

forms, the succour of the *Germanick* body, by virtue of the guaranty of the Pragmatic Sanction and treaty of *Dresden*. Her Majesty also claimed the assistance of the crowns of *France* and *Sweden*, as guaranties of the peace of *Westphalia*. The Grand Signior permitted her court to purchase 4000 horses for remounting the cavalry.

As soon as the capitulation for the surrender of the *Saxon* army to the king of *Prussia* was agreed to, the king of *Poland* set out for that kingdom, and most of his *Saxon* troops entered into the service of his *Prussian* majesty.

Nov. 18. About ten minutes before twelve o'clock at night a shock of an earthquake was felt at *Iwerballen*, in *Argyleshire*, which lasted twenty seconds. At *Rothsay* it was so sensible, that the chamber bells in some houses were rung, and it was preceded by a rumbling noise, like thunder at a distance.

Nov. 19. Arrived at *Spithead* the *Colchester* and *Deptford* men of war, having on board the brave general *Blakeney*, and the witnesses *pro* and *con* in *Byng's* affair, and under their convoy nineteen transports, with the remains of the garrison of *Minorca*. The general was welcomed to *Portsmouth* by loud acclamations, ringing of bells, illuminations, &c. He was at the assembly the night of his arrival, danced a minuet with a young lady, and afterwards played at cards.

The earl *Temple*, lord *Mansfield*, *John Viscount Bateman* (treasurer of his Majesty's household) and *Richard Edgcumbe*, esq. (comptroller of his Majesty's household) were sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

His Majesty having constituted chief justice *Willer*, Mr. baron *Smythe*, and Mr. justice *Wilmot*, lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal, was this day pleased in council to deliver to them the great seal of *Great-Britain*: and the said lords commissioners did thereupon take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and also the oath as lords commissioners for the custody of the great seal.

Dr. *Squire*, was appointed clerk of the closet.

Mr. *Stone*, secretary.

Mr. *Masbam*, auditor-general.

Mr. *Simon Fanshawe*, comptroller of the household.

Charles Pratt, esq. attorney-general.

Nov. 23. General *Blakeney* arrived in town, and waited on his Majesty and the

duke of Cumberland, and was most graciously received.

Nov. 27. Between five and six in the morning, two sets of chambers, in *Staple's-Inn, Holborn*, were consumed by fire, and a young lady, two children, and their nurse, unfortunately perished in the flames.

The exportation of all grain in general, was prohibited by an order of council.

Four battallions of the *Hanoverians* embarked at *Chatham*, on board twenty-eight transports, in order to return home.

The act for more effectually and speedily recruiting the land forces, which was suspended the first of *May* last, was again directed, by an order of council, to be put in execution.

Captain *Fortunatus Wright*, since his release, took two *French* prizes worth 15,000*l*.

The inhabitants of *Wibby* sustained more than a common share of the calamity arising from a storm, four of their best ships being lost. The amount of their whole loss at that single town, was 20,000*l*.

An embargo was laid upon the exportation of all kinds of grain in *Ireland*.

His Majesty's ships the *Sutherland* and *Kennington* sailed from *Cork*, having under their convoy fourteen transports with general *O'Farrell's* regiment of foot, the additional companies, and a great quantity of stores, bound for *America*.

The *New-Yorkers*, who had fitted out twenty stout privateers, had most prodigious success, their captures amounting to above 60,000*l*.

At a chapter of the *Bath*, lieutenant general *William Bakeney* was created a Knight of that most honourable order.

Nov. 26. The *Saxon* minister delivered to the diet a new and very ample memorial, setting forth the lamentable state of *Saxony*, and imploring afresh the assistance of the states of the empire.

The king of *Prussia* also addressed a letter to the diet, demanding the assistance of the several states, agreeable to their guaranties of the treaties of *Westphalia* and *Dresden*. But the minister of *Mentz*, as director of the diet, having refused to lay it before the diet, the *Brandenburg* minister ordered it to be printed; and sent to his court for further instructions.

The duke of *Wurtemberg* refused a passage through his territories to the *Austrian* troops that were marching from the *Netherlands* to *Bohemia*, under pretence that his country could supply them with a suf-

ficient number of horses and carriages for their baggage and artillery.

Dec. 1. Was the king of *Prussia's* first action with count *Brown* at *Lousofiz*, in which he proved victorious.

Dec. 2. His Majesty went, with the usual state, to the House of Peers, and opened the session with the following most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have called you together in a conjuncture, which highly requires the deliberation, advice, and assistance of Parliament; and I trust, that (under the guidance of Divine Providence) union and firmness in my affectionate people, will carry me with honour through all difficulties, and finally vindicate the dignity of my crown, and its indubitable rights, against the ancient enemy of these kingdoms.

"The succour and preservation of *America* cannot but constitute a main object of my attention and solicitude; and the growing dangers, to which our colonies may stand exposed, from our late losses in those parts, demand resolutions of vigour and dispatch.

"An adequate and firm defence at home must have the chief place in my thoughts; and in this great view, I have nothing so much at heart, as that no ground of dissatisfaction may remain in my people.

"To this end, a national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the just rights of my crown and people, may, in time, become one good resource, in case of general danger; and I recommend the framing of such a militia to the care and diligence of my Parliament.

"The unnatural union of councils abroad; the calamities which, in consequence of this unhappy conjunction, may, by irruptions of foreign armies into the empire, shake its constitution, overturn its system, and threaten oppression to the Protestant interest there, are events which must sensibly affect the minds of this nation, and have fixed the eyes of *Europe* on this new and dangerous crisis.

"The body of my electoral troops, which I ordered hither at the desire of my Parliament, I have directed to return to my dominions in *Germany*, relying, with pleasure, on the spirit and zeal of my people, in defence of my person and realm.

"Gentlemen

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I will order the proper estimates to be laid, in due time, before you; and I rely on your wisdom, that you will prefer more vigorous efforts (though attended with large expence) to a less effectual, and therefore: less frugal plan of war.

" I have placed before you the dangers and necessities of the public; it will be your care to lay, in such a manner, the burdens you may judge unavoidable, as will least distress and exhaust my people.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I cannot here be unmindful of the sufferings of the poorer sort, from the present high price of corn, and the disturbances which have arisen therefrom; and I recommend to you to consider of proper provisions, for preventing the like mischiefs hereafter.

" Unprosperous events of war in the *Mediterranean* have drawn from my subjects equal proofs, how dearly they tender my honour, and that of my crown; and they cannot, on my part, fail to meet with just returns of unwearied care, and unceasing endeavours for the glory, prosperity, and happiness of my people."

Des. 3. The humble address of the right honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, was as follows:

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

" The importance of the present crisis, and the dangerous consequences which may result from the unnatural union of councils in *Europe*, are so sensibly felt by this House, that we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to your Majesty, and our country, if we did not beg leave to offer, at your royal ret, our strongest assurances, that we will, to the utmost of our power, promote and execute such measures, as shall be found expedient for vindicating the honour of our crown, and asserting the just rights of our Majesty, and your subjects.

" Permit us to return your Majesty our most humble and grateful thanks for your Majesty's gracious condescension to the request of your Parliament, in causing a body of your electoral troops to come into this country, at a conjuncture so critical to its preservation and defence.

" With the deepest sense of our obligations to your Majesty, we beg leave to approach your throne, there to offer the tribute of our warmest gratitude, for that paternal care and sollicitude, which your Majesty has expressed for the succour and preservation of *America*; nor are we less sensibly affected with your Majesty's gracious attention to the safety and honour of this kingdom, by recommending to our care the forming such a plan of defence at home, as may enable your Majesty to exert the power of *Great-Britain* with vigour and success abroad.

" The many blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's mild and gracious government, call for the warmest and sincerest acknowledgments of our hearts; and demand, on our part, the most firm and loyal assurances to your Majesty, that, not discouraged by any unprosperous events of war, we will, with the greater ardour and alacrity, employ our most zealous efforts to extricate your Majesty from all difficulties, with honour and dignity to your Majesty's crown, and prosperity to your people.

" We beg leave to return your Majesty the thanks of this House, for the tender and compassionate regard your Majesty has shewn to the sufferings of the poorer sort, from the high price of corn; and to assure your Majesty, that we will take that matter into our immediate consideration, in order to provide such speedy and adequate relief, as the nature and importance of the case require."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

" My Lords,

" I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The warm expressions, with which you repeat the assurances of your determination to exert yourselves in the defence of the rights and possessions of my crown, give me the greatest satisfaction; and you may be assured, the only use I shall make of the confidence you repose in me, will be to pursue such measures, as the present critical conjuncture renders necessary for the welfare and prosperity of my kingdoms."

Lord *Sandys* took his seat as Speaker of the House of Lords.

The humble address of the House of Commons to the King, was as follows:

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*

Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Your faithful Commons, excited by duty, and warm with gratitude, do from our hearts acknowledge the paternal care and royal condescension of your Majesty, in pointing out from the throne, such a plan of force for our defence, as may best tend to the satisfaction of your people, and in particular, a well-modeled national militia, as one proper security for your Majesty's person and realm.

"In this present arduous conjuncture, your faithful Commons, next after Divine Providence, rely on your Majesty's wisdom and magnanimity, remembering *British* efforts in times past, under princes, whose first glory was to found, like your Majesty, the strength of their government in the contentment and harmony of their subjects.

"Thus united, and thus animated, this House will cheerfully support your Majesty through all difficulties, and vindicate, to the utmost, the dignity of your crown, and its indubitable rights, against the antient enemy of these kingdoms.

"We trust your Majesty, strong at home, will find yourself revered abroad, and in a condition to support that weight and consideration in *Europe*, which belong to a king of *Great Britain*, notwithstanding the unnatural and unhappy union of councils, which have formed on the continent, so new and dangerous a crisis.

"This House thinks with pain on the sad events of war in the *Mediterranean*, and in *America*: they will take these affecting matters into their most serious consideration, not imputing blame to any unheard; and will, with all confidence, alacrity, and dispatch, second your Majesty's royal care for the speedy succour and preservation of *America*, under the growing dangers to which those invaluable possessions stand exposed.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will consider of proper provisions for the relief of the poorer sort from the present high price of corn, and for preventing the like mischiefs hereafter, according to the royal and compassionate recommendation of your Majesty."

To which address his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks for this dutiful

and loyal address: nothing can give me so great satisfaction, or tend so much to the public safety, as union and harmony amongst my subjects.

"You may rely on my constant care and attention to the welfare of my people."

Dec. 4. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *William Pitt*, esq. to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of the right honourable *Henry Fox*.

It was ordered by his Majesty in council, that an embargo be forthwith laid upon all ships laden, or to be laden, in the ports of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, with corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, to be exported to foreign parts.

Dec. 5. Three regiments more of the *Hanoverian* auxiliaries embarked on board the transports at *Chatham*, in order to return to *Germany*.

Dec. 11. The colliers of *Cumberland* rose on account of the dearth of provisions, but were dispersed before they could do much mischief. The tanners in *Cornwall* also about the same time plundered the town of *Padstow* of corn, &c. and then dispersed.

The colliers in the forest of *Dean*, with others, seized several vessels laden with barley, &c. going down the river *Wye* to *Bristol*, and plundered several mills in those parts, carrying off near 3000 bushels of grain of all sorts.

Many towns and corporations, and numbers of noblemen and gentlemen, most laudably exerted themselves, in various parts of the three kingdoms, to relieve the poor at this time of scarcity, and to provide against the further increase of such an alarming calamity.

Proclamations were published for a general fast to be observed in *Scotland* on *February* 10, next, and in *Ireland* on the 11th of the same month.

The King was pleased to appoint *John Forster*, esq. a lord of the admiralty.

Claudius Amyand, esq. a commissioner of the customs.

William Storer, esq. a lord of trade.

Thomas Potter, esq. joint paymaster-general.

Charles Townsend, esq. treasurer of his Majesty's chamber.

Earl of *Breadalbane*, chief justice in eyre, in the room of lord *Sandys*.

Sir *Richard Lyttleton*, master of the jewels, in the room of the earl of *Breadalbane*.

John Pitt, esq. surveyor-general of his Majesty's

lately's woods, in the room of *John Phil-
son*, esq. deceased.

The King was pleased to order letters
went to be passed under the great seal of
dead, containing a grant of the dignity
a baron of the said kingdom unto Sir
William Blakeney, knight of the Bath, lieu-
tenant general of his Majesty's forces, and
his heirs male, by the name, style, and
de of baron *Blakeney*, of *Castle Blakeney*,
the county of *Galway*.

This day died at his lodgings in *Chap-
elle-Street*, *Soho*, aged sixty, *Theodore* baron
Newbess, some years since crowned king of
Corica,

the following is some account of *Theodore*,
late king of *Corica*.

The family of *Newbess* have long been
the barons of the county of *la Marche*,
the late *Theodore Anthony Newbess*, was
born at *Metz*, in 1669, being the son of
Isidore, baron *Newbess*: he had a sister
married to the count de *Trevoux*, and he
was educated in the family of Madame the
chevalier of *Orleans*. After a great variety
adventures in most parts of *Europe*, where
distinguished himself by his genius for
trigue in political affairs, he became se-
cretary to the famous *Swedish* baron *Gaetz*,
the *Hague*, and, after his unfortunate
catastrophe, was successively employed, in
the most secret commissions, by the duke de
iperida, cardinal *Alberoni*, and by count *Zin-
endorf*, the Imperial minister. In 1733, after
certain stipulations between him and the
kings of the *Corican* malecontents, at *Leg-
on*, he agreed to become their king, and,
arriving in that island with the assistance of a
large quantity of military stores, on *Mar. 15*,
1736, he was elected their monarch, in a
general diet, and crowned *April 15*, 1736,
instituting at his coronation a new order of
knighthood, called the order of the Re-
demption, of which he named himself
grand master. At the latter end of 1737,
after having had many successful conflicts
with the *Genoese*, he left *Corica*, in order
to settle with certain powers of *Europe* for
assistance; but was unfortunately arrested
in *Holland* for a debt of 5000 florins. Get-
ting clear of this impediment, he was sent
with supplies by a court in the alliance
against the *French*, who then had possession
of *Corica*, at the breaking out of the late
war, and arrived there in *Jan. 1742*. Not
being, however, properly supported, he was
obliged again to leave his faithful subjects,
in which he was a wanderer in most
parts of *Europe*, and, soon after his arrival in

England, was arrested, and detained some
years a prisoner in the King's-bench and
Fleet prisons, till released by the late act of
insolvency. Though thus, legally, in du-
rance, in this land of liberty, many sums
of money were raised for him by subscrip-
tions, and benefactions of illustrious, hu-
mane, and public-spirited individuals,
which served to soften the latter moments
of this subject of the sport and caprice of
Fortune.

A gentleman caused a marble to be erect-
ed in *St. Anne's* church-yard for him, with
the following inscription:

Near this place is interred
Theodore, king of *Corica*,
Who died in this parish, *Dec. 11*, 1756,
Immediately after leaving
The King's-bench prison,
By the benefit of the act of insolvency:
In consequence of which
He registered his kingdom of *Corica*
For the use of his creditors.

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings,
Heroes and beggars, galley slaves and kings;
But *Theodore* this moral learn'd, e're dead,
Fate pour'd its lessons on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him
bread.

Dec. 15. His Majesty in council was
pleased to declare his grace *John* duke of
Bedford, lieutenant general and governor
general of *Ireland*.

To appoint his grace the duke of *Devon-
shire* to be lord lieutenant of the county of
Derby.

Lord Falmouth was sworn of the privy-
council.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. was appointed
first clerk and deputy in the war-office, in
the room of *Mr. Sherwin*, deceased.

Right honourable *John Bowes*, esq. ap-
pointed lord high chancellor of *Ireland*, in
the room of lord viscount *Jocelyn*, deceased.

The house of Lords being met, a message
was sent to the house of Commons by the
honourable Sir *Henry Bellenden*, gentleman-
usher of the black rod, acquainting them,
that "the Lords authorized by virtue of
his Majesty's commission for declaring his
royal assent to the thereinmentioned acts, did
require the attendance of that honourable
House in the house of Peers, to hear the
commission read;" and the Commons being
come thither, the said commission, im-
powering his royal highness the duke of
Cumberland, the lord archbishop of *Canter-
bury*, and several other lords therein named,
to declare and notify the royal assent to the
said

aid public acts, was read accordingly, and the royal assent was given to, An act to make provision for quartering the foreign troops in his Majesty's service now in this kingdom.

Dec. 21. Admiral Knowles, in the *Essex*, arrived at Plymouth from the bay of Biscay.

Mr. Byng set out from Greenwich, under the guard of a troop of horse, for Portsmouth.

The house of Lords adjourned to Jan. 11, and the Commons to the 7th of the same month.

A proclamation was issued for a general fast on Friday, Feb. 11.

Numbers of able-bodied men were pressed for his Majesty's service since the act for that purpose was again put in execution.

In consequence of a resolution taken in a grand council at St. James's, a proclamation was published in the *Gazette*, at the latter end of November, for putting the laws in speedy and effectual execution against forestalling, regrating, and engrossing of corn; particularly the act of 5 and 6 Edward VI. by which the buying or contracting for any corn before it actually arrives in some market, city, &c. is prohibited and adjudged forestalling; and the obtaining any corn at any fair or market, and selling it in a fair or market in the same place, or within four miles thereof, is adjudged regrating; and the buying corn to sell it otherwise than is therein particularly allowed, is judged an unlawful engrossing thereof; the punishment for the first offence against this act is two months imprisonment, besides forfeiture of the corn; for the second, half a year's imprisonment, and loss of double the value of the corn; and for the third offence, setting on the pillory and forfeiture of goods and chattels, and imprisonment during the King's pleasure. By this act it is farther enacted, that every person who shall have a sufficient provision of corn for his house, and for sowing his ground, and shall buy corn at any market for the change of his seed, shall the same day bring to market as much corn as he bought for seed, and sell it at the market price, on pain of forfeiting double the value of the corn so bought.

This proclamation also expressly enjoined the putting in execution an act of the 5th of Elizabeth, by which it is enacted, that the licences to be granted for buying corn, pursuant to an act of 5 and 6 Edward VI. shall only be granted at the ge-

neral quarter sessions for one year, to noa but an householder, a married man not under the age of thirty, and not less than three years resident in the county.

Dec. 27. Admiral Byng was brought to his trial, before the court-martial, ordered for that purpose on board the *St. George*, in Portsmouth harbour.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, with the bills of mortality, from December, 16, 1755, to December 14, 1756.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7591	Males	10254
Females	7248	Females	10588
In all	14839	In all	20842
Decreased in the burials this year 1045.			
Whereof have died			
Under two years of age	—	7466	
Between two and five	—	1973	
Five and ten	—	605	
Ten and twenty	—	573	
Twenty and thirty	—	1526	
Thirty and forty	—	1981	
Forty and fifty	—	2065	
Fifty and sixty	—	1788	
Sixty and seventy	—	1411	
Seventy and eighty	—	976	
Eighty and ninety	—	451	
Ninety and a hundred	—	55	

According to the annual bill published at Amsterdam, for the year 1756, there had died in that city, in the space of the year, 7011 persons; and within the same space, 1547 ships, from different places, had entered the *Texel*.

The number of christenings in Paris, during the last year, was 19,412; burials 20,021; marriages 4501; and foundling children 4273.

1757, Jan. 4. A proclamation was ordered for giving encouragement to seamen, and able-bodied landmen, to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war; for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as should conceal themselves; for pardoning such seamen as had deserted, and should return into the service; and also for taking up all straggling seamen.

A courier arrived here from Paris, with the account of an attempt made on the 5th instant on the French king's life; the particulars of which were as follows: on the above-mentioned day, the King went from Trianon to Versailles, to visit Madame Victoire. About six in the evening, as his Majesty was stepping into his coach to return to Trianon, a man who had concealed himself

himself behind the hind wheels, rushed forward, with his hat on, and made his way to the King's person, through the guards, one of whom he even shoved against the Dauphin, and struck his Majesty in the right side, of which, however, the King only complained by saying, "That man has given me a violent blow, he must be either mad or drunk:" but having perceived that his hand, which he clapped to his side, was bloody, he said, "I am wounded, seize that fellow, but do not kill him." His Majesty was immediately carried to his apartment. The wound, which from the very first was not thought dangerous, was given with a sharp-pointed knife, which glanced upwards between the fourth and fifth rib, and not of any considerable depth; and, at the first dressing, it was even judged that the cure would be speedy. That night the King slept an hour and a quarter. The villain who committed this attempt was named *Damien*, and a native of *Arras*. The weapon he made use of was found upon him, and proved to be a common clasp knife with two blades. At first it was feared it might have been poisoned, but he assured the contrary; and the experiments made with it on several animals made good his assertion. The wound was so slight, that his Majesty was able to assist, on the 9th, at a council that was held at *Versailles*.

Jan. 11. This day between two and three o'clock in the morning, at *Norwich* they had a slight shock of an earthquake, preceded by a rumbling noise in the air. It was likewise felt at *Yarmouth, Dists, South Walsham, Loddon, Bungay, Easton, Sprowston, &c.* at the same moment of time.

Our cruisers and privateers continued to have great success against the enemy, and no less than sixteen of their privateers were taken within the last three months.

Jan. 19. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills: to the land-tax bill; to the malt-bill; to two naturalisation bills; to two name bills; and to several other private bills.

Jan. 22. Was held a general court of the Free British Fishery society, to take into consideration the state of the company's affairs; a very regular and exact account of which being laid before the proprietors, by the council, the court came to the following resolutions, *nem. con. viz.* 1. That it was the opinion of this general court to carry on the fishery. 2. That an humble

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application should be made to Parliament, representing the state of the society's affairs, and praying for such farther encouragement and assistance as should be thought proper, to enable them to carry on this great national undertaking, in such manner as to answer the important purposes for which it was designed. And the council, with several other proprietors who were named for that purpose, were desired to prepare such petition.

Jan. 24. A most dreadful fire happened at *Morton Hampstead*, in *Devonshire*, which spread so fast (most of the houses being thatched) that the inhabitants were terribly alarmed with the apprehension of the whole town being destroyed: but by the unwearied endeavours of the people in covering their houses with hides and other things, to prevent the flames catching the thatch, the fire was providentially extinguished, without more than six houses being entirely consumed.

Jan. 28. An express arrived at the Admiralty from *Portsmouth*, which brought an account of the resolution of the court-martial to the following purpose: "The court-martial were of opinion, that admiral *Byng* did not do his utmost to engage the enemy, and therefore were of opinion, that he was fallen under part of the twelfth article of war, and adjudged and sentenced him to be shot to death; but as it did not appear to the court, that it was through cowardness or disaffection, they unanimously recommended him to mercy."

The twelfth article referred to is as follows: "Every person in the fleet, who through cowardice, negligence, or disaffection, shall, in time of action, withdraw or keep back, or not come into the fight, or engagement, or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage, and to assist and relieve all and every of his Majesty's ships, or those of his allies, which it shall be his duty to assist and relieve, every such person so offending, and being convicted thereof by the sentence of a court-martial, shall suffer death."

The governors of the Foundling-hospital came to a resolution to receive all children, under the age of six months, that should be carried to the said hospital before the 1st of *Jan. next*.

The two regiments raising in the Highlands were to consist of 1000 men each, to be commanded by colonel *Fraser*, son of the late lord *Leves*, and major *Montgomery*, brother

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ther to the earl of Eglington; no Lowlanders were to be received into these regiments, but they were to be raised from the following clans, viz. the Campbells, the Mackenzies, the Frasers, the Macdonalds, and the Grants.

Jan. 30. Calcutta was retaken by colonel Clive.

The following gentlemen were appointed sheriffs for the present year.

Berkshire, William Reynolds, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Capon, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Richard Lane, esq.
Cumberland, Edward Stephenson, esq.
Cheeshire, William Robinson, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Dixon, esq.
Cornwall, John Luke, esq.
Devonshire, John Quick, esq.
Dorsetshire, John Gannett, jun. esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Rivett, esq.
Essex, Humphry Bellamy, esq.
Gloucestershire, Reginald Pindar Lygon, esq.
Hertfordshire, Jacob Houblon, esq.
Herefordshire, Robert Minors Gouge, esq.
Kent, William Glanville Evelyn, esq.
Leicestershire, Joshua Grundy, esq.
Lincolnshire, Bennet Langton, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Lewis, esq.
Northumberland, Sir Edward Blacket, bart.
Northamptonshire, John Creed, esq.
Norfolk, Isaac Long, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Hall, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sir Francis Knollys, bart.
Rutlandshire, John Digby, esq.
Shropshire, Saint John Charlton, esq.
Somersetshire, John Collins, esq.
Staffordshire, Walter Aston Moseley, esq.
Suffolk, Henry Moore, esq.
Southampton, John Chute, esq.
Surrey, Joseph Mawbey, esq.
Sussex, James Ward, esq.
Warwickshire, Edward Jordan, esq.
Worcestershire, Thomas Burch Savage, esq.
Wiltshire, William Coles, esq.
Yorkshire, Henry Willoughby, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecon, Lewis Pryse, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Griffith Jones, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Griffiths, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Lewis, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Allen, esq.
Radnorshire, John Evans, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, John Rowlands, esq.
Caernarvon, Robert Wynne, esq.
Denbighshire, John Lloyd, esq.

Flintshire, Robert Parry, esq.
Merionethshire, Peter Price, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Jenkin Parry, esq.

Feb. 2. Was held a general court of the South-Sea company, when his Majesty was chosen governor of that company, John Brisson, esq. sub-governor, and Lewis Way, esq. deputy-governor.

Feb. 4. About one o'clock, a fire broke out at Mrs. Binfield's, millener, near Racquers-court, Fleet-street, and burnt about an hour and a half, with great violence. Mrs. Binfield's house was entirely consumed, and an oilman's; Mr. Adams, a mathematical instrument maker, and Mr. Rutter's books backwards, were much damaged. A porter, belonging to the Union Fire-office, brought down thirty pounds of gunpowder, out of the garret belonging to the oil-shop, while it was on fire.

By a proclamation, his Majesty was pleased to prolong and extend, from the 10th instant to the 10th of next month inclusive, the bounties to seamen and landmen that should enter themselves on board the royal navy, and likewise the pardon to such seamen as had deserted, and should return into the service.

Feb. 5. The *Nabob* was defeated by colonel Clive, at the battle of *Plassey*.

Feb. 10. At a court of common council, a scheme for the better preservation of the fishery of the river *Thames* was taken into consideration, and the court unanimously agreed, that a petition should be presented to Parliament for a bill for that purpose. A petition from the company of scribes was taken into consideration, praying the city to enable them to carry on the law-suit depending between the said company and the attorneys exercising the art and mystery of scribes within the city of *London*; when the court ordered the sum of 200*l.* to the company, to enable them, for the present, to carry on the said prosecution.

Feb. 11. The King appointed *Thomas Pownall*, esq. (lieutenant-governor of the province of *New-Jersey*) to be governor of his Majesty's province of the *Massachusetts Bay* in *New-England*.

Being the day appointed for a general fast, it was observed with the greatest show of devotion in all parts of this city of *London* and suburbs, and the places of public worship were remarkably full.

of all the public Debts at the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, standing out at 5, 1757, (being Old Christmas Day) with the annual interest, or other charges payable same.

EXCHEQUER.	Principal debt.	Annual Interest, or other charges paid for the same.
for long terms, being the remainder of inal sum contributed and unsubscribed with Sea company	£. s. d. 1836275 17 10½	£. s. d. 136453 12 8
or lives, with the benefit of survivorship, e original sum contributed	108100 0 0	7567 0 0
wo and three lives, being the sum re- after what is fallen in by deaths	83055 14 10½	10047 12 0
bills made out for interest of old bills	2200 0 0	
EAST-INDIA Company.		
of parliament 9 W. III. and two other 19 Ann., at 3l. per cent. per ann.	3200000 0 0	97285 14 4
it 3l. per cent. for 1744, charged on the of the additional duties on low wines, ad strong waters.	1000000 0 0	30401 15 8
BANK of ENGLAND.		
original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from 1743	3200000 0 0	100000 0 0
ing Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I.	500000 0 0	17500 0 0
of the South Sea company	4000000 0 0	141898 3 5½
it 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties , &c. since Lady-day 1719	1750000 0 0	61250 0 0
ed on the surplus of the funds for lot- y	1250000 0 0	43750 0 0
, charged on duties on licenses for re- rititious liquors since Lady-day, 1746	986800 0 0	34538 0 0
1l. per cent. charged on the sinking the act 25 Geo. II. and subsequent acts 129	10537821 5 1½	320585 2 9
r cent. and 3l. 10s. charged on ditto, vis. u. per cent. 14984455l. 18s. 4d.	17701323 16 4	615846 0 0
cent. - 2716867l. 18s.	1500000 0 0	52500 0 0
10s. p. ct. charged on the said fund by act 29 Geo. II.		
SOUTH-SEA Company.		
pital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. viz. r cent. - 3662784l. 8s. 6½d.		
s. per cent. 15335720l. 5s.		
cent. 6026805l. 0s. 5d.	25025309 13 11½	878672 12 0½
. c. 1757, charged on the sinking fund	2100000 0 0	64181 5 0
	£. 174780886 8 2½	2673140 7 11

sum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for 11. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but was now reduced by lives fallen 1l. 10s. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 4,5000l. but was now reduced by in to 40,489l. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

-tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, 00,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c. net 700,000l. charged on the supply, 1757.

sum. The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made to the old quarter : reason that this is made to January 5, 1757, (old Christmas-day) and not to lay last.

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Feb. 13. The lofty and beautiful steeple belonging to St. Francis's abbey, in the city of *Cashell*, in *Ireland*, in the dead of the night, fell down, but without doing any other damage than terrifying such persons as were awake, with its prodigious noise. It had stood above 500 years, and the bale, or arch under it, had been mouldering for several years, which at last occasioned the fall of the superstructure.

Feb. 15. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent.

To the bill for granting to his Majesty a sum of money to be raised by way of lottery.

To the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

To the bill for the more speedy and effectual recruiting his Majesty's land forces and marines while on shore.

To the bill to prohibit for a time limited the exportation of corn to the plantations.

And to several other public and private bills.

Feb. 17. The following message was delivered by the King to Mr. secretary Pitt, to be by him presented to the House of Commons.

"GEORGE R.

"It is always with reluctance that his Majesty asks any extraordinary supply of his people; but as the united councils and formidable preparations of *France*, and her allies threaten, with the most alarming consequences, *Europe* in general; and as these most unjust and vindictive designs are particularly and immediately bent against his Majesty's electoral dominions and those of his good ally the king of *Prussia*, his Majesty confides in the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, that they will cheerfully assist him in forming and maintaining an army of observation for the just and necessary defence and preservation thereof, and enable his Majesty to fulfil his engagements with the king of *Prussia*, for the security of the empire, against the irruption of foreign armies, and for the support of the common cause."

Four independent companies of invalids were ordered to be raised in *Ireland*.

The clerks in the offices of the secretaries of state, and of the Admiralty, were, by his Majesty's command, ordered to make copies of all intelligence received, from *January* 1, 1755, to *August* 1, 1756, concerning the equipment of a fleet at *Toulon*,

or any other port, and of the measures taken to the sea coasts of *France*, the designs of the *French* on *Minorca*.

The clerks of the Admiralty were ordered to prepare lists of all the ships war ready for sea, with copies of the orders sent to their commanders, *August* 1, 1755, to *April* 30, 1756, likewise a state and condition of King's ships in the several ports of *Britain*, when admiral *Byng* sailed, a number of men mustered on board copies of all instructions given to a *Byng*, and of the letters received him; an account of the disposition Majesty's ships, from *October* 1, 1756, to *April* 6, 1756, an account of the number of men that were taken from other ships to make up the complement of admiral ships. Orders were likewise sent to the war-office and the board of ordnance to prepare copies of all orders given, *August* 30, 1755, to *April* 30, 1756; any officers belonging to the regiment *Minorca*, to repair to that island; an account of the number of effectives and of the quantity of provision military stores, in fort St. *Philip*, *April* 8, 1756.

The lords of the Admiralty ordered the gentlemen, to take an exact survey of *Dover* harbour, in order to make it more commodious for the reception of small war, to clean in and refit, for cruise the narrow seas betwixt *France* and *Ireland*; they were likewise ordered to make report to their lordships what mole or harbour can be made for shipping at *Deal*. A survey and plan of an artificial harbour near *Deal* town be projected by an officer of the board of ordnance, at the request of the late admiral *Montague*, about nine years ago; was approved of by the *Deal* pilots, masters of the *Trinity-house*, *Deal*, promising greater advantage to *Great Britain*, than *Dunkirk* ever was, or is to *France*.

The *French* king was so well recovered of the wound given by *Damien*, that he resumed the reins of government.

Feb. 23. The plague broke out at *Constantinople*, and carried off great numbers: prince *Mahomet*, heir to the throne, died of this distemper, in the year of his age.

At *Lamborne*, in *Berks*, they had a prodigious flood, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow on the nei-

ing hills, which came down in such a torrent, that the inhabitants of several houses (that stood most exposed, and which were afterwards washed down) with difficulty saved their lives: a malt-house was borne down, and three flours or malt entirely washed away: a carpenter had seven loads of timber, among which was one piece fifty five feet long, carried by the current some hundred yards from the place where it lay: Mr. *Hippesley's* park pales were laid level with the ground, and other considerable damage done in the town and neighbourhood.

There lately happened the most remarkable flood known in the memory of man at *Imber*, in *Wiltshire*, occasioned by the melting of the snow, which entirely threw down two cottage-houses.

The gentlemen of *Sunderland* raised a fund, by a voluntary subscription, for the relief of the wives, widows, children and indigent parents of such seamen, belonging to that port, as had entered or been impressed into his Majesty's service since the commencement of the present war; whereby upwards of 350 families were comfortably subsisted, and continued to be so, for five or six months, whilst the husbands, fathers or sons were bravely fighting, or died, in defence of their King and country.

Feb. 26. The following message was delivered to the House of Commons, from his Majesty, by Mr. secretary *Pitt*.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty, agreeably to his royal word, for the sake of justice, and of example to the discipline of the navy, and for the safety and honour of the nation, was determined to have let the law take its course, with relation to admiral *Byng*, as upon *Monday* next; and resisted all solicitations to the contrary.

“But being informed, that a member of the House of Commons, who was a member of the court-martial, which tried the said admiral, has, in his place, applied to the House, in behalf of himself, and several other members of the said court, praying the aid of Parliament to be released from the oath of secrecy imposed on courts-martials, in order to disclose the grounds whereon sentence of death passed on the said admiral, the result of which discovery may shew the sentence to be improper; his Majesty has thought fit to respite the execution of the same, in order that there may be an opportunity of knowing, by the separate examination of the members of

the said court, upon oath, what grounds there is for the above suggestion.

“His Majesty is determined still to let this sentence be carried into execution, unless it shall appear, from the said examination, that admiral *Byng* was unjustly condemned.
G. R.”

Agreeable to which message Mr. *Byng* had a respite, and a motion was made in the House for a bill to indemnify the members of the said court-martial from the penalty of their oath of secrecy; which bill was accordingly prepared, and passed the House by a great majority, and was carried up to the Lords for their concurrence.

March 11. The royal assent was given, by commission, to an act to prohibit, for a limited time, the making of low wines and spirits, from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from any meal or flour.

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

To two road bills, and to two private bills.

March 14. Orders being given for all the men of war at *Spithead*, to send their boats on *Monday* morning with the captains and all the officers of each ship, accompanied by a party of marines under arms, to attend the execution of Mr. *Byng*, they, in pursuance of that order, rowed from *Spithead*, and made the harbour a little after eleven o'clock with the utmost difficulty and danger, it blowing a prodigious hard gale, the wind at W. N. W. and ebbing water. It was still more difficult to get up so high as the *Monarque* lay, on board which ship the admiral suffered. Notwithstanding it blew so hard, and the sea ran very high, there was a prodigious number of other boats round the ships on the outside of the men of war's boats, which last kept off all others. Not a soul was suffered to be on board the *Monarque*, except those belonging to the ship. But those ships which lay any way near her, were greatly crowded with spectators, all their shrouds and tops being full, although it was then difficult to see any thing on board the *Monarque*.

Mr. *Byng*, accompanied by a clergyman, who attended him during his confinement, and two gentlemen, his relations, walked out of the great cabin to the quarter-deck, where he suffered on the larboard-side, a few minutes before twelve o'clock. He was dressed in a light-grey coat, white waist-

waistcoat, and white stockings, and a large white wig, and had in each hand a white handkerchief. He threw his hat on the deck, kneeled on a cushion, tied one handkerchief over his eyes, and dropped the other as a signal, on which a volley from six marines was fired, five of whose bullets went through him, and he was in an instant no more.

He insisted on not having any thing before his face, till he was greatly pressed to it, and told, that it would not be decent to have his face uncovered, and that the marines might otherwise be intimidated from taking proper aim. From his coming out of the cabin it could not be two minutes, till he fell motionless on his left side. He died with great resolution and composure, not shewing the least sign of timidity.

The moment the muskets went off, there was a blue pennant thrown out at the foretopmast-head, which continued flying about five minutes, and was then struck, on which all the men of war's boats went off to repair on board their respective ships.

The *Ramilia*, the ship the admiral had in the *Mediterranean*, was riding at her moorings in the harbour, and about half an hour before he suffered, she broke her mooring chain, and only held by her bridle; which was looked on as a wonderful incident by people who did not consider the high wind at that time.

March 15. A high wind at west and north west, did great damage in and about *Leander*, particularly at *Rickmond, Ham,* and *Twickenham*. At *Cambridge* many large trees were blown down, or torn up by the roots, and numbers of chimneys; and several barns, stacks of corn, hay ricks, &c. were levelled with the ground. Two people were killed near *Bedford*, one by the blowing over of a cart, and the other by the fall of a barn as he was threshing. At *Liverpool* six outward-bound foreigners were put ashore upon the rocks, and as many opposite to the town; one vessel run through the middle of another, and several keel upwards; chimneys down in almost every street of the town, large buildings destroyed, numbers of people drowned, and many sadly hurt. Near twenty feet of *St. Thomas's* steeple was blown down into the church. At *Worcester*, whilst Mr. justice *Wilmet* was sitting in the *Nisi Prius* court, a stack of chimneys of the town-hall was blown down, which made its way through the ceiling into the court, and killed seven per-

sons, amongst whom were Mr. *Lowry*, cryer to Mr. justice *Wilmet*, and Mr. *Chamberlain*, plaintiff in the cause trying before the court: several other persons were slightly hurt, amongst whom were counsellors *Morton, Allen*, and *Apsbury*. At *Chester* several houses, and about 100 chimneys, were blown down, all the windmills round the country, and above 100 large trees. At *Norwich*, the church was sadly shattered, and the houses were mostly stripped. At *Adon*, about a mile from *Norwich*, the top of the church steeple was blown down, with the bells, the fall of which beat in the roof of the church, and demolished most of the pews.

A large body of *French* and *Indian* attacked *Fort William Henry*, near the *Lake George*, on *March* 19 and 20, but were repulsed with considerable loss. They burnt two sloops, and one upon the stocks, almost all the batteries, three store houses, and all the huts of the rangers: the whale-boats, scows, and bay-boats, escaped the conflagration. The garrison had only seven men slightly wounded, after sustaining three general assaults with great bravery.

March 24. This day colonel *Clive* reduced *Chandernagore*, in the *East-India*.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the governors of the *London* hospital, the collection amounted to 2040*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

March 25. By proclamation, any merchant ship or privateer, might be navigated by foreign seamen, provided their number should not exceed three-fourths of the ship's crew.

March 29. The duke of *Devonshire*, the earls of *Northumberland, Hereford*, and *Carlisle*, were installed knights of the most noble order of the Garter at *Windsoor*.

His Majesty was pleased to order, that the bounties of three pounds for every able seamen, and thirty shillings for every ordinary seamen, should be continued to the twelfth day of *April*.

The honourable *William Noel* was appointed a justice of his Majesty's court of common-pleas, in the room of judge *Birch*, deceased.

Ralph Bigland, gentleman, *Bluemantle* pursuivant at arms, in the room of Mr. *Pine*.

His most Christian majesty was entirely recovered of the wound he received from the assassin, *Danien*.

March 31. The collection for the support of the small-pox hospital, at church and at the anniversary feast, amounted to 60*l.*

1. *9d.* Also there was a declaration of legacies of 100*l.* each.

1. *1.* The bill for regulating the manufacture, and several others, and the royal assent, by commission, *Sandys*, and the dukes of *Marlborough* and *Dorset*.

1. *2.* The King was pleased to send to the dean and chapter of *Canterbury*, *Dr. Matthew Hutton*, archbishop, to be by them elected to the said *Canterbury*, void by the death of *Dr. ...*

1. *3.* Restitution of the *Duc de Penthièvre* taken by the *Antigallican* privateer, carried into *Cadix*, having been decided of the court of *Spain* by the *French*, the said ship, in consequence of orders of court of *Madrid*, remained a deposit in hands of *Spain*; the hatches being sealed up under a *Spanish* guard, in order to prevent all embezzlement, until the grounds of the said *French* pretensions could be examined and judged.

1. *4.* Various accounts came from *Spain*, in relation to this affair, in which the *Spaniards* acted with great partiality in behalf of the *French*. The prize was attacked, upon by two of their ships of war, and was taken from the *Antigallican's*, who were sent to prison for retreating against their unjust and partial iour.

1. *5.* The *Aulic* council sent the king their advice upon the last definitive articles to be taken against the king of *Prussia*; which was to this purpose. "That the emperor of the empire, agreeable to the terms of his function, should be authorized to assume in form the king of *Prussia*, as king of *Brandenburgh*, and acquaint him, that he had incurred the penalties decreed against those who violate the laws of the empire; that in consequence of this he was put under the ban of the empire; and thereby deprived of all his royal prerogatives, privileges, &c. and his estates were escheated into the Exchequer of the empire."

1. *6.* The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable the earl of *Winterton*, *Sir William Rowley*, *Edward Boscawen*, and *Gilbert Elliott*, esqrs. the right honourable lord *Carysfort*, *Savage Mestyn*, *Edwyn Sandys*, esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of high chancellor of *Great-Britain*.

The right honourable Mr. *Pitt*, by his Majesty's command, resigned the seals of

secretary of state for the southern department.

The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable lord *Mansfield*, chief justice of the court of *King's bench*, the office of chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the right honourable *Henry Legge*, esq.

His Majesty, by an order in council of the 9th instant, was pleased to continue his royal bounty to all able and ordinary seamen, and also to all able-bodied landmen, who should voluntarily enter themselves in his Majesty's royal navy, to the 12th of *May*, the former order for this purpose expiring on the 12th instant.

The city of *Bath* agreed to present Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Legge* with the freedom thereof, in gold boxes.

April 9. This morning, about six o'clock, his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* set out for *Harwich*, in his way to *Hanover*. He embarked in the afternoon on board the *Fowey*, which sailed in company with the *Dolphin* and *Aldersburgh*.

April 16. Admiral *Holcourn*, and commodore *Holmes*, with eleven sail of the line, a fire-ship, and a bomb, with a convoy of fifty transports, &c. sailed from *St. Helen's*.

The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable the earl of *Home*, major general, to be governor of *Gibraltar*, in the room of lord *Tyrconnel*.

April 19. The 16th instant his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Hanover* in perfect health from *Stade*.

April 21. The *Austrians* were defeated at *Reichenberg* by the prince of *Levern*.

April 23. The King was pleased to nominate, constitute, and appoint the right honourable Charles lord *Cuthbert*, to be his Majesty's high commissioner to the ensuing general assembly of the church of *Scotland*.

The colliers, to the number of 200, rose on account of the price of corn, and did some mischief at *Frome*, in *Somersetshire*, but dispersed upon the appearance of a party of soldiers.

More of our ships were made prizes of by the enemy, within a month past, than within any such period, since the commencement of the war.

There was advice by a ship arrived from *Antigua*, that the *French* had demolished *Fort James* on the river *Gambia*, and taken many of our ships on the coast of *Africa*; which exploits had been performed by a squadron

Ann 1757. GEORGE II.

... of these men of war that failed ... at the end of November last.

... on beef and pork, in Ire- ... taken off.

... 28. The *Hessian* troops embarked ... on board the transports, for ... to *Germany*.

... the rehearsal of the music for the ... of the sons of the clergy, and at the ... on this day, at Merchant Taylors- ... 11. was collected for the pur- ... of that charity.

... 30. The King was pleased to re- commend to the dean and chapter of the metropolitan church of *York*, the right ... father in God Dr. *John Gilbert*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, to be by them elected to the said see.

The duke of *Devonshire* was made lord chamberlain of the household, in the room of the duke of *Grafton*, deceased.

Humphry Morrice, esq. a clerk comp- troller of the green-cloth.

We learned from *Cape Verd*, that the *Flcano* in the isle of *Fuega*, which belched forth flames incessantly, sunk at all once, and buried the village of *Maisieiros*. The inhabitants having been forewarned of this event by several tokens, hapily saved themselves by timely flight, only two shepherds lost their lives with their flocks.

May 3. The King of *Prussia* defeated count *Bruxen* at *Assowal* near *Praque*.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for continuing an act, entitled, an act to prohibit, for a limited time, the making of low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other grain, or from any meal or flour.

An act for continuing an act, entitled, an act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties upon corn and flour imported, and also upon such corn, grain, meal, bread, biscuit, and flour, as have been, or shall be, taken from the enemy, and brought into this kingdom.

An act to extend the liberty granted by an act 23 *George II.* of importing bar iron from his Majesty's colonies in *America*, into the port of *London*, to the rest of the ports of *Great-Britain*; and for repealing certain clauses in the said act.

And to thirty-six other public and private bills.

May 7. Admiral *Holbourn* failed from *Cork*, with a fleet of sixteen sail, two bomb-ketches, two fire-ships, and the transports with troops for *America*.

May 10. Came on the election of a town-clerk of the city of *London*, in the room of *Miles Man*, esq. deceased, at a court of common-council, at Guildhall, when Mr. *Hodges* was chosen, and sworn into that office.

The Lord Mayor nominated *Charles Lisle*, esq. citizen and skinner; *Joseph Pratt*, esq. tyler and bricklayer; *Henry Finer*, esq. draper; and *Joseph Newdick*, esq. fletcher, as proper persons to be sheriffs of the city of *London* and *Middlesex*.

His Majesty, at the humble request of the governors of queen *Anne's* bounty, was pleased to enable them to augment any livings, not exceeding 45*l.* a year, with 200*l.* in conjunction with a benefaction of like value.

By the following list of the ships of war taken or destroyed on both sides during the present war, it will appear how great the balance was in our favour.

French ships of war taken or destroyed.

Ships	Guns.	By whom taken
<i>Foudroyant</i>	80	Admiral <i>Offen</i> .
<i>Esperance</i>	74	the <i>Oxford</i> .
<i>Alcide</i>	64	Adm. <i>Boscawen</i> .
<i>Lys</i>	64	Ditto.
<i>Orpheus</i>	64	Admiral <i>Offen</i> .
<i>Raisable</i>	64	the <i>Devonshire</i> .
<i>Arc-en Ciel</i>	50	the <i>Littledale</i> .
<i>Duc d'Aquitain</i>	50	the <i>Eagle</i> .
<i>Aiglon</i>	48	the <i>Antelope</i> .
<i>Royal Chariot</i>	36	the <i>Tortoy</i> .
<i>Hermione</i>	36	the <i>Union</i> .
<i>Meleampe</i>	34	the <i>Tartar</i> .
<i>Emerald</i>	34	the <i>Southampton</i> .
<i>Nymph</i>	34	the <i>Hampden-castle</i> .
<i>Brune</i>	30	the <i>Illustre</i> .
<i>Galatea</i>	22	the <i>Effix</i> .

English ships of war taken by the French
Warwick 60 In the *West-Indies*.
Greenwich 50 Ditto.

The French intended to have frightened us again this summer with an invasion, for which purpose orders were issued for a large body of troops to assemble on the coasts of *Normandy* and *Britanny*, and a great number of flat-bottomed boats and transport vessels to be provided in the ports of these two provinces, along the coasts of both which they had lately erected several forts, and were fortifying and improving the fort of *Vannes*, so as to render it capable of receiving men of war as well as frigates. But the victory obtained last month by the king of *Prussia*, made them lay aside all thoughts of threatening us with an invasion; for they have since ordered their troops

to march from the interior parts of
sagdom towards *Alsace* and *Flanders*.
hose marching towards *Alsace*, they
form an army of 40,000 men, to
directly into *Bohemia*; and the troops
ng towards *Flanders* were designed as
meat for their army in *Westphalia*,
that army, consisted of 110405
re men, viz. 86835 infantry, and
cavalry, dragoons, and hussars,

11. His Majesty and the princesses
d from St. James's to Kensington, for
mer.

: comedy of the Suspicious Husband
performed at *Drury-lane* theatre, for
nefit of the Marine Society, when
-five boys, and forty men, com-
clothed by the Society, attended.
enefit produced 271*l.* the managers
nothing for the use of the house,
: players for performing. That sum,
r with 200*l.* more, benefactions from
s of quality and fortune, was paid to
treasurer, by Mr. justice *Fielding*,
days after. His Majesty bestowed
upon the society, the prince of *Wales*
and the princess Dowager 200*l.*

: 16. Eleven waggon loads of mo-
har came from *Jamaica* in the *Bidde*-
captain *Digby*, were brought under a
guard to the Bank, being upwards of
200*l.*

: 17. *Joseph Pratt*, esq. paid his
; 400*l.* and twenty marks into the
es of London, to be excused serving
ice of sheriff.

: following bills were signed by com-
s, viz.

ill for importing *Italian* thrown silk.
ill for making the river *Isel* naviga-

and nine other private bill.

: 20. The King was pleased to or-
ange *Salvatore* to the dean and chapter
e cathedral church of *Salisbury*, em-
ing them to elect a bishop of that see,
me being void by the translation of
John Gilbert, late bishop thereof, to
e of *York*; and also his Majesty's
e recommending to the dean and
r Dr. *John Thomas*, bishop of *Peter-
b*, to be by them elected bishop of
id see of *Salisbury*.

: trenches were opened against *Prague*.

: 24. The Lord Mayor nominated
llowing gentlemen as proper persons
re the office of sheriff of London and
essex; *John Crutchfield*, esq. painter;
; *Paul Mombray*, esq. upholder;
L. III.

Francis Flower, esq. goldsmith; *George
Wylde*, esq. innholder; *Alexander Master*,
esq. draper.

Sir *Thomas Harrison*, knt. chamberlain
of London, waited on Mr. Pitt and Mr.
Logge, with copies of the freedom of the
city in gold boxes, of 100*l.* value each.

The bounties to seamen and landmen
were continued to the 13th of June.

The *Greenwich* man of war, captain *Rad-
bam*, of fifty guns, was taken the 18th of
March, by a French squadron, commanded
by M. *Beaufremont*, in the *West-Indies*.

Large quantities of grain were imported
from *America*, and different parts of *Europe*,
great stocks were known to be still in hand,
in many places, and the ensuing season
promised a plentiful harvest: notwithstanding,
by some iniquitous means or other,
the price of bread did not decrease, and the
miseries of the poor were extreme on that
account: their sufferings having driven
them, in many parts, to desperation, so
that in *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Gloster-
shire*, and some parts of *Wales*, the tu-
multuous risings of the populace, did con-
siderable damage. Letters from different
clothiers in the west of *England*, gave most
affecting accounts of their distresses: first, on
account of the excessive high price of corn;
and, secondly, as many lessened the great
number of hands they formerly employed,
being over-stocked with goods, for want of
a proper market; so that several determined
to lay aside business.

The distemper among the horned cattle
broke out afresh in *Somersetshire*, *Kent*, &c.

The example of the city of London was
followed by the cities of *Norwich* and
Exeter, and the town of *Newcastle* upon
Tyne, who presented the freedom of their
corporations to Mr. Pitt and Mr. *Logge*, in
gold boxes. *Tarmouth*, in *Norfolk*, in silver
boxes; and *Worcester*, in gold; *Bedford* with
their burghership, and *Stirling* with the
thanks of their guildry.

A general embargo was laid on all the
shipping from *Virginia*, by order of lord
London. Also in the provinces of *New
England*, *New York*, and *Pennsylvania*.

The *Cherokee Indians* renewed their al-
liance with *South Carolina*.

May 31. *John Crutchfield*, esq. citizen
and painter, paid his fine to be excused
from serving the office of sheriff of London
and *Middlesex*, as, did soon after, *Joseph
Newdiche*, esq. but *Paul Mombray*, esq.
swore himself not eligible.

June 9. *Actis* and *Galates* was perform-
ed

ed at *Ranelagh* house, for the benefit of the Marine Society, to a numerous and polite audience, and 579*l.* 15*s.* was produced thereby for the uses of that laudable charity. That sum, with 63*l.* paid into his hands by different public-spirited persons and societies, was soon after paid to the treasurer, by Mr. justice *Fielding*.

June 10. The King was pleased to appoint his grace the duke of *Grafton* to be lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Suffolk*.

June 12. The siege of *Prague* was raised.

June 14. His Majesty was pleased to grant unto *Charles Willes*, esq. third son of the right honourable Sir *John Willes*, knt. first commissioner of the great seal of *Great Britain*, and *Robert Wilmot*, esq. eldest son of Sir *John Eardly Wilmot*, knt. one other of the commissioners for the custody of the said great seal, successively as they are named, the office of the prothonotary of the court of Chancery, to hold the same during their respective and natural lives.

June 18. The King of *Prussia* was defeated by count *Dawn* at *Collin*.

June 21. The King was pleased to order a *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of *Peterborough*, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of Dr. *John Thomas*, late bishop thereof, to the see of *Salisbury*; and also, his Majesty's letter, recommended to the dean and chapter, *Richard Terrick*, D. D. canon residentiary of the cathedral church of *St. Paul*, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of *Peterborough*.

June 24. *George Nelson*, esq. alderman and grocer, and *Francis Gosling*, esq. alderman and stationer, were elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the ensuing year.

His royal highness the prince of *Wales*, and the Princess Dowager, and her family, removed from *Leicester* and *Saville* houses to *Kew*, for the summer.

June 25. Colonel *Clive* defeated the Nabob and deposed him, and raised *Jaffier Ally Cawn* to that dignity, by which he acquired immense riches and influence.

Suraja Dowla, after his defeat, withdrew privately; as did *Montoll*, his prime minister; and *Monick Cbaund*, one of his generals.

Jaffier Ally Cawn entered th *Muxadawad*; and the colonel hav *Jaffier Ally Cawn* in the ancier the Nabobs, the usual homage paid him by all ranks of people, of the provinces of *Bengal*, *B. Orix*.

Suraja Dowla was taken pris put privately to death by *Jaffier A* son, and his party. The Nabob's upon examination, was found ver expectation; however, one thi sum stipulated in the agreement and it was said as much more w follow as would make up half. half was to be paid in three years annual and equal payments.

The following treaty was made wi *Watson*, colonel *Clive*, govern. *Mr. Watts*, and the committee.

I. The agreement and treaty i nabob *Suraja Dowla*, I agree to, of.

II. The enemies of the *Engli* enemies, whether *Europeans* or o

III. Whatever goods and factor to the *French* in the provinces *Babar* and *Orix*, shall be delive *English*, and the *French* never pe have factories or settlements any these provinces.

IV. To indemnify the compan losses, by the capture of *Calcutta* charges they have been at to repc factories, I will give one * crore

V. To indemnify the *English* tants, who suffered by the captu cutta, I will give fifty lack of rup

VI. To indemnify the losses f *Jentoos*, *Moor*men, &c. I will gi lack of rupees.

VII. To inhabitants, the *Armo* of *Calcutta*, who suffered by the i will give seven lack of rupees.

The division of these donations to the admiral, the colonel, i mittee.

VIII. The lands within the ditch all round *Calcutta*, which possessed by other *Zemidars*, and si yards all round without the ditc give up entirely to the company.

IX. The zemidary of the lan southward of *Calcutta*, as low a shall be in the hands of the *En*.

* One crore is a hundred lack, and one lack is about 12,500*l.*

and under their government and or-
The customary rents of every district
that tract to be paid by the *English*
King's Treasury.

Whenever I send for the assistance of
his troops, their pay and charges
disbursed by me.

From *Hugry* downwards, I will build
forts near the river.

As soon as I am established Subah
three provinces, I will immediately
the above-mentioned articles.

In the 15th of the moon *Ramazan*, in
fourth year of the present reign.

In his own hand.

In the presence of God and his prophet,
to abide by the terms of this agree-
ment I have life.

Jeer Mahmud Jaffer Cawn Babadar,
the slave of *Allum Geer Mogul*.

The new nabob *Jaffer Ally Cawn*
the sea squadron and troops, fifty
rupees, besides the sum stipulated
ready for other services.

28. The militia, stamp, and other
received the royal assent by commif-

riotings happened in different parts
country, on account of the dearth
and other provisions, particularly
ry, *Frame* in *Somersetshire*, where
sons were killed; in *Wiltshire*, at
d and *Cambridge*; at *Carmarthen*,
or rioters were killed; at *Chichester*
lanckester, at the latter of which
the mob increased to 6000, who did
all of mischief.

erations were erected, for the de-
Milford-haven, in *Pembrokehire*.

Following particular account of both
the and *French* forces in *India*, may
led on.

LIST of men of war in INDIA.

	64	condemned.
d, <i>Pocock</i> ,	64	In 1754 with <i>Wat-</i>
—	50	sen and <i>Pocock</i> ,
—	50	expected home
ship	20	in 1758.
<i>Stevens</i>	64	These failed in <i>Mar.</i> 1757, with com. <i>Stevens</i> ; the 2 last to <i>St.</i> <i>H.</i> and returned.
<i>Frankland</i> ,	94	
<i>Hutchinson</i> ,	50	
<i>Obrian</i> ,	50	
<i>Legg</i> ,	20	
g's ships of ours in <i>India</i> ,	362	guns.
the line	64	} guns
so	50	
	22	

FRANÇOIS.

General *Lally*, the 3d of *May* 1757, from
Port *l'Orient*.

<i>Zodiac</i> , <i>D'Acbe</i> ,	74	} guns.
<i>Bien Aimé</i> , <i>Lars</i> ,	74	
<i>Le Vengeur</i> , <i>Pailiere</i> ,	64	

FRIGATES.

<i>Diligente</i> , <i>Marion</i> ,	32	All these lower ports shut in, can mount 40, 50, and 60, guns each.
<i>Centaure</i> , <i>Serville</i> ,	28	
<i>Mars</i> , <i>Lecore</i> ,	26	
<i>Condi</i> , <i>Rejco</i> .	26	
<i>Terefe</i> , <i>Quatrenill</i> ,	24	
<i>Pacificque</i> , <i>Maine</i> ,	24	
<i>Dauphine</i>	20	
<i>St. Luc</i>	20	
<i>Emeraude</i>	20	
<i>Renomée</i>	16	
<i>Cbalope</i>	14	

These fourteen carried out 4000 land forces.

One ship	} attacked our three ships beyond the <i>Cape</i>	{ 64 guns 30
One frigate		

One laid near *Batavia*, and took
captain *Hutchinson*'s long-boat,
to intercept our homeward-
bound, 1757 — } 50

Total guns — 606

It appeared by a list published by the
lords of the Admiralty, that from the 6th
of *April* to the 20th of *June*, our ships of
war had made prize of twenty-two ships of
war and privateers from the enemy. The
Defiance privateer took two *St. Domingo*
ships, worth 50,000*l*.

The corporations of *Salisbury* and *Tewks-*
bury, the latter in silver boxes, voted their
freedom to Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Legge*. The
same compliment was paid likewise by the
city of *Chester*, the freedom of which was
ordered to be presented in a gold box.

June 29. The King was pleased to rede-
liver the seals to the right honourable *Wil-*
liam Pitt, one of his Majesty's principal se-
cretaries of state.

June 30. His Majesty was pleased to
deliver the custody of the great seal to Sir
Robert Henley, knt. who was thereupon
sworn one of his Majesty's most honoura-
ble privy council, and lord keeper of the
great seal of Great Britain.

His Majesty delivered the custody of the
privy seal to *Richard earl Temple*.

His Majesty appointed the right honoura-
ble *George earl of Orford*, to be lord lieute-

nant of the county of *Norfolk*, and of the city of *Norwich*, and county of the same: and the right honourable *Francis Seymour Conway* earl of *Hertford*, to be lord lieutenant of the county of *Warwick*.

July 2. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Thomas Holles*, duke of *Newcastle*, *Henry Bilson Legge*, *Robert Nugent*, esqrs. *William Penfenty*, esq. commonly called lord viscount *Duncannon*, and *James Greyville* esq. to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

His Majesty's was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *Henry Bilson Legge*, the office of chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the right honourable *William lord Mansfield*.

The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable *George lord Anson*, *Edward Boscawen*, and *Temple West*, esqrs. *George Hay*, doctor of laws, *Thomas Orby Hunter*, *Gilbert Elliot*, and *John Forbes*, esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of high admiral.

The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *Granville Leveson earl Gower*, the office of master of the horse, in the room of his grace *Lionel duke of Dorset*.

The electorate of *Hanover* was laid under contribution, which was exacted in money, provisions, and forage.

July 4. His Majesty went, with the usual state, to the House of Peers, and made the following speech to both Houses of Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"After so long and diligent an attendance upon the public business, it is time that I give you some recess. But I cannot put an end to the session, without expressing my entire satisfaction in the many proofs I have received of your zeal and affection for my person and government, and of your unfeigned concern for my honour and real support.

"The succour and preservation of my dominions in America have been my constant care. And, next to the security of my kingdoms, they shall continue to be my great and principal object: and I have taken such measures, as, I trust, by the blessing of God, may effectually disappoint the designs of my enemies in those parts.

"I have had no other view, but to vindicate the just rights of my crown and subjects from the most injurious encroachments; to preserve tranquility, as far as the circum-

stances of things might admit; and to prevent our true friends, and the liberties of Europe, from being oppressed or endangered by any unprovoked and unnatural conjunction.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the large supplies you have so cheerfully and unanimously given me. It affords me great pleasure, that the frugal use made of the confidence reposed in me the last year, has been an incentive to you to renew the same; and you may be assured, that it shall be applied only to the purposes for which it was intended.

"I shall be particularly attentive to reduce all unnecessary expences, in order the better to provide for the great and requisite services of the war.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have nothing to desire of you, but what is equally essential to your own interest, and to my service. Let it be your constant endeavour to promote harmony and good agreement amongst my faithful subjects; that, by our union at home, we may be the better able to repel and frustrate abroad, the dangerous designs of the enemies of my crown."

Then the Lord Keeper, by his Majesty's command, said;

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to *Thursday* the eleventh day of *August* next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to *Thursday* the eleventh day of *August* next."

July 5. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *Henry Fox*, receiver and pay master general of all his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and land forces.

The King was pleased to grant unto his grace *Lionel Cranfield*, duke of *Dorset*, the office of constable of *Dover* castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports, for the term of his natural life.

The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *John viscount Bateman*, of the kingdom of *Ireland*, the office and place of master of the buckhounds.

July 8. The right honourable the earl of *Thomond*, treasurer of his Majesty's household, was sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

July 9. At three quarters past eleven at night, a dreadful shock was felt in most of the *Azores* islands, which lasted about two minutes. All the houses in the isle of *Angra* were violently shaken. The direction of the tremor, which at first was vertical,

al, soon became horizontal, from west east. The earth, during these two inutes, underwent so forcible an agitation, that had the shock continued but a few moments longer, all sorts of buildings must have been overturned and swallowed up. On the 10th, about ten in the morning, there was a fresh shock, which was repeated about four in the afternoon, with the like violence, but its duration was short.

In the isle of *St. George*, twelve leagues from *Angra*, there was an earthquake the same day and hour; and such was the fury of the commotion, that 1053 persons were crushed under the ruins of the houses. The terror of the inhabitants was redoubled on the morning of the 10th, at the appearance of eighteen new islands, which had risen at the distance of 100 fathom northward of this island. At *Feyas-des-Vins*, the same shocks threw down all the houses and churches, so that the streets were no more to be distinguished, but all was a heap of stones and rubbish; the surface of the earth in some places was parted and rolled into the sea, in others you beheld portions of land, at a distance from the sea shore, left unaltered, but surrounded with waters. On one of these floating islands is a house in the midst of a clump of trees, entirely unharmed.

Mais-Fornosa situated south-eastward of the island of *St. George*, was torn asunder; one part being thrown into the sea at the distance of 100 fathoms from the other. From the east point of the isle of *Tope* to the town of *Cakiba*, nothing was to be seen but ruins; not a single building left standing. In divers places the earth opened, and a piece of land, of near a quarter of a league in extent, was precipitated into the sea. Some mountains shifted their places, and others entirely disappeared; so that the communication, which was impracticable between some islands, by the interposition of rugged rocks, was now open and free: a plain had taken place of the mountains. Part of the village of *Norte-Grande* was likewise separated from the rest, and had formed a new island at the distance of 150 fathoms. All the inhabitants of those islands, overwhelmed with terror and consternation, lived in the woods, with horror every where pursuing them; surrounded on every side with yawning graves; enormous massy blocks continually thrown down from the rocks, and vast gulphs absorbed every thing within their reach. The

isle of *Pico* felt all these shocks, in a weaker degree, except in that part of it opposite to the isle of *St. George*, which suffered greatly, and eleven persons perished. The day of the first shock the sea was in a violent agitation; the waves entered furiously upon the isle of *St. George*, in a direction from west to east; but at the isle of *Pico* from east to west, and from south to west at *Graciosa*. The isle of *Fayal* felt but a slight commotion, and the agitation of the sea was hardly sensible. In the islands of *St. Michael* and *St. Mary*, only one ordinary shock was perceived. The isles of *Fleurs* and *Corvo* were the only ones entirely exempt from this disaster.

July 19. The King was pleased to appoint *Edward Hay*, esq. to be his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the king of Portugal.

Sir *Henry Frankland*, bart. consul general at *Lisbon*.

Henry Wilmut, esq. principal secretary to the great seal.

Philip Carteret Webb, esq. secretary to the commission of bankruptcy.

Edward Woodcock, esq. secretary of the presentations in Chancery.

Dr. *Demainbray*, inspector of unrated *East India* goods in the port of *London*.

Thomas Jones, jun. esq. comptroller of the Treasury-chamber, in the room of his father, who resigned.

July 20. Was a very hot press for seamen, on the river *Thames*, and many hundred men were taken for his Majesty's service.

July 25. The duke of *Cumberland* was defeated by *Monf. D'Etrées*, at *Hastenbeck*. The *French* computed their loss, in this engagement, only at 1500 men, and that of the Duke at 2000; so that by all accounts it was far from being decisive; but as the *French* army was in number near double to that of the Duke's, he was obliged to retreat; and though he left a garrison in *Hamelin*, yet as the place was far from being well fortified, the garrison were soon obliged to accept of an honourable capitulation, and the *French* found in the town, sixty brass cannon, several mortars, forty ovens, part of the equipage of the Duke's army, large quantities of provision and ammunition, and a great many sick and wounded, who, not being included in the capitulation, remained prisoners of war. After the battle, the duke of *Cumberland*, with his army, retreated first to *Nyenburg*, then to *Hoy*, and lastly to *Ferdin*, after having sent

sent all the magazines, and the sick and wounded that were at *Nyenburg*, away from that place. The *French* being thus left masters of the field, they sent a detachment of 2000 men to the city of *Hanover*, and took possession of it on the 19th.

There was the greatest quantity of wheat at the corn market in *Mark-lane*, that had been seen for twelve months past, which reduced the price seven shillings per quarter.

The fleet from the *Streights* arrived, under the convoy of the *Jersey*, Sir *William Burnaby*, and was esteemed worth 3,000,000 sterling. By this happy event the poor weavers, &c. in *Spitalfields*, who were starving, were relieved from their distress. The *Jersey* had taken prizes to the value of 30,000*l.* since her being in those seas.

Ninety-two sail of ships from the *Leeward* islands, arrived under convoy of the *Anson*, *Surprize*, and the *Trial* sloop: thirty-eight sail more belonging to *Ireland* and *Brissol*, were seen in safety to their respective ports.

Great quantities of grain of all sorts were imported from foreign parts, as well as the plantations, which reduced the price of corn in most parts of the kingdom.

Camps were formed on *Barham Downs*, at *Chatbam*, near *Dorchester* and *Salisbury*, in *Buckinghamshire*, and at *Clapbam*, to which places trains of artillery were sent.

A great number of rich prizes were taken by the cruizers and privateers this month, particularly from *St. Domingo* and the prince of *Conti*, *East Indianman*. The *Granville* of 36 guns, and 370 men, blew up in an engagement with the *Britannia*, *Fowler*, and all the hands, but four, perished.

The queen dowager of *Prussia*, died on the 28th of *June*, at her palace of *Mentbijou*, aged 73. Her Majesty was sister to our Sovereign.

The bounties to seamen and landmen were continued to the 13th of *August*.

The Marine Society received 17*l.* the remainder of a subscription entered into a year ago, by the gentlemen of the east-riding of *Yorkshire*, to encourage seamen and landmen to enter into his Majesty's service.

The commandant of *Gibral*, general *Pisa*, sent his adjutant to the *English* vice-consul on the 11th instant, at six of the clock in the morning, to tell him, that by orders from his court all communication with *England* was broken off; and desired the vice-consul to intimate to the packet-boats and *British* shipping at *Cadiz*, *Buget*, and

Newport, to depart in twenty-four hours, and not to return into any of the ports of the *Empress* queen, till farther dispositions be made; which was accordingly done.

July 30. The King appointed *Jean Read*, esq. to be his Majesty's consul general to the emperor of *Morocco*.

Aug. 9. The Parliament was further prorogued to *Thursday*, *September* 22.

M. de Montcalm took fort *William Henry* in *North-America*.

Aug. 13. All the ships from the *Sound* arrived in the *Thames*, the captains of them agreeing to come without convoy, and entering into bond to stand by and defend each other if attacked by the enemy.

Aug. 16. Admiral *Watson* died in the *East-Indies*.

Aug. 24. The city of *Gualdres*, which had been blocked up by the *French* ever since the beginning of the summer, was forced by famine to capitulate, and the garrison marched out with all the honours of war, to be conducted to *Berlin*; but so many of them deserted, that when they passed by *Cologne*, the whole garrison consisted only of the commandant and 47 men; so that the *French* and their allies had no enemy on this side *Magdeburg*, and the court of *Vienna* had already received 200,000 crowns from the revenues of *Cleves* and *La Marche* alone.

Their Imperial and most Christian majesties notified to the magistracy of *Hamburg*, that they should not admit any *English* men of war or transports into their port, on pain of having a *French* garrison imposed on them.

The *Prussian* minister was recalled from the court of *Sweden*, and the *Swedes* at last begun hostilities against his *Prussian* majesty in *Pomerania*, by forcibly possessing themselves of *Anclam* and *Demmin* in their way to *Stettin*.

Aug. 25. *Philip Yorke*, esq. commonly called lord viscount *Roxton*, was made lord lieutenant and *custos rectorum* of the county of *Cambridge*.

Some thousands of persons in the woollen manufacture were unemployed, particularly in the branch relating to calimancoes and camblots, the demand for those being greatly decreased.

The bounties for seamen and landmen, to enter on board the fleet, were continued to *September* 23.

The Parliament of *Ireland* was further prorogued to *October* 11.

GRANTS for 1757.

DECEMBER 16, 1756.

ooo men be employed for the sea service for the year 1757,
 11419 marines
 sum, not exceeding 4*l.* per man, per month, be allowed
 taining them for thirteen months, including the ordnance
 service

£. s. d.

2860000 0 0

DECEMBER 23.

number of land forces, including 4008 invalids, amount-
 9749 effective men, commission and non-commission offi-
 cers, be employed for the service of the year 1757.
 ere be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of
 49749 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other
 Majesty's land forces in *Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey*
 , a sum not exceeding
 the words, (That there be granted to his Majesty) and the
 sum not exceeding) are in almost every resolution, I shall
 after repeat them.
 intaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the planta-
 d *Gibraltar*, and for provisions for the garrisons in *Nova-*
Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence, for 1757
 pay of the general and staff officers, and officers of the
 for his Majesty's land forces for 1757
 raying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and
 cers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of
Hesse, in the pay of *Great-Britain*, from December 25, 1756,
 ary 24, 1757, inclusive
 raying the charge of 8605 foot, with the general and staff
 of the train of artillery, and officers of the hospital, the
 f *Manover*, in the pay of *Great-Britain*, from December 25,
 2 February 24, 1757, both inclusive

1213746 3 9

423963 16 10

47060 15 10

23335 17 11

33025 1 6

1741131 15 10

JANUARY 17, 1757.

abling the governors and guardians of the hospital, for
 tenance and education of exposed and deserted young chil-
 dren, receive all such children, under a certain age, to be by
 mitted, as shall be brought to the said hospital, before Ja-
 1758; and also towards enabling them to maintain and
 such children as were under their care, and to continue
 into execution the good purposes for which they were in-
 ed
 e ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea-
 for 1757
 support of *Greenwich* hospital, and the better mainte-
 nance of the seamen of the said hospital, worn out and become de-
 service of their country
 purchasing of land near *Plymouth*, and carrying on the
 of an hospital, intended to be erected thereon for the recep-
 tion of sick men belonging to his Majesty's fleet
 charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1757

30000 0 0

223939 7 7

10000 0 0

10000 0 0

161557 1 10

435496 9 5

JANUARY 20.		C.
For the defraying the exceedings of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1756, not provided for by Parliament — —		228196
FEBRUARY 10.		
1. Upon account, for the out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1757 — — — —		30000
2. For defraying the charge of two Highland battalions of foot, to be raised for his Majesty's service, for 1757 — — — —		46022
3. For defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from June 24, 1756, to June 24, 1757 — — — —		3557
		79579
FEBRUARY 21.		
For assisting his Majesty in forming and maintaining, during the present year, an army of observation, for the just and necessary defence and preservation of his Majesty's electoral dominions, and those of his allies; and towards enabling his Majesty to fulfil his engagements with the king of Prussia, for the security of the empire against the irruption of foreign armies, and for the support of the common cause — — — —		200000
FEBRUARY 24.		
1. For defraying the charge of 5726 foot, with the general and staff officers, the train of artillery, and officers of the hospital, the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great-Britain, from February 25, 1757, to March 26 following, both inclusive — — — —		9494
2. For defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, from February 25, 1757, to April 26 following, both inclusive — — — —		22959
		32454
MARCH 7.		
1. For the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships, for 1757 — — — —		200000
2. For the paying of Pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before December 25, 1716, for 1757 — — — —		2350
3. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced; and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for 1757 — — — —		3321
4. For the reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, for 1757, upon account — — — —		33000
5. For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in Nova America and the East-Indies, and augmenting major general O'Farrell's regiment of foot, for 1757 — — — —		48926
		287597
MARCH 10.		
1. For enabling his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of Parliament, and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session of Parliament — — — —		700000
2. For supporting and maintaining the settlement of his Majesty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for 1757, upon account — — — —		28789
3. For defraying the charge, incurred by supporting and maintaining		

Anno 1757. G E O R G E II.

253

Settlement, in the year 1755, and not provided for by
 nt, upon account
 account, for repairing and finishing a road, proper for the
 of troops and carriages, from *Carlisle* to *Newcastle* upon
 hereof the sum of 500*l.* to be paid to the commissioners
 ters acting within and for the county of *Cumberland*; and
 of 25*l.* the residue of the said sum, to be paid to the
 oners and trustees acting within and for the county of
berland
 raying the remainder of the exceedings of the office of
 for land service, for 1756, not provided for by Parliament

£. s. d.
 15381 4 0

3020 0 0
 47869 2 4

795039 11 5

MARCH 29.

s paying off and discharging the debt of the navy
 raying the expences of the march in *Germany*, of the troops
 ver, in the pay of *Great-Britain*, both at their coming
 d their return back

200000 0 0

31959 15 6

231959 15 6

APRIL 4.

ing the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-
 nd other services incurred in 1756, and not provided for
 ment

111570 19 7½

APRIL 25.

ing the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and staff
 and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of *Hesse*
 the pay of *Great-Britain*, from *April* 27, 1757, to *May*
 wing, both inclusive, being thirty-one days

11667 13 11½

MAY 10.

s defraying the charge of *German* pay for 6600 foot, with
 eral and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of
 ditto pay, from *May* 28, to *December* 24, 1757

46597 9 0

s defraying the charge of *German* pay for 1400 horse, with
 ers of the hospital, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, from
 to *December* 24, 1757

25078 0 0

ls defraying the charge of *German* pay for 3300 foot, with
 eral and staff officers, and train of artillery, the troops of
 ditto pay, from *April* 22, to *December* 24, 1757

27273 14 0

ls defraying the charge of *German* pay for 700 horse, the
 ditto, in ditto pay, from *August* 23, to *December* 24, 1757

6119 9 6

raying the charge of r.mount and levy money for 700
 nd 3300 foot, the troops of ditto, in ditto pay, pursuant

37296 17 6

king good his Majesty's engagements with ditto, pursuant

60766 1 0

raying the charge of an advanced subsidy, at the rate of
 crowns a year, due to ditto, pursuant to treaty

26007 5 6½

raying the charge of the remaining moiety of remount
 for 1400 horse, pursuant to treaty, payable *April* 27, 1757,
 posed day when the cavalry took the field

13475 0 0

242613 16 6½

MAY 19.

account, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary
 s of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service
 ; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disap-
 defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as
 jency of affairs may require

1000000 0 0

2. Upon

K k

	£.	s.	d.
2. Upon account, to be paid to such persons, and in such manner, as his Majesty shall direct, for the use and relief of his Majesty's subjects in his several provinces of <i>North and South Carolina</i> , and <i>Virginia</i> , in recompence for such services, as, with the approbation of his Majesty's commander in chief in <i>America</i> , they respectively shall have performed, or shall perform, either by putting the said provinces in a state of defence, or by acting with vigour against the enemy	50000	0	0
3. Upon account, to be paid to the <i>East-India</i> company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his Majesty's forces withdrawn from those settlements	20000	0	0
4. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the <i>British</i> forts and settlements upon the coast of <i>Africa</i>	10000	0	0
5. To enable the commissioners for building <i>Westminster</i> bridge, and for widening the avenues leading from <i>Charing-cross</i> to both houses of Parliament, to widen the street or passage in <i>Spring-garden</i> leading to <i>St. James's-park</i>	2500	0	0
	1082500	0	0

MAY 1.

1. Towards the further enabling the said commissioners to purchase houses and grounds for the widening the ways, and making more safe and commodious the streets, avenues, and passages, leading from <i>Charing-cross</i> to the two Houses of Parliament, the courts of justice, and <i>Westminster-bridge</i>	10000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of half-pay to certain staff officers of the late garrison at <i>Minorca</i> , viz. the secretaries to the governor of island of <i>Minorca</i> , the captain of the ports there, the lieutenant governor of <i>Fort St. Philip</i> , and the surgeon of the garrison of ditto, for 1757	517	1	8
	10517	1	8

Sum total of the supplies granted by last session of Parliament

8350325 9 3

Ships taken by the *French* since the commencement of the war to the above time, viz. Merchantmen, &c. were computed to be 637. It was computed that the *English* had profited by captures upwards of two millions.

Ships taken from the *French* since the commencement of the war to the 12th of July, 1757. Merchantmen, &c. 681. Privateers, 91. In all 772.

Aug. 26. His Majesty presented to the *British* Museum, that fine collection of books and manuscripts, known by the name of the King's library, founded by *Henry*, prince of *Wales*, son of *James I.*

Great damages were sustained in several parts of the kingdom by lightning; particularly a farm, with all the stock, was destroyed at *Leaves*, in *Suffex*, and the out-houses and stables belonging to lady *Petre*, at *Brentwood*.

Aug. 30. The earl of *Waldegrave* was

installed at *Windsor*, one of the knights of the most noble order of the Garter.

Marschal Lebrwald was worsted by *Marschal Apraxin*, the *Russian* general, at *Norkitten*.

Sept. 8. The following convention was signed by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* at *Closter-Seven*.

Article I. Hostilities shall cease on both sides within twenty-four hours, or sooner, if possible. Orders for this purpose shall be immediately sent to the detached corps.

II. The auxiliary troops of the army of the duke of *Cumberland*, namely, those of *Hesse*, *Brunswick*, *Saxe-Gotha*, and even those of the count de *la Lippe-Buckebury*, shall be sent home: and as it is necessary to settle particularly their march to their several countries, a general officer of each nation shall be sent from the army of the allies, with whom shall be settled the most of those troops, the divisions they shall march

in, their subsistence on their march, the passports to be granted them by his excellency the duke of *Richlieu* to go home to their own countries, where they shall be paid and distributed as shall be agreed upon in the court of *France*, and their respective sovereigns.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Land* obliges himself to pass the *Elbe* such part of his army as he shall not place in the city of *Stade*. That his forces, which shall enter into the said city, and which it is not to exceed may amount to between four and six thousand men, shall remain there under the guaranty of his Majesty the king of *Great Britain*, without committing any act of hostility; nor, on the other hand, shall be exposed to any from the *French*.

In consequence thereof, commissioners on each side, shall agree upon the place to be fixed round that place, for the conveniency of the garrison; which shall not extend beyond half a league, and agree from the place, according to the use of the ground or circumstances, shall be fairly settled by the commissioners.

The rest of the *Hanoverian* army shall take quarters in the country about the *Elbe*; and to facilitate the removal of those troops, his excellency the duke of *Richlieu* shall concert with an officer, sent from the *Hanoverian* army, the routes they shall take, obliging them to give the necessary passports and for the free passage of them and engage to the places of their destination. His Royal Highness the Duke of *Land* reserving to himself the liberty of mediating between the two courts for the removal of those quarters. As to the troops, they shall remain in the rest of the *duchy of Bremen* and *Verden* till the reconciliation of the two sovereigns.

As the aforesaid articles are to be put in force as soon as possible, the *Hanoverian* army and the corps which are detached particularly that which is at *Buckeburg*, and the neighbourhood, shall retire to the place in the space of eight and forty days. The *French* army shall not pass the *Elbe*, in the *duchy of Bremen*, till they are regulated. It shall, besides, keep posts and countries of which it is in possession; and not to retard the regulations made between the armies, commissioners shall be nominated and sent on the part of *Bremerworden*, by his Royal

Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, and his excellency the marshal duke of *Richlieu*, to regulate, as well the limits to be assigned to the *French* army, as those that are to be observed by the garrison at *Stade*, according to article III.

V. All the aforesaid articles shall be faithfully executed, according to their form and tenour, and under the faith of his Majesty the king of *Denmark's* guaranty, which the count de *Lynar*, his minister, engages to procure.

Done at the camp at *Clester-Seven*, September 8, 1757.

Signed WILLIAM.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Upon the representations made by the count de *Lynar* with a view to explain some dispositions made by the present convention, the following articles were added.

I. It is the intention of his excellency the marshal duke of *Richlieu*, that the allied troops of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* shall be sent back to their respective countries, according to the form mentioned in the second article; and that as to their separation and distribution in the country, it shall be regulated between the courts, those troops not being considered as prisoners of war.

II. It having been represented, that the country of *Lunenbourg* cannot accommodate more than 15 battalions, and six squadrons, and that the city of *Stade* cannot absolutely contain the garrison of 6000 men allotted to it, his excellency the marshal duke of *Richlieu*, being pressed by M. de *Lynar*, who supported this representation by the guaranty of his *Danish* majesty, gives his consent; and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* engages to cause 15 battalions, and six squadrons, to pass the *Elbe*; and the whole body of hunters, and the remaining 10 battalions, and 28 squadrons, shall be placed in the town of *Stade*, and the places nearest to it, that are within the line, which shall be marked by posts from the mouth of the *Lube*, in the *Elbe*, to the mouth of the *Elmerbeck*, in the river *Osse*. Provided always, that the said ten battalions, and 28 squadrons, shall be quartered there as they are at the time of signing this convention, and shall not be recruited under any pretext, or augmented in any case; and this clause is particularly guaranteed by the count de *Lynar* in the name of his *Danish* majesty.

III. Upon the representation of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, that

that the army, and the detached corps, cannot both retire under *Stade* in eight and forty hours, agreeable to the convention, his excellency the marshal duke de *Riclieu* hath signified, that he will grant them proper time, provided the corps encamped at *Buck-Sciontz*, as well as the army encamped at the *Bremerwarden*, begin their march to retire in four and twenty hours after signing the convention. The time necessary for other arrangements, and the execution of the articles concerning the respective limits, shall be settled between lieutenant-general *Sporken*, and the marquis de *Villemur*, first lieutenant-general of the king's army.

Done, &c.

Sept. 9. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable *George* lord *Abergovenny*, to be lord lieutenant and *custos rotularum* of and in the county of *Suffex*.

The King was pleased to appoint *Hans Stanley*, esq. a lord of the admiralty.

Sept. 10. A large green shark was taken in the *Tweed*, a little above the bridge at *Berwick*, which was six feet long; it frightened the fishermen greatly, who, before they saw it, imagined they had got a great hawl of salmon, the net being so difficult to draw; as soon as it came near the shore, it made the water fly a prodigious height; and after they had disabled it a little, and got into shoal water, it made a hole in the sand with its tail, which would have held a coach. Some of the curious, who had seen those creatures in both the *Indies*, say, this was an *East-India* one; and it was believed that it had followed the *East-India* fleet to the *Forth*, and taken off after the salmon up the river in passing by. A clasp'd penknife was found in its belly.

The disputes between the *French* king and his Parliament of *Paris* were all accommodated, whereupon his Majesty re-established his Parliament, without excepting even the sixteen banished members; and the exiled priests were all permitted to return to their respective dioceses, but upon this express condition, That his Majesty will have no further contention about the *Bull Unigenitus*, nor the system of grace; but that every one shall follow his religion as transmitted to us by our ancestors, without endeavouring to dive into the decrees of God by scholastic subtilties, which only served to ferment animosities and dissensions and lead simple minds into doubts equally

pernicious and dangerous to the state as to private communities, and often destroyed the domestic happiness of many families.

In consequence of this the Parliament resumed their functions on the 15th instant, after registering his Majesty's declaration of the 10th of *December* last, concerning ecclesiastical affairs; and his Majesty since ordered all the refractory ecclesiastics to administer the sacraments, under pain of perpetual imprisonment.

Both from *Genoa* and *Toulon* we had an account, that our *Mediterranean* Squadron had blocked up *Bajia*, the capital of *Corfia*, by sea.

Sept. 21. The Parliament, which stood prorogued to *Thursday, September 22*, was further prorogued to *Tuesday, November 15*, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

The bounties for seamen were continued to *November 15*.

The *Leeward-Island* fleet arrived at *Perlmouth*, being about 120 sail.

Died at *Kinross*, a small village near *Bridgnorth*, in the county of *Salop*, one *Robert Parr*, aged 124. He was great grandson of old *Thomas Parr*, who lies buried Westminster-abbey, and died in the reign of king *Charles the Second*. What is remarkable, the father of *Robert* was above 109, the grandfather 113, and the great grandfather, the said *Thomas*, is well known to have died at the amazing age of 152.

Sept. 22. Arrived the *Balrick* fleet, consisting of 106 sail.

Sept. 23. Sir *Edward Hawke* ordered the vice admiral with his division, composed of the *Magnanime*, *Barfleur*, *Neptune*, *Torbay*, and *Royal William*, frigates, bomb-vessels, fireships, and cutters, to attack the isle of *Aix*, between the islands of *Rhe* and *Oleron*; the *Magnanime* led, and about twelve the fire began from the fort, with shells and great guns, and continued while our ships approached, till about ten minutes after one, when the *Magnanime* brought up within less than forty yards of the fort, where she kept an incessant fire for about thirty-five minutes, as did the *Barfleur*, which brought up, about five minutes after her, abreast of the fort. About three quarters after one the firing ceased, the garrison having struck their colours, and surrendered.

They had in the fort eight mortars of about fourteen inches diameter, and 30 guns, 16 of which were eighteen, and the remainder about fourteen pounds.

The *Magnanime*, though damaged in her rigging, yards, and masts, yet had only two soldiers killed, and eleven men wounded; of the garrison, which consisted of near 600 seamen and soldiers, only one was killed, and seven or eight wounded.

The works of this fort were afterwards blown up.

On the 29th of September, the resolution was taken to return to England with the troops, no attempt having been made to land on the coast of France.

Sept. 24. There was a violent hurricane at Louisbourg.

The following is an account of the ships that sustained losses in a late hurricane in North-America: The *Windsor* lost 16 guns; the *Newark* 6 guns; the *Kingsfon* 16 guns; the *Nottingham* 12 guns and her mizen-mast; the *Invincible* three men, and her main and mizen-masts; the *Captain* and *Sunderland*, their main and mizen-masts; the *Nightingale* four men, 20 guns, and her mizen-mast; the *Cruizer* three men, 10 guns, and mizen-mast.

This hurricane, it appears, lasted fourteen hours. When it began, the fleet was about 40 leagues from Louisbourg; and towards the end of it, the ships were within two miles of the rocks and breakers; so that, had not the wind suddenly shifted from south-east to south-west, they would, in all human probability, have been driven ashore, and totally lost.

The French fleet suffered greatly in Louisbourg harbour.

Sept. 28. Mr. alderman Nissen, and Mr. alderman Gysling, were sworn into the office of sheriffs of London and Middlesex, at Guildhall.

Sept. 29. Sir Charles Agill, knight, and alderman, was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

The people in many places were so insatuated and blind to their real interest and that of their country, as to oppose, with tumult and riot, the carrying the militia act into execution, particularly in Hertfordshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire, York city and county, and Herefordshire, and many disorders were committed upon the occasion.

Oct. 11. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, arrived in town from Germany.

Oct. 18. His Majesty was pleased to order letters patent to be passed and issued under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, for the promotion of John Cradock,

doctor of divinity, to the bishoprick of Kilmore, in the said kingdom, void by the death of the right reverend father in God Dr. John Story, late bishop thereof.

Oct. 21. A French fleet of seven ships were defeated off cape François by captain Forest, with three ships.

Oct. 22. Some gentlemen of Dublin laid before the Dublin society, a specimen of alum ore, which had been lately discovered in the county of Downgal, where was a large mine, the property of the said gentlemen, who erected a manufactory there.

Sailed from Spithead, Sir Edward Hawke, in the *Ramillies*, and admiral Boscawen, in the *Royal George*, with eight more ships of the line. Other ships were to join them at sea.

The justices of the peace of the county of Essex, at their general quarter sessions held at Chelmsford, on the 4th of this month, forbid all fairs and markets for cattle to be held in that county, in order to prevent the spreading of the distemper among the horned cattle, by mixing different herds; but this order was not to extend to bringing any separate herds into the said county for immediate use, provided the necessary certificates were produced.

A treaty of peace and friendship was concluded between the province of Pennsylvania and the Delaware and Shawanese Indians.

Sir Edmund Thomas, bart. and Samuel Martin, esq. were appointed joint treasurers to the prince of Wales, in the room of the right honourable Sir George Lee, who had resigned.

Oct. 25. Died, the learned Benedictine, father Augustus Calmet, aged 86, at his abbey of Senones, in France. He published near 60 volumes in his life-time.

Oct. 29. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable Sir John Ligonier, knight of the Bath, to be commander in chief of all his Majesty's land forces in Great-Britain.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager and her family, came to town, from Kew, for the winter.

The grand seignior Sultan Osman, died, and was succeeded by Sultan Mustapha, who made considerable changes in the officers of the porte.

Oct. 30. Died, Edward Vernon, esq. member for Ipswich, and formerly an admiral of his Majesty's fleet, whose gallant behaviour

behaviour at *Porto-Bello*, *Chagres*, &c. will ever redound to the reputation of the *British* arms; and whose patriotic spirit as a senator, will endear his memory to the *British* nation.

Nov. 5. The aulic council of the empire issued a decree against the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, on account of his conduct in the present conjuncture of affairs.

The king of *Prussia* defeated the army of the empire and the *French* at *Rosbach*.

Nov. 7. The *Virginia* and *Maryland* fleet, making about twenty-six sail, arrived in the *Dorons*.

Nov. 8. Began, at the judge advocate general's in *Privy-Garden*, the enquiry into the conduct of the officers in the late secret expedition.

Nov. 9. His Majesty in council, ordered the Parliament, which stood prorogued to *Tuesday*, *November 15*, to be further prorogued to *Thursday*, the first day of *December* next.

The right honourable Sir *Charles Asgill*, knight, attended with the usual pomp, went in the new state-coach, lately purchased by the aldermen below the chair, drawn by six roan horses, from *Guildhall* to the *Three Cranes*, and from thence attended by the city barges, &c. to *Westminster*, where he was sworn into the office of Lord Mayor of *London*, before the barons of the *Exchequer*, and afterwards returned to *Guildhall*, where a grand entertainment was provided, at which several of the nobility, and great officers of state, &c. were present.

Several houses were consumed by fire, at *Limhouse*.

The bounties to seamen, &c. who voluntarily entered themselves in the navy, were continued to the 14th of *January* next.

Nov. 10. Being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, when he entered into the 75th year of his age, it was observed at court and elsewhere, with the usual congratulations and rejoicings.

Nov. 11. *Schewidnitz* surrendered to the *Austrians*.

Several spies were lately taken up, and securely lodged, who had taken plans of our fortified towns, &c. and were just departing to carry their intelligence to the enemy.

The mob, at *Newcastle*, in *Staffordshire*, rose, on account of the high price of corn, and four of them were killed by the soldiers, and many wounded, before they would disperse: at *Manchester* they pulled

down two corn mills, and twelve were killed, and fourteen wounded: at *Stockport* they sold the farmers grain at their own prices, and honestly accounted for the money afterwards.

Nov. 16. The queen of *Poland* died suddenly at *Dresden* of a fit of an apoplexy, which was brought on by the news she had heard of the defeat of the *French* at *Rosbach*.

Nov. 22. Count *Dass* defeated the prince of *Bevern*, near *Breslau*.

Nov. 26. *Henry Hill*, esq. was constituted Rouge Dragon pursuivant *Windsor* herald at arms, in the room of *Thomas Thornberry*, esq. deceased.

Dec. 1. His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and opened the session with the following most gracious speech from the throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It would have given me the greatest pleasure to have acquainted you, at the opening of this session, that our secrets in carrying on the war had been equal to the justice of our cause, and the extent and vigour of the measures formed for that purpose.

"I have the firmest confidence, that the spirit and bravery of this nation, so renowned in all times, and which have formerly surmounted so many difficulties, are not to be abated by some disappointments. These, I trust, by the blessing of God, and your zeal and ardour for my honour, and the welfare of your country, may be retrieved. It is my fixed resolution to apply my utmost efforts for the security of my kingdoms, and for the recovery and protection of the possessions and rights of my crown and subjects in *America*, and elsewhere; as well by the strongest exertion of our naval force, as by all other methods. Another great object, which I have at heart, is the preservation of the Protestant religion, and the liberties of *Europe*; and, in that view, to adhere to, and to encourage my allies.

"For this cause, I shall decline no inconveniencies; and, in this cause, I earnestly desire your hearty concurrence, and vigorous assistance. The late signal success in *Germany* has given a happy turn to affairs, which it is incumbent upon us to improve; and in this critical conjuncture, the eyes of all *Europe* are upon you. In particular, I must recommend it to you, that my good brother and ally, the king of *Prussia*, may be supported in such a manner,

his magnanimity and active zeal for the common cause deserve.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*
 " It gives me the utmost concern, that be large supplies, which you have already voted for carrying on the war, have not reduced all the good effect we had reason to hope for. But I have so great a reliance on your wisdom, as not to doubt of your perseverance. I only desire such supplies as shall be necessary for the public service; and, to that end, have ordered the proper estimates to be laid before you. You may depend upon it, that the best and most faithful economy shall be used.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*
 " I have had such ample experience of the loyalty and good affections of my faithful subjects towards me, my family, and government, in all circumstances, that I am confident they are not to be shaken. But I cannot avoid taking notice of that spirit of disorder, which has shewn itself amongst the common people, in some parts of the kingdom. Let me recommend to you to do your part in discouraging and suppressing such abuses, and for maintaining the laws, and lawful authority. If any thing shall be found wanting, to explain or enforce what may have been misunderstanding, or misrepresented, I am persuaded it will not escape your attention.

" Nothing can be so conducive to the defence of all that is dear to us, as well as for reducing our enemies to reason, as union and harmony amongst ourselves."

Dec. 2. The right honourable the House of Lords waited on his Majesty with an humble address of thanks for his Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

To which his Majesty returned the following answer:

" *My Lords,*
 " Nothing could possibly give me greater satisfaction, than this very dutiful and affectionate address.

" I heartily thank you for it; and make no doubt, but the zeal and vigour which you so seasonably express, in this critical juncture, will have the best effects both at home and abroad."

Dec. 3. The honourable House of Commons waited upon his Majesty with their address, which was as follows:

" *Most gracious Sovereign,*
 " We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, return your

Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

" We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that this House sees, with the deepest concern, the success of your Majesty's arms, so unequal to the justice of your cause, and to the extent and vigour of the measures formed for that purpose,

" Your faithful Commons firmly rely, that, as your Majesty, in your royal justice, has endeavoured to trace the causes of past disappointments, your Majesty will also, in your high wisdom, open better hopes of future prosperities, by invigorating our enterprises, and animating the attempts of the British arms: and in this confidence, they will cheerfully support your Majesty in the utmost efforts for the security of your kingdoms, and for the recovery and protection of the possessions and rights of your crown and subjects in America, and elsewhere, as well by the strongest exertion of your Majesty's naval force, as by all other adequate methods.

" Permit us to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons, excited by zeal for the Protestant cause, and the liberties of Europe, do, with the most unfeigned joy, humbly offer their congratulations to your Majesty on the late signal success in Germany; and that they will vigorously and effectually enable your Majesty to improve the happy turn of affairs there, and in particular to support your good ally the king of Prussia, in such a manner, as the magnanimity and unexemplified efforts of that great prince, in defence of the religious and civil liberties of Europe, deserve and require.

" We should be wanting to ourselves, and to those we represent, not to acknowledge, with all dutiful gratitude, your Majesty's paternal and seasonable care for the interior tranquility and safety of your subjects, in having been graciously pleased to recommend to us, to do our part for maintaining the laws, and lawful authority, against that spirit of disorder, which has shewn itself among the lower people in some parts of the kingdom; and we will not fail, in due time, to take into our most serious consideration, the properest methods for discouraging and suppressing such abuses, and for preventing the causes of the like mischiefs hereafter."

To which address his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

" *Gentlemen,*
 " I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address; and for this

this unanimous mark of your zeal for the honour of my crown, and the support of the common cause, and particularly of my good brother and ally the king of *Prussia*.

"You may depend on my constant endeavours for the safety and welfare of my kingdoms, and for the preservation of the liberties of *Europe*."

Dec. 5. The king of *Prussia* defeated count *Dann* at *Lissa*.

Dec. 8. Admiral *H. Burne*, in his Majesty's ship *Newark*, arrived at *St. Helen's*, from *Hullifax*. He left lord *Cobvil* with seven sail in those seas.

Dec. 9. The bill for preventing the exportation of corn, and the distilling grain for twelve months, &c. passed in the house of Peers by a commission, directed to the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the lord keeper, and lord privy seal.

As adhering to the king's enemies, by giving them aid or comfort, either within this realm, or elsewhere, is high-treason, and the concealment thereof is misprision of treason; and the lords of the Treasury having received information, that a loan of money for that purpose was negotiating in this kingdom; their lordships promised a reward of two hundred pounds to any person, residing within this realm, who should be convicted of lending or advancing, directly or indirectly, or of causing or procuring to be lent or advanced, or of subscribing for or contributing to, or of soliciting or contracting for or remitting, either by coin or bullion, or by bill or bills of exchange, or by any other means whatsoever, any sum or sums of money, to or for the use or purpose aforesaid. The said reward to be paid immediately on the conviction of every such offender, by the solicitor of the Treasury, without deduction.

William Whitehead, esq. was appointed poet laureate to his Majesty, in the room of *C. Cibber*, esq.

Dec. 14. The court martial, for the trial of general *Mordaunt*, was opened.

Dec. 15. Sir *Edward Hawke*, and admiral *De Fuwen*, arrived, with their fleet from the bay, at *Portsmouth*, having taken no prize in their cruise.

Dec. 16. Nine barns and out-houses, with a large quantity of corn and timber, were consumed by fire, at *Barnwell*, in *Cambridgeshire*.

Friday, February 17, was appointed, by proclamation, to be observed, as a day of fasting and humiliation, in *England* and *Wales*; *Thursday, February 16*, was ap-

pointed in *Scotland*; and, *Friday 17*, in *Ireland*.

Dec. 20. The King was pleased to grant unto the right honourable *George Sackville*, esq. commonly called lord *Georg Sackville*, major-general of his Majesty's forces, the office and place of lieutenant-general of his Majesty's ordnance.

Dec. 21. His *Prussian* Majesty retaken *Breslau*; 144,000 florins were found in the *Austrian* military chest, and the magazines were well stocked. Thirty-seven pieces of *Prussian* cannon, which were lost in the action of the 22d of *November*, were retaken, and besides the artillery belonging to the place, 44 pieces of *Austrian* cannon were found in it.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax, malt, and *Italian* throw silk bills, and one other: after which the House of Peers adjourned to *January* the 17th, and the House of Commons to *January* the 16th.

Dec. 27. Great damage was done at sea and upon our coasts, by the stormy weather of this and the preceding month, many vessels having been wrecked and driven on shore, particularly one of the transports from *Clyde* to *Cork*, with *Highland* troops, which was lost, and every soul on board perished.

Captain *Gilchrist*, of his Majesty's ship *Southampton*, lately recommended an impressed man on board his ship, to the commissioners of the navy, on the following account, viz. that having his arm shattered by a musket-ball from the *French*, he went down, had it cut off near his shoulder, came upon deck, and performed his duty with the other. The commissioners, in reward of such great resolution, gave him 8*l.* for the loss of his arm, and a pension of 8*l.* per annum from the chest at *Chatham*.

The county of *Kent* having been of late exceedingly oppressed with soldiers, more particularly from *September* 1755, to *March* 1756, his Majesty, out of his great love and affection to his people, transmitted the sum of 3000*l.* to be divided amongst all the innholders, by Mr. *Francis Austen*, clerk of the peace for the said county, which accordingly was done.

At *Richmond*, in *Yorkshire*, a mob committed many acts of violence, and disposed of the corn, &c. they found, at what prices they thought proper; but were, after some time, dispersed, and several taken into custody; and, some days afterwards, twelve

gleaders were also apprehended. disturbances likewise happened in several places this month.

of gentlemen in *Liverpool*, stiled *pool bucks*, paid into the hands of *Lebrook*, fifty guineas for the many.

was caught, near *Shrewsbury*, in the *Severn*, a salmon that exceeded any ever known to be taken in, and the heaviest but one ever ed in that town, it weighing ten pounds.

colliers lately, in sinking a new colliery on *Gateshead* moor, near, found the entire skeleton of a gigantic size, in a bed of stiff it seven feet from the surface; skeleton were found three small very ancient *Saxon* coin; the person living, must have been near high; the bones lay compact to-measuring seven feet eight inches, have lain there many hundred

parish of *Beerbom*, six miles from *Westmoreland*, which is a very one, only five persons had died ce of sixteen months, whose ages to 482 years.

wrote from *Aberswyth*, in *North*- it lately a large grampus was driven sea upon the beach, near twenty n the water, and there remained habitants secured and killed him, s with great difficulty and danger. red upwards of forty feet, and twenty hogheads of oil.

8. This day died her royal high-princess *Caroline-Elizabeth*, third of his Majesty, aged forty-five o had been in a bad state of health years.

had been received at the Small-tal this year, 713 patients, who isease by common infection, and had been inoculated; so that 960 vided for by this charity in one ref, added to the numbers receiver years made, by common in- 506, and by inoculation 1252, in

nces of the magnanimous king of ought the following battles since May last.

ie battle of *Riesberg*, commanded ke of *Bevern*.

ie battle of *Prague*, commanded in person.

III.

3. The battle of *Collin*, commanded by the king in person.

4. The battle fought against the *Russians*, commanded by marshal *Lebrun*.

5. The battle of *Rosbach*, commanded by the king in person.

6. The battle of *Breslau*, commanded by the prince of *Bevern*.

7. The battle of *Newmark*, commanded by the king in person.

These were all general engagements, besides the sieges of *Prague* and *Breslau*, and a great number of skirmishes.

An exact account of the several distances between most of the principal places in *Bohemia*, *Silesia*, &c. and *Berlin*, and also *Vienna*, both in *German* and *English* miles, which will shew the length of the several routs of the *Prussian* armies, &c.

Distance.	Ger.	M.	Eng.	M.
From <i>Berlin</i> to	<i>Breslau</i>	40½	187½	
	<i>Dresden</i>	20	92½	
	<i>Egra</i>	34½	201	
	<i>Leipfic</i>	21	97	
	<i>Magdebourg</i>	16	74	
From <i>Prague</i> to	<i>Prague</i>	37	171	
	<i>Ratisbon</i>	60	277½	
	<i>Vienna</i>	79	365½	
	<i>Berlin</i>	37	171	
	<i>Breslau</i>	31	143½	
From <i>Ratisbon</i> to	<i>Dresden</i>	17	78½	
	<i>Egra</i>	23	106½	
	<i>Leipfic</i>	28	129½	
	<i>Magdebourg</i>	40	185	
	<i>Ratisbon</i>	32	148	
From <i>Vienna</i> to	<i>Vienna</i>	42	194½	
	<i>Berlin</i>	60	277½	
	<i>Breslau</i>	67	310	
	<i>Dresden</i>	39	180½	
	<i>Egra</i>	17½	81	
From <i>Prague</i> to	<i>Leipfic</i>	39	180½	
	<i>Magdebourg</i>	55	254½	
	<i>Prague</i>	32	148	
	<i>Vienna</i>	50	231½	
	<i>Berlin</i>	79	365½	
From <i>Berlin</i> to	<i>Breslau</i>	48	222	
	<i>Dresden</i>	59	273	
	<i>Egra</i>	58	267	
	<i>Leipfic</i>	70	323½	
	<i>Magdebourg</i>	16	387½	
From <i>Prague</i> to	<i>Prague</i>	42	194½	
	<i>Ratisbon</i>	50	231½	

N. B. One *German* mile is equal to 4 5-8ths *English*.

A memorial of the actual force of *France* by land, and the services on which it was employed, in 1757.

The *French* army, at the beginning of this war, consisted only of 157,347 men,

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not

not including the militia and the invalids. It was composed in the following manner.

French foot	-	-	-	98330
Artillery	-	-	-	4100
Foreign foot	-	-	-	25589
King's household horse	-	-	-	3210
French horse	-	-	-	14520
Foreign horse	-	-	-	960
Dragoons	-	-	-	7680
Hussars	-	-	-	800
Light troops	-	-	-	2158

157347

In the month of *August* 1755, an augmentation was made of four companies of 45 men each, in every battalion of the king's regiment, and of four companies of 40 men each, in every common battalion of *French* foot; which made in all 29,620 men.

About the same time an augmentation was made in the dragoons, which made up every regiment four squadrons of 640 men; making in all 2560 men.

In the month of *December* of the same year 1755, an augmentation was also made in the horse, of ten men in a company; in all 5560 men.

The royal volunteers, and *Fischer's* corps, were also augmented; we do not exactly know to what number; but, according to our advices, this augmentation came to 680 men, or thereabouts.

These several augmentations amounted to 38,420 men; and consequently the *French* army (without reckoning the militia and the invalids, above 67,000) was composed of 169,000 men. They raised two new regiments in the country of *Liege*; but, notwithstanding that, their regular troops were under 200,000 men.

The islands of *Minorca* and *Corfica*, with the colonies in *America*, took up 25,000 men at least; they embarked in the spring 3 or 4000 men for different services in the two *Indies*; marshal *d'Estrées's* army, if the regiments had been compleat, would have amounted to 92,000 men; marshal *Richlieu's* 32,665. A body of 6 or 7000 men must also be reckoned, which they are obliged to keep in garrison at *Toulon*, *Marjelles*, *Cette*, *Antibes*, &c. at hrnd for that part of the coast.

According to this calculation then, there were 160,000 regular troops employed; there will remain above 40,000 men for all the garrisons, from *Sedan* to the frontiers of *Switzerland*, as also for those of *Rouffillon* and *Guienne*, without speaking of *Flanders* and the coast.

A view of the respective ages of all the crowned heads in *Europe*.

King of Great-Britain	-	74 years.
Prussia	-	46
France	-	48
Spain	-	44
Naples and Sicily (heir to Spain)	-	42
Portugal	-	43
Poland (elector of Saxony)	-	61
Sardinia	-	57
Denmark	-	35
Sweden	-	48
Empress of Russia	-	47
Emperor of the Romans	-	49
Empress-queen of Hungary	-	41
The Pope	-	83
The Grand Seignior	-	42

Ages of the heirs apparent to the several crowns of *Europe*.

Prince of Wales	-	19
Prussia	-	35
Dauphin	-	28
Eldest Infanta of Portugal	-	23
Duke of Savoy	-	31
Prince royal of Denmark	-	9
Sweden	-	12
Grand duke of Russia	-	30
Joseph, archduke of Austria	-	17

A general bill of *Christenings* and *Burials*, within the bills of mortality, from *December*, 14. 1756, to *December* 13, 1757.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7195	Males	10821
Females	6858	Females	10493
In all	14053	In all	21313
Increased in the burials this year 441.			
Whereof have died			
Under two years of age	—	7095	
Between two and five	—	2411	
Five and ten	—	948	
Ten and twenty	—	687	
Twenty and thirty	—	1695	
Thirty and forty	—	1901	
Forty and fifty	—	1906	
Fifty and sixty	—	1710	
Sixty and seventy	—	1418	
Seventy and eighty	—	1024	
Eighty and ninety	—	431	
Ninety and a hundred	—	74	
A hundred	—	3	
A hundred and one	—	3	
A hundred and two	—	1	
A hundred and three	—	1	
A hundred and five	—	3	

As

the National Debt provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood Jan. 11, 1757, n. 11, 1758, together with an account of the produce of the sinking fund in that year, be payment of debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

CHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1757.	Increased between Jan. 11, 1757 and Jan. 11, 1758.	Paid off within that time.	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1758.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
for long terms, being the der of the original sum uted and unsubscribed to the Sea company	1836275 17 10½	£.	£.	1836275 17 10½
lives, with the benefit of ship, being the original ntributed	180100 0 0			180100 0 0
two and three lives, being n remaining after what is n by deaths	83055 14 10½		500	82555 14 10½
r bills made out for interest ills	2200 0 0			2200 0 0
INDIA Company.				
As of parliament, 9 Will. d two other acts, 6 and 9 at 3l. per cent, per annum	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
at 3l. per cent, 1744, on the surplus of the ad- duties on low wines, spi- d strong waters	1000000 0 0			1000000 0 0
of ENGLAND.				
original fund at 3l. per om Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
ding Exchequer bills, 3 l.	500000 0 0			500000 0 0
of the South-Sea company at 3l. 10s. per cent, charg- the duties on coals, &c.	4000000 0 0			4000000 0 0
ady-day, 1719	1750000 0 0			1750000 0 0
ged on the surplus of the r lottery, 1714	1250000 0 0			1250000 0 0
16, charged on duties on for retailing spirituous lin- ce Lady-day, 1746	986800 0 0			986800 0 0
l. per cent, charged on the fund, by the act of 25, 30 George II.	10537821 5 1½			10537821 5 1½
rged on the said fund by 25 George II. viz. at 3l. cent, 14984455l. 18s. 4d. r cent, 2716867l. 18s.	17701323 16 4			17701323 16 4
l. 10s. per cent, charged	1500000 0 0			1500000 0 0
per cent, charged on the uties, &c. by the act 30 l.	3000000 0 0			3000000 0 0
TH-SEA Company.				
apital stock and annuities, l.	25025309 13 11½			25025309 13 11½
at 3l. per cent, charged on ing fund	2100000 0 0			2100000 0 0
	£. 74780886 8 2½	3000000 500		77780386 8 2½

An Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund, and to the Payment of what Debts traffed before December 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied.

Dr.			Per Contra Cr.		
The Exchequer is to cash on the sinking fund, Jan. 11, 1757			By money issued between Jan. 11, 1755 and Jan. 11, 1758, viz.		
	306300	11 4½	By the Bank of England for subscribed annuities at 3½ per cent. for 12 months interest, and charges of management to Oct. 10, 1757		
To the produce of the sinking fund, between Jan. 11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758, viz.				615845	19 10
Surplus of the	£.	s. d.	By ditto for ditto, at 3 per cent. for 12 months interest and management, to Jan. 5, 1758, 320912 17 10½		
Aggre- gate fund	952285	19 2½	By ditto for annuities, 1756, at 3½ per cent. for 12 months interest and management, to Jan. 5, 1758		
General fund	606530	15 2½		54311	19 9
South Sea comp. fund	159432	19 1½	By ditto for ditto, upon sundry annuities		
Monies brought to this fund by the act 25 Geo. II.	1718249	19 6½		4020	6 9½
Duty on wrought plate	7583	19 2½	By the South-Sea company for annuities 1757, for 12 months interest and management, to Jan. 5, 1758		
Add. duty on plate	31382	17 9		64181	5 0
On wines	38477	15 1½	By cash taken to make good the deficiency of the annuity funds, 1757		
Duty on glass, & add. duty on spirits	33867	8 3½		7546	12 10
Surplus of add. duty on spirits	122726	3 2½	In full of 1,300,000l. granted for the service of the year 1756		
On houses and win- dows	129814	2 4		362430	10 2
Coaches	46463	14 10½	In full of 1,200,000l. granted for ditto, 1757		
Additional duty on poundage	314072	18 3½		1200000	0 0
On sweets	10288	19 9	In part of the supply 1758, to make good the civil list		
On salt	232811	2 11½		31000	0 0
Surplus of add. duty on paper, soap, and coals	28136	0 10	Balance, Jan. 11, 1758		
Duty on coals	13431	1 4½		2660350	12 2½
Add. duty on cards & dice	6934	12 11		460848	5 0
Do. on ale- licences	60325	18 1	£. 3121198 17 2½		
New duty on plate	20331	17 1½			
	87592	8 1½			
£. 3121198	17 2½				

GRANTS for the Year 1758.

	£.	s.	d.
o men, for sea-service, including 14,845 marines, at 4l. per er month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for ice	3,120,000	0	0
7 effective men, including officers and 4008 invalids, for and garrisons in <i>Great Britain, Guernsey and Jersey</i>	1,253,368	18	6
forces and garrisons in the plantations and <i>Gibraltar</i> , and for ns for the garrisons in <i>Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibrat-</i> <i>d Providence</i>	623,704	0	2
ay of the general and staff-officers and officers of the hospital regiments of foot on the <i>Irisb</i> establishment, serving in <i>North</i> <i>a</i> and the <i>East-Indies</i>	37,452	3	4
ffice of ordnance for land-service	43,968	4	2
tra expence of the office of ordnance, not provided for	181,505	10	0
ing good a sum issued in pursuance of addresses of the house mons to the king.	210,301	17	3
sent supply in a critical exigency, towards enabling his Ma- sustain and keep together the army formed last year in his al dominions	31,000	0	0
rdinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea-officers	100,000	0	0
ing on the Works of the hospital near <i>Casport</i>	224,421	5	8
ing on the works of the hospital near <i>Plymouth</i>	10,000	0	0
support of <i>Greenwich</i> hospital (upon account)	10,000	0	0
duced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines	35,602	0	0
vances to the officers of his Majesty's land-forces and marines			
vances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops			
rfe-guards and regiments of horse reduced, and the superan-			
gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards	3,098	17	18
sions to the widows of reduced officers of the land-forces and			
es	2,216	0	0
the buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of his Majesty's			
aying the charge of 2120 <i>Hessian</i> horse, and 9900 <i>Hessian</i> for sixty days, from <i>December 25, 1757, to February 22,</i> together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to	200,000	0	0
aying ditto for sixty days, from <i>Feb. 23, to April 25</i>	38,360	19	11
aying the charge of what remains to be paid for ditto to <i>Dec.</i> <i>758</i>	38,360	19	11
oling the governors of the foundling-hospital to receive all en under a certain age before the 1st of <i>January, 1759</i> (the y to be issued and paid without fee or reward, or any de- on)	165,175	4	10
harging the debt of the navy	40,000	0	0
ing good the deficiency of the grants for the year 1757	300,000	0	0
-pensioners of <i>Chelsea</i> hospital (upon account)	284,802	1	0
bling his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance act made in the last session	26,000	0	0
porting the colony of <i>Nova Scotia</i> (upon account)	800,000	0	0
aying the charges of ditto in 1756, not provided for	9,902	5	0
aying the charges of the civil establishment, &c. for <i>Georgia</i>	6,626	9	10
bling his Majesty to make good his engagements with the of <i>Prussia</i> ,	3,557	10	0
aying the charge of 38,000 men of the troops of <i>Hanover</i> , <i>abutte, Saxe Gotha</i> , and count of <i>Buckeburg</i> , together with of the general and staff-officers, actually employed against the	670,000	0	0

carried over £. 8,479,334 6 6

COMMON

	Brought over	£.	s.	d.
common enemy in concert with the king of <i>Prussia</i> , from Nov. 28, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, inclusive	—	8,479,334	6	6
For defraying the charges of forage, bread-waggons, train of artillery, provisions, wood, straw, &c. for the above troops	—	463,184	6	10
For defraying the extra expences of his Majesty's land-forces incurred in 1757	—	386,925	13	1
Towards the rebuilding of <i>London</i> bridge.	—	145,454	15	0
For defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for 1758, and defraying such expences as were incurred upon the account of the militia in 1757 (upon account)	—	15,000	0	0
For fortifying <i>Milford-haven</i>	—	100,000	0	0
For enabling his Majesty to defray any extra expences of the war in 1758	—	10,000	0	0
For reimbursing to the province of <i>Massachusetts Bay</i> their extraordinary expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops raised by them for his Majesty's service in the year 1756	—	800,000	0	0
For reimbursing to the colony of <i>Connecticut</i> ditto	—	27,380	19	11
For rebuilding the church of <i>St. Margaret Westminster</i>	—	13,736	17	7
For enabling the <i>East India</i> company to maintain a military force in their settlements	—	4,000	0	0
For supporting the <i>British</i> forts upon the coast of <i>Africa</i>	—	20,000	0	0
For augmenting the salaries of the judges of the superior courts	—	10,000	0	0
		11,450	0	0
Sum total		10,486,457	0	0

1758, Jan. 1. His Majesty, according to annual custom, ordered 1000*l.* to be distributed among the poor of the parishes of *St. Margaret*, and *St. John's*, *St. Mary le Strand*, *St. Paul's*, *Coveat Garden*, *St. Clement Dancs*, *St. Anne's*, *Westminster*, *St. George's*, *Hanover-square*, and *St. James's*.

Jan. 2. Was observed as a day of thanksgiving at the chapel in *Tottenham-court-road*, by *Mr. Whitefield's* people, for the signal victories gained by the king of *Prussia* over his enemies.

A fine equestrian statue of his present Majesty king *George*, by *Van Nost*, was erected on *St. Stephen's-green*, *Dublin*. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:

Georgio Secundo
Magna Britannie Francie
et Hiernie
Regi
Forti et Reipublice
Maxime fideli
Patrii virtutibus
Patrii Secuto
S P Q D.
A. D. 1758.

Thomas Mead, Praeior Urbani.
Michael Sweeney,
Guilermo Forbes, } *Vice-comitibus.*

A large detachment of matrosses marched from *Woolwich* for *Portsmouth*, to go on board the transports to sail for *North Ame-*

rica; major general *Abercrombie*, who was to relieve lord *London*, with the several officers that had lately been promoted for the *American* service, were all to embark on board the men of war employed in this new expedition, the command of which was given to admiral *Boscawen*.

The earl of *Effingham*, lord marshal, by his Majesty's command, gave notice, that all persons were expected to put themselves into the deepest mourning, long cloaks excepted, on account of the death of the princess *Caroline*.

The ceremonial of the private interment of her late royal highness princess *Caroline*, on Thursday, Jan. 5, in the royal family vault, in king *Henry the VIIth's* chapel, in *Westminster abbey*.

Knight-marshal's men, with black staves, two and two.

Officers belonging to her late Royal Highness.

Pursuivants at arms.

Heralds at arms.

Vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's household,

Comptroller of his Majesty's household.

Treasurer of his Majesty's household.

Master of the horse to his Majesty.

Groom of the stole to his Majesty.

Norroy king of arms.

Lord

Chamberlain Lord Steward of
his Majesty's his Majesty's
household. household.

Clarencieux king of
le arms, bearing the Gentle-
n coronet upon a black man
er. velvet cushion. usher.

The Body,
Covered with a black
velvet pall, adorned
with eight escutcheons,
and under a canopy of
black velvet, support-
ed by eight gentlemen
ushers.

e- Garter principal king Gentle-
n of arms, with his man
er. rod. usher.

of the bed-chamber to her late
Royal Highness.

on of the bed-chamber to her late
Royal Highness.

en of the guard, to close the pro-
cession.

: procession was from the Prince's
er through the Old Palace-yard, to
south-east door of Westminster-abbey.
The entrance within the church, the
and prebendaries, attended by the
received the body, and fell into the
line just before the officer of arms,
preceded the Lord Steward and Lord
berlain; and so proceeded into king
VIIIth's chapel, where the body was
laid on tressels, the head towards the
the coronet and cushion being laid
the coffin, and the canopy held over
the ladies of the bed-chamber, and
chamber women, placing themselves at
head of the corpse; and others on each

: part of the service before the inter-
ment read by the Dean, the corpse was
laid in the vault, the Dean having the
crosier on his right hand, and Garter on
his left, standing at the lower end of the
aisle of the vault.

: corpse being interred, the Dean
read with the office of burial; which
Garter king of arms proclaimed her
Royal Highness's style, which ended the
service.

: procession began about ten in the
evening.

Jan. 6. Being Twelfth-day, his grace
the Duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain
household, went to the Chapel Royal

as his Majesty's proxy; and whilst the of-
ficiary was reading by the subdean, ad-
vanced to the altar, and presented three
purples, filled with gold, frankincense,
and myrrh, in commemoration of the pre-
sents made by the eastern Magi.

Jan. 12. Commodore Durell hoisted his
broad pendant on board the *Diana*.

Jan. 13. A cup and salver, intended to
be presented to captain Lockhart, was sent
this day to *Lloyd's*, to be viewed by the mer-
chants. It was curiously chased and em-
bossed, with the seven French privateers,
his own ship and arms. The salver was
twenty-six inches diameter, with the fol-
lowing inscription:

*The gift of the two public companies, the un-
derwriters and merchants of the city of Lon-
don, to captain John Lockhart, commander
of the Tartar, for his signal service, in sup-
porting the trade, by distressing the French
privateers in the year 1757.*

This day a board of Admiralty was held
at the office at Whitehall, when the com-
plaints of the men belonging to his Ma-
jesty's ship *Namur*, and the men belonging
to several other of his Majesty's ships of
war, in regard to their provisions and usage
when at sea, were laid before their lord-
ships, who ordered them to be particularly
examined into.

This day a committee of the subscribers
to a fund for supplying the poor in the city
of York with corn at a lower rate than the
markets, began to deliver out the same,
when 334 families were served with the best
of corn at one shilling a peck, or four shil-
lings the bushel.

Jan. 16. The honourable House of
Commons met, pursuant to their adjourn-
ment on the 22d ult.

Jan. 17. Sir Charles Hardy hoisted his
flag on board the *Captain* man of war, in
order to sail immediately for *New-York*.

The following message from the king
was presented by Mr. secretary Pitt to the
House.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty having ordered the army,
formed last year in his electoral dominions,
to be put again into motion from the 28th
of November last, and to act with the utmost
vigour against the common enemy, in con-
cert with his good brother and ally the king
of Prussia; and the exhausted and ruined
state of that electorate, and of its revenues,
having rendered it impossible for the same
to maintain and keep together that army,
until the further necessary charge thereof,

as well as the more particular measures now concerting for the effectual support of the king of *Prussia*, can be laid before this House; his Majesty, relying on the constant seal of his faithful Commons, for the support of the Protestant religion, and of the liberties of *Europe*, against the dangerous designs of *France* and her confederates, finds himself, in the mean time, under the absolute necessity of recommending to this House the speedy consideration of such a speedy supply, as may enable his Majesty, in this critical exigency, to subsist and keep together the said army."

In consequence of this message 100,000*l.* was unanimously granted, to be taken immediately out of the supplies of last year unapplied, and to be remitted with all possible dispatch.

His grace the lord archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the right reverend lord bishop of *Rockester*, &c. met at the Jerusalem-chamber, and adjourned the convocation to the 22d of *March* next.

Jan. 21. A court martial was held on board the *Newark*, for the trial of 15 mutiniers belonging to the *Namur* man of war, who all received sentence of death.

Information having been given to the lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, that several officers were recruiting in that kingdom from *Great-Britain*, without the knowledge of the government there, his excellency signified his pleasure to such officers, that they immediately desisted from raising men in that kingdom, and that they immediately discharged all such as they had already enlisted.

Jan. 24. The King was pleased to grant unto lord *Edgumbe*, the offices of warden and chief justice in eyre of all his Majesty's forests, &c. beyond *Trent*.

The King was pleased to grant the office of chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of *Lancaster* to lord viscount *Dupplin*.

Jan. 27. Lord *George Sackville*, and viscount *Dupplin*, were sworn of the privy council.

His Majesty in council appointed the following gentlemen to be governors and lieutenant-governors of *America*, viz.

George Haldane, esq. to be captain-general and governor in chief of *Jamaica*, in the room of admiral *Knowles*, resigned.

Francis Bernard, esq. to be captain-general and governor in chief of *New Jersey*, in the room of *John Belcher*, deceased.

Francis Fauquier, esq. to be lieutenant-

governor of *Virginia*, in the room of *Robert Denwiddie*, esq. resigned.

Thomas Hutchinson, esq. to be lieutenant-governor of *Massachusetts's-Bay*, in the room of *Spencer Phipps*, deceased.

This being the birth-day of the king of *Prussia*, who entered into the 47th year of his age, the same was observed with illuminations and other demonstrations of joy.

Information was brought to *Saunders Welch*, esq. that a considerable quantity of French money called *deux sous*, were made and concealed in the house of one *Cartwright* in the *Strand*, upon which *Mr. Welch*, by an order from the secretary of state, went to the said house, assisted by a messenger and two constables, and seized near fourteen hundred weight of them; two persons were taken into custody for this offence, and bound over to answer at the next sessions the complaint of the solicitor of the mint.

Sheriffs appointed for the present year.

Berkshire, Samuel Bowes, esq.
Bedfordshire, William Cole, esq.
Buckinghamshire, John Ansell, esq.
Cumberland, John Senhouse, esq.
Ceshire, John Egerton, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. J. Jackson, esq.
Cornwall, Swete Nicholas Archer, esq.
Devonshire, Peter Comyns, esq.
Dorsetshire, Nicholas Gould, esq.
Derbyshire, Hugo Meynell, esq.
Essex, John Henniker, esq.
Gloucestershire, T. Jones, esq.
Hertfordshire, J. Robinson Lytton, esq.
Herefordshire, William Cope Gregory, esq.
Kent, Thomas Whitaker, esq.
Leicestershire, Shuckburgh Ashby, esq.
Lincolnshire, Jervase Scrope, esq.
Monmouthshire, Rowland Pytt, esq.
Northumberland, William Wilkinson, esq.
Northamptonshire, Joseph Clerk, esq.
Norfolk, Hamond Alpe, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir George Smith, bart.
Oxfordshire, Robert Fettoypence, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Hotchkiss, esq.
Sbropshire, John Amler, esq.
Somersetshire, Philip Stephens, esq.
Staffordshire, R. Whitworth, esq.
Suffolk, Robert May, esq.
Southampton, H. Compton, esq.
Surrey, Edmund Shallett, esq.
Sussex, J. Goble, esq.
Warwickshire, William Dilk, esq.
Worcestershire, C. Trubshaw Withers, esq.
Wiltshire

Thomas Bennett, esq.
Jeremiah Dixon, esq.

For *South Wales*.

Sire, Henry Mitchell, esq.
shire, Rees Prytherch, esq.
ire, Abel Griffiths, esq.
shire, Edward Matthew, esq.
ire, John Adams, esq.
re, Daniel Davies, esq.

For *North Wales*.

John Griffith, esq.
shire, Zachæus Jones, esq.
ire, Robert Wynne, esq.
William Davies, esq.
Sire, William Wynne, esq.
shire, John Lloyd, esq.

18. The King was pleased to
John Brettell, esq. to be secretary
in duties, in the room of *Wadd*.

19. His Majesty's ships *Prince
Dublin*, and *Junco*, sailed from
with fifteen sail of transports
on board for *New-York*.

20. The greatest warlike and naval
known at this season of the
ing the course of the month
made both in this kingdom and

the accession of a new sultan to the
throne, fixed the attention of Eu-
ropean proceedings of that court. An
event, happened that affected the
reign: the caravan of pilgrims,
from *Mecca*, was attacked by a
party of *Arabs*, who destroyed from
1000 persons. This desperate and
cruel proceeding was supposed
to have taken its origin from the *Arabs*
affected, on account of the removal
of *Damasus* to *Aleppo*, who
was esteemed by them as a generous
man, and the *Kissar Aga*'s having put
on a man of different principles,
deprived them of most part of their
benefit they received from the pilgrims.
The chief of the black eunuchs was the
cause of that happened by that change,
affected merely to serve his own
views, the grand seignior ordered
to be sent for from *Rhodes*, where
he was exiled; and on its arrival ex-
posed to public view.

A marble bust of doctor *Claudius
Boyle*, formerly vice-provost of *Dublin
Ireland*, was set up in that col-
lege, an excellent person, besides other
(11).

valuable donations, bequeathed to that col-
lege a collection of books, consisting of
13,000 volumes, chosen with great discern-
ment and care. His bust was placed at the
head of these. It is the workmanship of
Mr. Verpeil; and for expression and elegance
does great honour to the taste and skill of
the statuary.

Feb. 5. All the estates and effects of
the jesuits in the kingdom of *Portugal* were
sequestered, and an inventory of all the
estates, moveable and immoveable, money,
jewels, &c. of that society was taken,
each of whom was allowed but ten sols a
day for his subsistence.

Feb. 6. It was ordered by the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal in the Parliament
of *Ireland* assembled, That the king at
arms, attended by his proper officers, were
to blot out and deface all ensigns of honour
borne by such persons as had no legal title
thereto, upon their carriages, plate, and
furniture, and to make regular returns of
their proceedings therein to the clerk of
Parliament.

Feb. 7. The King was pleased to order
the following promotions of flag officers in
the navy.

Charles Knowles, esq. and the honourable
John Forbes, admirals of the blue.

Charles Watson, and *George Pocock*, esqrs.
vice-admirals of the red.

The honourable *George Townshend*, and
Francis Holburne, esq. vice-admirals of the
white.

Henry Harrison, and *Thomas Cotes*, esqrs.
vice-admirals of the blue.

Lord Harry Pawlett, rear-admiral of the
red.

Sir Charles Hardy, knight, rear-admiral
of the white.

Feb. 12. There arrived at *Portsmouth*,
with a messenger belonging to the Admi-
ralty, in the greatest haste, a person who
was immediately introduced, by orders from
court to admiral *Boscawen*; of whom the
following particulars transpired. This per-
son was some time since master of an Eng-
lish vessel, trading from port to port in
North-America, particularly up the river *St.
Lawrence*; but being taken by the enemy,
had been prisoner with general *Montcalm*
near three years, who would not admit of
any exchange for him, by reason of his ex-
tensive knowledge of the coasts, more par-
ticularly the strength and soundings of *Que-
bec* and *Louisbourg*; they therefore came to
a resolution to send him to *Old France*, in
the next packet-boat, there to be confined

M 2

till the end of the war. He was accordingly embarked at *Quebec*, and the packet put on board. In the voyage he was admitted to the cabin, where he took notice one day of their loading the packet, to sink it in case of danger. Soon after this, being constrained to put into *Vigo* for provisions, he observed an *English* man of war at anchor there, and one night, taking the opportunity, all, but the watch, being in a sound sleep, he seized the packet; and having taken out the government's express, fixed it in his mouth, and silently let himself down into the bay; and floating upon his back into the wake of the *English* man of war, secured himself by the bawser, and got safe on board. The captain examined him, transcribed the packet, for fear of an accident, and then sent him post over land with the copy of it to *Lisbon*; from whence he was brought to *Falmouth* in a sloop of war, and immediately set out post for *London*. What is remarkable, he was but just four days in going from *Falmouth* to *London*, and from *London* to *Portsmouth*.

Feb. 13. The driver of the *Dover* machine was convicted before Mr. *Fielding*, in 6*l.* penalty, on oath of two credible witnesses, for having in his lodging 387 ells of foreign bluis lace, and 60 ounces of gold and silver trimmings, being prohibited goods.

Feb. 14. A dreadful fire happened at *Bridge-Town*, in *Barbadoes*, which consumed 120 houses; and the crops in that island were very short, having had little rain in the rainy season.

Feb. 19. About three o'clock this morning, admiral *Boscawen* sailed from *St. Helen's* in his Majesty's ship *Namur* of 90 guns; with the *Royal William* of 84; *Princess Amelia* of 80; *Lancaster* of 74; *Trent* of 36; *Shannon* of 36; *Gravmont* of 24; and the *Ætna* and *Lightning* five ships; the *Invincible* of 74 guns, of the above fleet, missing her stays, ran ashore on a flat between the *Dane* and the *H. rfe* of *Langdon* harbour, to the east of *St. Helen's*, and notwithstanding all the assistance that could be given, was lost.

By an authentic list it appears, that there passed through *Islington* turnpike for *Smithfield* market, from *January* 1, 1754 to *January* 1, 1755, oxen 28,602, sheep 267,565; and from *January* 1, 1757 to *January* 1, 1758, oxen 30,952, sheep 200,180. By which it appears, that there was a decrease of more than 67,000 sheep in this last year, and an increase only of

about 2000 oxen, which is by no means a just proportion.

Feb. 20. Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick* was joined by prince *George* of *Holstein*, with a body of *Prussian* horse, on whose arrival the whole army was put in motion; the main army reached the confines of *Verden*, when the castle of *Rammberg* surrendered, after 6*h* hours resistance, and the garrison of about 150 men were made prisoners of war.

Feb. 23. The enemy quitted *Ottensberg*, leaving behind them all their artillery and ammunition. *Verden* was seized, and the *French* were preparing to evacuate *Zell*. On the approach of the advanced guard, they left *Bremen*, and his serene highness the general immediately took possession of it. The same day the prince being informed that the *French* general, count *de Chabot*, was posted with a considerable detachment at *Hoya*, a strong fort upon the river *Weser*, gave orders to the hereditary prince of *Brunswick* to repair thither with two battalions of *Hanoverians*, and two of the *Brunswick* troops, together with a few hundred chasseur, hussars, and light troops, in order to lodge the enemy from that post. As they had but one float, the passage of the troops took up much time.

Feb. 26. The two generals, the marquis *d'Armentieres*, and the marquis *de Rochepine*, together with the garrison, evacuated the town of *Zell*.

Feb. 28. The prince *de Clermont*, and the duke *de Randan*, did the same at *Hannover*, observing good discipline, and without the least plunder. He distributed to the poor the corn and meal which remained in the magazines, whilst those, who commanded at *Brunswick*, burned all the provisions.

The *Foudroyant* and *Orphée* men of war were taken by admiral *Osborne*.

March 1. His grace the duke of *Richmond* ordered a room at *Whitehall* to be opened for the use of those who study painting, sculpture, and engraving, which contained a large collection of original plaists casts from the best antique statues and bust at *Rome* and *Florence*; where any painter, sculptor, carver, or other artist, to whom the study of these gesses might be of use has liberty to draw, or model, at any time; and upon application to the person that he the care of them, any particular figure placed in such light at the artist shall desire. And any young man or boy, above the age of

ars, has the same liberty, by a
tion from any known artist.
n, Messrs. *Wilson* and *Cipriani*
see what progress each had
rect their drawings and models,
them such instructions as they
sary. There is given at *Christ-*
/summer annually to those who
emselves, by making the great-
the following premiums: A
ad from the rest, and a large
given for the best design of it,
for the best model in *Basso*
smaller silver medal for the
design, and one for the second
design.

An action happened near
twist *Hameln* and *Hildesheim*,
Prussian dragoons and hussars,
each horse and 300 foot; in
latter were defeated, 300 of
killed, and 176 taken pri-

. *Surat* was taken by the

The heavy artillery having
bombardment of *Minden* began,
rison, after making an unsuc-
in order to procure provisions,
sultate upon honourable terms,
rejected.

effects of the jesuits in *France*
ered till the eight millions they
needed to pay to the heirs of a
n the *East-Indies* (of whose es-
ad fraudulently got possession) be
the interest of which, ever since
ad possession, will at least double

1. At seven o'clock this morn-
ward *Hawke*, in his Majesty's
ies, got under sail at *Spirhead*,
allowing ships under his com-
Newark of 80 guns; *Torbay*
ide of 74; *Intrepid* of 64; and
.. The admiral did not come
len's, but having a fair wind
course, and in a few hours was

y *Raine*, of *St. George's*, *Middle-*
in his life time, built and en-
spital, for forty girls taken out
y school, and maintained by his
October 17, 1736, bequeathed
per cent. annuities to trustees to
and improve the growing divi-
l the same should produce year-
be disposed of in marriage por-
no maidens brought up in his

hospital. viz. (100*l.* and *5*l.** for a wed-
ding-dinner for each) who should have con-
tinued there four years, attained the age of
twenty-two, and be best recommended by
the masters or mistresses whom they may
have served, for piety, industry, and a con-
stant conformity to the established church.
The trustees gave notice, that the sum de-
stined for this laudable purpose was com-
pleted, and by an advertisement summon-
ed the maidens educated in the said hos-
pital, to appear on the 4th of next month,
with proper certificates of their past beha-
viour and present circumstances, in order
that six may be selected of the most deserv-
ing, to draw lots on the first of *May* for
the prize of 100*l.* to be paid on the 5th of
of *November* following as her marriage por-
tion, to an honest man, a member of the
church of *England*, residing in the parishes
of *St. George*, *St. Paul*, *Shadwell*, or *St.*
John, *Wapping*, and approved by the trus-
tees; at which time another girl was added
to the five who had drawn blanks before;
and to her who then drew the prize of 100*l.*
was paid on her marriage the first of *May*
following; the remaining five continued in-
titled to a chance twice in every year, when
a new candidate is admitted, that every
girl educated in this hospital, and careful
of her character, may have a chance for this
noble donation.

March 13. Miss *Bab. Wyndham*, of
Salisbury, sister of *Henry Wyndham*, esq. of
that city, a maiden lady of ample fortune,
ordered her banker to prepare the sum of
1000*l.* to be immediately remitted, in her
own name, as a present to the king of
Prussia.

March 14. *Minden* was taken by the
French. By the capitulation the garrison,
consisting of eight battalions, a large de-
tachment of infantry *de Hainault*, and eight
squadrons of horse, in all 3516 men, were
to remain prisoners of war. Besides 67
pieces of cannon of different sizes, a con-
siderable magazine was likewise found in
that town, and a military chest.

Godfrey Lee Farrant, esq. was appointed
principal register of the high courts of de-
legates, appeal for prizes, and admiralty.

— *Townshend*, esq. deputy teller
of the Exchequer.

Mr. Manningham, governor of *Bengal*.

March 16. Was observed throughout
the whole electorate of *Hanover* as a day of
thanksgiving for its delivery from its ene-
mies. The ministers were exhorted in ge-
neral to forbear all insulting expressions

M m 2

against

against a nation employed by Providence, as an instrument of correction for the sins of the people; but which has in its turn experienced, by a ruinous and precipitate retreat, that it is itself too the object of divine displeasure.

Mr. Smelt, one of the engineers belonging to the board of ordnance, went to *Tinmouth* castle, having orders to repair the old works, build barracks for 1000 men, and to erect new batteries towards the sea, in order to defend and be a safeguard to the ships, when at anchor in the road against any enemy.

March 16. The lords of the admiralty and the commissioners of the navy attended at the bar of the House of Lords, in consequence of a message sent to the House of Commons for that purpose; and gave their opinion as to some abuses that were supposed to be practised in the navy.

March 20. *Emlden* was taken by admiral *Holmes*.

The garrison consisted of 1300 *French* foot, 1200 horse, 1100 *Austrian* foot, and two companies of artillery of 60 men each, in all 3720.

The number of *French* taken prisoners within these three weeks past, amounted to near 9000 men.

March 22. At *Port-Royal* in *Virginia*, at ten o'clock at night, was felt there a violent shock of an earthquake, attended with a loud rumbling noise, like thunder at a distance. The shock lasted a full minute.

March 23. The Lords, authorized by his Majesty's commission, for declaring his royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both Houses, notified the royal assent to the following acts:

An act for appointing commissioners for putting in execution an act of this session, intitled, an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's marine forces, while on shore.

An act for enlarging terms and powers granted by several acts for repairing the harbour of *Dover* in *Kent*.

An act for the more easy and speedy repairing of public bridges in the county of *Devon*.

An act for repairing several roads leading to and through the borough of *Lyme Regis*, in *Dorsetshire*.

An act for repairing the road from *Magor*,

to *Chepstow*, in the counties of *Monmouth* and *Gloucester*.

An act for amending several roads leading from the town of *Tiverton*, in *Devonshire*.

An act for repairing and widening the roads from *Downington High Bridge* to *Hal-drove*, and to *Langret Ferry*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

An act for repairing the several roads leading from *Woodstock* to *Kiddington*.

An act for repairing the high road leading from *Brent Bridge*, in the county of *Devon*, to *Gasking Gate* near *Plymouth*.

An act for building a bridge or bridge cross the *Thames*, from *Old Brentford* *Middlesex*, to the opposite shore in the county of *Surrey*.

An act for ascertaining and collecting the poor's rates, and for better regulating the poor of *St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey*;

And to seven private bills.

The House of Peers adjourned to *Tuesd* the 4th of *April*, and the House of Commons to *Monday* the 3d.

March 27. *Richard William Vaughn* late a linen-draper at *Stafford*, was committed to *Newgate* for counterfeiting the notes of the bank of *England*. He had employed several artists to engrave the different parts of the note, by one of whom the discovery was made. He had filled up to the number of twenty, and deposited them in the hands of a young lady, whom he loved, as a proof of his being a person of substance. This was the first attempt of the kind that ever was made.

March 28. The right reverend *doct* *Secker*, bishop of *Oxford*, and dean of *St Paul's*, kissed the King's hand on being appointed archbishop of *Canterbury*; and the right reverend *doct* *Hume*, bishop of *Bristol*, on being appointed bishop of *Gloucester*, and *doct* *Young*, one of the residentiaries of *St. Paul's*, appointed bishop of *Bristol*.

March 29. The palace begun by his Majesty *Charles II.* at *Winchester* on an extensive plan, but not finished, was completely fitted for barracks, in which were no less than 160 large rooms.

March 30. By an order of council, dat *March* 29, all ships, persons, goods, and merchandise, now arrived, or that should hereafter arrive in any port of *Great Britain* or of the isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, from *Smyrna*, were enjoined to perform a quarantine of forty days, which order was issued upon information

that the plague raged at *Smyrna*, and daily carried off great numbers of people.

April 1. The King was pleased to grant unto the reverend *Thomas Paul*, M. A. the dean of *St. Patrick Cathedral*, in the room of Reverend *William Gore*, promoted to the bishoprick of *Clonsfert*, in the room of Right reverend Dr. *Cornickael*, translated to the bishoprick of *Leighlin and Fernes*, in the room of

Right reverend Dr. *Garnet*, translated to the bishoprick of *Cloyber*, in the room of Dr. *Clayton*, deceased.

The prohibition on the exportation of gunpowder, salt petre, arms, or ammunition, was prolonged for six months, after the 29th instant.

Admiral *Hawke's* Squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line and three frigates, made *Besque* road, and at day-break discovered a numerous convoy a few leagues to windward, and gave chase; but the wind baffling, the convoy, with three frigates that escorted it, got into *St. Martin's*, on the isle of *Rbe*, except one brig that was run on shore and burnt by the *Hussar*. At four in the afternoon they discovered the enemy plainly, lying off the isle d'*Aix*. Their force was the *Florissant* of 74 guns, *Sphinx* 64, *Hardi* 64, *Dragon* 64, *Warwick* 60, and six or seven frigates, with about forty merchant ships, which had 3000 troops on board. At five the enemy began to cut and slip their cables, and to run in great confusion: at six their commodore made off, and many of those ships which fled were by this time left on the mud. At five next morning all the enemy's ships were aground, and almost dry, about five or six miles distant; many of the merchant, and several of the ships of war, were on their broadsides. As soon as the flood made, admiral *Hawke* put the best pilots on board the *Intrepid* and *Medway*, and sent them a gun-shot further in, where they anchored; and sounding a little a-head at high-water, they found but five fathom, of which the tide rises eighteen feet. By this time boats and launches from *Rockfort*, &c. were employed to carry out warps to drag the ships through the soft mud, as soon as they should be water borne: In the mean time they threw over board their guns, stores, ballast, and even water out of their ports; some of the men of war got that day as far up as the mouth of the *Cbarrante*. The merchant ships were aground towards isle *Madame*. Our frigates boats cut away about eighty buoys laid on their

anchors, and what they had thrown over board.

On the 5th, in the morning, captain *Ewer*, with 140 marines, was landed, with orders to destroy the new works carrying on there, which he accordingly effected, preserving good order, and giving no disturbance to the inhabitants of the island. When the Admiral got out of *Besque* road, he learnt from a neutral ship, that the convoy chased on shore was laden with provisions, stores, &c. for *America*, with fifteen more ready at *Bourdeaux*, to have been escorted by the ships of war which laid at the isle d'*Aix*.

April 11. About ten at night, the temporary wooden bridge, built for the convenience of passengers while *London* bridge was widening and repairing, was discovered to be on fire, and continued burning till the whole was consumed. It being at first apprehended that some malicious persons had wilfully set it on fire, a reward of 200*l.* was offered for discovering the offenders; no discovery, however, was made, and it would be endless to repeat conjectures. Nothing could equal the vigilance of the magistrates on this occasion, and the diligence of the workmen to restore the communication between the city and the borough, which was in a manner cut off by this accident; but indeed the old bridge was made passable in so short a space of time as did honour to the undertaker. Till the passage could be effected, the lord mayor of *London* licensed forty boats more than were allowed by the statute to ply on *Sundays*, for the convenience of ferrying over passengers.

This day a convention between his *Britannic* majesty and the king of *Prussia* was signed at *London*, by which it was stipulated, I. That his *Britannic* majesty shall pay the sum of 670,000*l.* to the king of *Prussia's* agent in *London*, immediately after the ratifications shall be exchanged. II. That his *Prussian* majesty shall employ this sum in augmenting and keeping up his forces which shall act as shall be most for the interest of the common cause; and, III. That neither of the contracting powers shall conclude any peace, make any truce, or enter into any treaty of neutrality, of what kind soever, without the participation of the other.

April 12. A sermon was preached at *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, by the reverend Dr. *Barton*, before the governors of the small-pox hospital, for the benefit of that charity, when

when the collection at the church door, and at their anniversary meeting, amounted to upwards of 755*l*.

At a court of common-council held this day at Guildhall, a committee was chosen to carry the act into execution for building a new bridge at *Black-friars*.

April 13. The following acts were signed by commission.

An act for indemnifying persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices of trust, &c.

An act for vesting the forest and manors of *Singleton* and *Chariton* in the counties of *Suffex* and *Wilt*, in trustees for the purposes therein mentioned.

An act for continuing a duty of two pennies *Sew* upon ale in *Preston-Parr*, for repairing the harbour of the said town.

An act for enclosing and dividing the moors and commons of *Hamsterley*, in the county of *Durham*;

And to two road bills.

April 16. *Schwaidnitz* surrendered, and the garrison, consisting of 3500 men, of whom 250 were officers, were made prisoners of war. The *Austrians* lost besides, above 3500 men in that place by sickness, desertion, and severe duty, during the blockade; and the prince of *Bevern* was exchanged for an officer of the same rank, and again employed by his *Prussian* majesty.

April 17. A proof was made at *Paris* of a cannon of a new invention, which fires sixty times in ten minutes without spunging. With a proper charge of powder it carries 100 weight of lead. Another cannon of like construction was proved in *Prussia*.

April 19. *London* bridge was opened for foot passengers, in the reparation of which above five hundred workmen were constantly employed, *Sundays* not excepted.

April 20. Was held the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, at which were present his grace the lord archbishop of *Canterbury*, president, and the lord chief justice *Willes*, vice-president of the corporation, the right honourable the Lord Mayor, the bishops of *Ely*, *Lincoln*, *Carlisle*, *Salisbury*, *Rockester*, *Litchfield*, *Chester*, *Gloucester*, and *St. David's*, and most of the aldermen. The sermon was preached by the reverend Dr. *Ibbetson*, archdeacon of *St. Alban's*, and the collection in the whole (including a bank note of 100*l*. given by *Samson Gideon*, esq.) amounted to 1066*l*. 14*s*. which is above 150*l*. more than last year.

The money collected on *Tuesday*
At *St. Paul's* _____
At Merchant taylor's hall _____

£. 100

April 21. In consequence of a petition to Parliament, on account of an unhappy accident, a resolution of House, That a sum not exceeding be granted to his Majesty, to be a wards the rebuilding *London* bridge

The right reverend Dr. *Thomas* lord bishop of *Oxford*, was consecrated at *Bow* church, lord archbishop of *Tudal* and metropolitan church of *C* by the most reverend the lord archbishop of *York*, and the right reverend the bishops of *Durham*, *Worcester*, *E* and *Wells*, *Lincoln*, *Hereford*, *Ca* *Salisbury*, being appointed his commissioners for that purpose.

It was this day resolved that the supply granted to his Majesty, of 4,500,000*l*. be raised by annuities rate of 3½ per cent. for twenty-five the interest to commence from *Jan* 500,000*l*. by way of lottery, at 3 the interest to commence from *Jan* 1759.

Payments of annuities.	Paymer lotte
10 per cent. <i>April</i> 29	10 per cent.
15 — — <i>May</i> 30	10 — —
15 — — <i>June</i> 28	20 — —
15 — — <i>July</i> 27	10 — —
15 — — <i>August</i> 30	20 — —
13 — — <i>Sept.</i> 27	20 — —
15 — — <i>Oct.</i> 26.	

Three per cent. was allowed for paying the payments on the annuity thing on the lottery, but to have sets as soon as they could be got. Those who had subscribed for 50 allowed 450*l*. in annuities, and lottery tickets.

April 28. A new tax of 1*s*. in t on places and pensions, and at houses and windows, was voted for ment of the interest of the sums for the service of the present year former supposed to produce 70,000*l*. the latter 100,000*l*. a year. An additional shilling was laid on all rateable houses 6*d*. a window on all above fifteen.

The following account of the persons in the borough of *Hoath* eight of whom lived within a qu

uch other, and the other two but ill distance from each other, was by good authority :

	Years.	qu.
larby	89	2
stead	87	0
andler	77	2
tion	76	0
rice	79	2
Wix	87	0
mpson	76	0
ibbons	82	1
Brice	74	0
ary	78	0
In all	806	3

ten persons living in the parish of under *Blean*, in the county of *Kent*.

	Years.	qu.
lawkins, esq. in <i>Nash-park</i>	81	1
at the oaks in the park	80	0
Drury, at the same place	72	0
His wife	78	0
Kingstand, joining to the	78	0
Gooding, near the same	78	0
Lakenbury, east of the park	96	0
Burley, a little farther	81	2
radon	81	2
rgoon	78	0
In all	804	1

29. The first stone of a new to be built in pursuance of an act of ant for that purpose, from *Brensford* was laid, in the presence of a mbers of persons of quality and on.

Acbe was defeated by admiral *Pol-*

1. *Senegal* was taken by his Ma- hips the *Nassau* of 64 guns, the of 50 guns, *Rye* of 24 guns, with in sloop and two buffes, under the d of captain *Marsh*, having on 100 marines under major *Mason*,achment of artillery people under *Walker*. This squadron arrived off *Senegal*, and after sounding the ; the small vessels and boats got ; bar, there not being water for any ger than the *Swan* sloop to come in. emy with seven vessels, three of were armed with ten guns each, shew of attacking our small craft, t a kind of running fire, but were

soon repulsed, and obliged to retire up the river. The marines and seamen, to number of 700, landed, and got the artillery on shore ; when they were near ready for proceeding to attack fort *Lewis*, which is upon a small island about twelve miles up the river from the bar, deputies arrived from the superior council of *Senegal* with articles, upon which they proposed to capitulate. Captain *Marsh*, and major *Mason*, made some alterations therein. On the 1st of *May* they were agreed to, and were in substance as follows :

I. The forts, storehouses, vessels, arms, provisions, and every thing belonging to the company upon the river *Senegal*, to be put into the possession of the *English*.

II. All the white people belonging to the *Senegal* company, to be conducted to *France*, with their private effects ; mer- chandize and uncoined treasure excepted.

III. The free mulattoes, or negroes, to remain so ; not to be molested in their religion or effects, and to have liberty to re- tire, if they chuse it.

In consequence of these articles, major *Mason*, with the marines, took possession of fort *Lewis* the 2d of *May*. In it were found 232 *French* officers and soldiers ; 92 pieces of cannon ; with treasure, slaves, and merchandize to a considerable value.

Capt. *Marsh* found in the harbour six- teen vessels, most of them richly laden. The squadron was in perfect health, and preparing to go against the island of *Gorée*, from which it is distant only thirty leagues. In this island are the principal magazines and storehouses belonging to the *French* ; and here the negroes are confined, till they can be shipped for the *West-Indies*.

The trustees of *Raine's* hospital met, pur- suant to the will of the donor, and having selected six maidens educated in that hospi- tal, who were properly recommended, the lot was drawn, in the presence of a nume- rous assembly, for the prize of 100*l.* by way of marriage-portion, which was won by *Ann Netherland*, who left the hospital in 1743, and was to be married the 5th of *November* ensuing, when *gl.* as by the donor directed, was expended on a wedding din- ner.

May 3. A young lady, who at *New- market* had laid a considerable wager, that she could ride 1000 miles in 1000 hours, finish- ed her match in a little more than two thirds of the time. At her coming in, the country people strewed flowers in her way : His

His grace the archbishop of *Canterbury* was sworn of the privy council.

His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Henry Ellis*, esq. lieutenant-governor of *Georgia*.

The king of *Prussia* entered *Moravia*.

Died at *Rome* his holiness *Prosper Lambertini*, the reigning pope, in the 84th year of his age. He was raised to the purple, Dec. 9, 1726, and chosen pope, Aug. 17, 1740, on which occasion he assumed the name of *Benedict XIV.* and by his conduct he shewed, that he highly deserved that dignity, though at that time the cardinals continued above six months shut up in the conclave, before two thirds of them could agree on choosing him.

May 8. *Florence Hansey*, M. D. who had been some time in custody for holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy, was brought before the court of King's-bench, and ordered to prepare for trial the 15th of *June*.

The marquis *Duquesne*, chef d'Escadre, lately taken prisoner in the *Foudroyant*, arrived in *London*.

May 9. At the anniversary meeting of the president and governors of the *London* lying-in hospital, in *Aldersgate-street*, the collection at the church and the hall amounted to 611*l.* 10*s.*

A new corn market was opened at *St. Saviour's*, in the borough of *Southwark*.

His grace the duke of *Bedford* embarked at *Dunlary*, in *Ireland*, for *Park-Gate*, accompanied by the Duchess, the marquis of *Tavistock*, lady *Caroline*, and the right honourable *Richard Rigby*, esq. his Grace's secretary.

May 10. The lord primate of *Ireland*, the right honourable *Henry earl Shannon*, and the right honourable *John Ponsonby*, esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, were sworn in council lords justices of *Ireland*, in the absence of his Grace.

Was held the annual general meeting of the hospital for the maintenance of exposed and deserted young children, when a general committee for the year ensuing was elected by ballot. It appeared, that since this charity had been made general by parliamentary provision, near 6000 infants had annually been taken in; one third of whom, nearly, died at nurse. A matter that merited parliamentary enquiry.

May 12. Ladders and gates were affixed to *East-Shorn* gate, in *Surrey*, in order for foot people to go into *Richmond* park, and also at *Ham* gate; so that her royal highness the princess *Amelia* at length gave up

this long-contested affair, for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants.

May 13. In pursuance of the King's pleasure, lord *Anson*, vice-admiral of *Great-Britain*, and admiral of the white, was appointed commander in chief of a fleet at sea.

Advice was received from rear-admiral *Broderick*, that on the 13th of last month, his Majesty's ship *Prince George*, of 80 guns, in which the rear-admiral hoisted his flag, took fire at half an hour after one in the afternoon, in latitude 48; and after burning to the water's edge, the remnant of her sunk at a little before six in the evening.

His Majesty's ship the *Windsor*, of 60 guns, captain *Faulkner*, with the *Essex* frigate, being sent to intercept two French frigates and three store-ships from *Dunkirk* road to the westward, fell in with them about sixteen leagues from the *Ram-head*, when the two frigates brought to in a line, as if they intended to receive him, and the store-ships continued standing to the westward. When the *Windsor* came within about two gunshot of the frigates, they made all the sail they could towards the coast of *France*: upon which captain *Faulkner* sent the *Essex* after the store-ships, while he gave chase to the frigates, and continued it till four in the afternoon; when finding they greatly outtailed him, he gave it over, and made after their convoy, which could then just be discerned from the poop. The next morning at daylight only one of them was to be seen, which the *Windsor* came up with and took. She was called the *St. Peter*, of near 400 tons burthen, and her cargo consisted of provisions and 1000 stand of arms, intended for *Quebeck*. Another of these store-ships was fallen in with the same day by a squadron of his Majesty's ships to the westward, commanded by captain *Pratten*, and was taken by captain *Douglas* in the *Albion*. She was called the *Baden*, was about the same size with the other, and laden with provisions.

On the 29th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, captain *Pratten* seeing a sail to the SW. made a signal for the *Dorsetshire*, of 70 guns and 520 men, commanded by captain *Dennis*, to give chase; and soon after observing the chase to be a large ship, dispatched the *Achilles*, of 60 guns, commanded by the honourable captain *Barrington*, also after her, and then followed them with the rest of the squadron. About seven o'clock

Dorsetshire came up with the proved to be the *Raisonné*, of war of sixty-four guns, and captain *Denis* began to y closely, and they continued ed till about nine o'clock, y's ship, commanded by the *bazen*, *chevalier de Roban*, suffered greatly in her hull, one men killed, and 100 men e was a new ship, not above nths off the stocks, and was ient to *Brest*. The *Dorsetshire*'s and sails, were greatly shat- ad sixteen men killed, and ed, in the action.

co accounts, the *Raisonné*, y *Formidable*, and *Intrepide*, n, were designed for *Canada*; e and *Louisbourg* they had ittle squadrons at different der *M. de Beaufler*, sailed to : on the 5th of *April*.

utenants of the following ted meetings for putting the ecution, viz.

s of *Rockingham*, for the west *shire*.

f *Newcastle*, for *Middlesex*.

f *Halifax*, for *Northampton*-

f *Grafton*, for *Suffolk*.

, for *Surrey*.

ulet, for *Somersetshire*.

f *Ancaster*, for *Lincolnshire*.

country, for *Worcestershire*.

for *Gloucestershire*.

, for *Hertfordshire*.

, for *Cambridgeshire*.

er, for *Rutlandshire*.

of *Manchester*, for *Hunting*-

Devonshire, for *Derbyshire*.

Dorset, for *Kent*.

f *Cholmondeley*, for *Chester*,

son, *Anzeley*, *Mercery*,

ddleton, esq. for *Derby*-

Newcastle, for *Nottingham*-

Bedford, for *Bedfordshire*.

of *Marlborough*, for *Oxford*-

Bolton, for *Hampshire*.

e, for *Cardigan*shire.

Rockford, for *Essex*.

Powis, for *Sheriff*shire.

Thomas Morgan, esq. for *Massachusetts* and *Bacon*; and the deputy-lieutenants, for *Westmoreland* and *Norfolk*.

A number of the serjeants, prisoners in *Chelmsa* hospital, received orders to repair where they should be respectively directed by by the lords lieutenants of the several counties of *England*, to teach the militia their exercise, for which they were allowed 7s. per week.

May 15. Admiral *Hawke* arrived at *Portsmouth* from *London*, where he had been to wait upon the board of Admiralty on extraordinary affairs.

May 17. Twelve flat-bottomed boats, on a new construction, were launched at *Portsmouth*. They carried sixty-three men each, rowed with twelve oars, and drew not above two feet water.

May 20. A waggon was burnt on *Salisbury-Plain*, laden with the whole rich wardrobe, scenery, and apparatus of the *Bath* theatre; besides the entire property of each performer belonging to it. Some miles before the waggon reached *Salisbury*, a servant of the theatre told the driver that the wheel would take fire, intreating him to stop and unload; but the fellow still persisted in keeping on his way, and gave for reason, that he had driven twelve miles with his wheels smoaking. About three miles from *Salisbury*, the flame burst out, and, before ten boxes could be preserved, the whole waggon was consumed. The damage amounted to 2000*l*.

March 22. His grace the duke of *Marlborough* arrived in the isle of *Wight*, being appointed commander in chief of the forces in that island.

His grace the duke of *Belford* arrived at his house in *Bloomsbury-square* from his government in *Ireland*.

Four French ships, part of seventeen, which sailed the 1st instant from *Bordeaux*, laden with provisions and stores for *Canada*, under convoy of a large privateer of 54 guns, and two frigates, were brought into *Falmouth* by commodore *Keppel*'s squadron.

May 27. The right reverend bishop of *Oxford*, in pursuance of his Majesty's letters of recommendation, was chosen dean of *St. Paul's*.

The whole embarkation of the troops encamped in the isle of *Wight* was completed at *Cowes*, and the transports all sailed to *Spithead*. About noon, lord *Anson*, with the largest men of war, sailed to *St. Helen's*, to which station he was followed immediately

by commodore *Howe's* Squadron of frigates.

Lifts of sea and land forces, at this time maintained by Great-Britain, including artificers in the King's yards and docks.

Establishment for Great-Britain, the train of artillery inclusive	55000
For Ireland	12000
For N. America of regulars	22000
of provincials	30000
	52000
For the West-Indies	2000
For Gibraltar and the East-Indies	5000
The allied army in the pay of Great-Britain	60000
	186000
Total of land forces	
Naval department, viz.	
seamen (12000 more than voted for)	62000
Marines	14000
Artificers to the docks supposed to be	20000
	96000

Total 282000

Ships in commission, 110 of the line.
200 under the line of all denominations.
310 ships of war.

Land forces in North-America.

Against <i>Louisbourg</i>	12900
Against <i>Crown-Point</i>	18500
Against fort <i>Du Quesne</i>	9700
43d regiment, <i>Kennedy's</i> , in garrison at <i>Anapolis</i> , <i>Fort Cumberland</i> , &c. in <i>Nova-Scotia</i>	700
	41800

May 30. At a store cellar in *Pall-Mall*, *Mr. Hucks*, cooper, and a chairman who went down after him, were both suffocated, as supposed by the steam of forty butts of unstopped beer.

A society was lately erected at *Glasgow*, under the name of The *Glasgow* Charitable Marine Society; the end of which was to provide for such seamen as should become old, or disabled, in the service of the merchants of that city; and also to afford relief for their poor widows and children.

His Catholic Majesty was pleased to declare the *Comde de Fuentes*, a grandee of *Spain*, and one of the gentlemen of his

bed-chamber, to be ambassador to the of *Great-Britain*.

June 1. Lord *London* arrived at *F*mouth from his command in *North Am*.

A motion was this day made, and carried by a majority of 107 to 67, at a common-council, held at *Guildhall*, "that the fines which should hereafter be paid not serving the office of sheriff, should, paying off some debts already incurred applied towards building a bridge at *B. friars*." In consequence of which relation, a surveyor had already been appointed to examine the ground on which the bridge was intended to be built.

Three men being seated at a window *Wallsbury* in *Shropshire*, the right and hand men were killed by lightning, he that sat in the middle was only singed.

Admiral *Anson*, with the fleet under command, sailed from *St. Helen's*; as commodore *Howe*, with his squadron, all the transports, about two hours after. The admiral directed his course down channel, and the commodore his for coast of *France*. The ships under the admiral were,

<i>Royal George</i>	—	—
<i>Duke</i>	—	—
<i>Neptune</i>	—	—
<i>Ramilies</i>	—	—
<i>Barfleur</i>	—	—
<i>Union</i>	—	—
<i>Newark</i>	—	—
<i>Magnanime</i>	—	—
<i>Norfolk</i>	—	—
<i>Alcide</i>	—	—
<i>Chichester</i>	—	—
<i>Duc d'Aquitane</i>	—	—
<i>Fougueux</i>	—	—
<i>Acbilles</i>	—	—
<i>Intrepide</i>	—	—
<i>Norwich</i>	—	—
<i>Dunkirk</i>	—	—
<i>Southampton</i>	—	—
<i>Alton</i>	—	—
<i>Tartar</i>	—	—
<i>Leeflow</i>	—	—
<i>Coventry</i>	—	—

There were on board the fleet, six regiments, nine troops of light horse, above 2000 marines.

The ships under commodore *Howe* the following.

<i>Effix</i>	—	—
<i>Robbeter</i>	—	—
<i>Depeford</i>	—	—

Per

			Guns.
1	—	—	50
	—	—	36
2	—	—	36
3d	—	—	36
	—	—	36
4th	—	—	20
5th	—	—	20
6th	—	—	20
7th	—	—	16
8th	—	—	16
9th	—	—	16
10th	—	—	16
11th	—	—	16
12th	—	—	16
13th	—	—	16
14th	—	—	16
15th	—	—	16
16th	—	—	16
17th	—	—	16
18th	—	—	16
19th	—	—	16
20th	—	—	16
21st	—	—	16
22nd	—	—	16
23rd	—	—	16
24th	—	—	16
25th	—	—	16
26th	—	—	16
27th	—	—	16
28th	—	—	16
29th	—	—	16
30th	—	—	16
31st	—	—	16
32nd	—	—	16
33rd	—	—	16
34th	—	—	16
35th	—	—	16
36th	—	—	16
37th	—	—	16
38th	—	—	16
39th	—	—	16
40th	—	—	16
41st	—	—	16
42nd	—	—	16
43rd	—	—	16
44th	—	—	16
45th	—	—	16
46th	—	—	16
47th	—	—	16
48th	—	—	16
49th	—	—	16
50th	—	—	16
51st	—	—	16
52nd	—	—	16
53rd	—	—	16
54th	—	—	16
55th	—	—	16
56th	—	—	16
57th	—	—	16
58th	—	—	16
59th	—	—	16
60th	—	—	16
61st	—	—	16
62nd	—	—	16
63rd	—	—	16
64th	—	—	16
65th	—	—	16
66th	—	—	16
67th	—	—	16
68th	—	—	16
69th	—	—	16
70th	—	—	16
71st	—	—	16
72nd	—	—	16
73rd	—	—	16
74th	—	—	16
75th	—	—	16
76th	—	—	16
77th	—	—	16
78th	—	—	16
79th	—	—	16
80th	—	—	16
81st	—	—	16
82nd	—	—	16
83rd	—	—	16
84th	—	—	16
85th	—	—	16
86th	—	—	16
87th	—	—	16
88th	—	—	16
89th	—	—	16
90th	—	—	16
91st	—	—	16
92nd	—	—	16
93rd	—	—	16
94th	—	—	16
95th	—	—	16
96th	—	—	16
97th	—	—	16
98th	—	—	16
99th	—	—	16
100th	—	—	16

100 hundred transports, twenty tenders,

101 storeships.

102 2. Fort St. David's, in the East-

103 ras taken by the French.

104 Wynants, the Swedish minister, set

105 Harwich, in his way home, after

106 his residence at the court of London.

107 occasioned much speculation.

108 5. Being kept the birth-day of his

109 highness the prince of Wales, who

110 before entered into the 21st year of

111 his Majesty received the compli-

112 ment Kensington, and his royal highness

113 her house, on that occasion.

114 6. A mob of weavers, labourers, and

115 disorderly persons, assembled at *Sbar-*

116 *Wills*, and in a riotous manner cut

117 and levelled with the ground the

118 and fences of the gardens and orchards

119 neighbourhood, under pretence that

120 they were purloined from the common.

121 8. The duke of Marlborough burnt

122 of shipping at *St. Maloes*, viz. one

123 war of 50 guns, one of 36, all the

124 others, some of 30, several of 20 and

125 , notwithstanding they were under

126 the command of *St. Maloes*; but finding it

127 impossible to attack that place, and re-

128 intelligence of troops being on their

129 from all sides, his grace thought it

130 y to march back to *Cancalle*. Com-

131 *Howe* had made so good a disposi-

132 the boats and transports, that four

133 , and ten companies of grenadiers,

134 embarked in less than seven hours,

135 they not having attempted to attack

136 inhabitants of *Cancalle* fled, and left

137 the place in quiet possession of the town,

which some of them plundered, but were afterwards severely punished, and one hanged. The duke of Marlborough sent a regiment a day's march into the country, who took up their quarters at the town of *Dol*, about fourteen miles from *St. Maloes*, where they were kindly entertained, and in their march met with no opposition. By their report, there were not 500 regular troops in the country. The town of *St. Maloes* is walled round with walls of a vast thickness, and great height, so that our scaling ladders could not reach the top, and which it was thought would take a month's regular siege, and by sea there were two strong batteries, and a narrow entrance, very dangerous for our ships to attempt going within gun-shot.

June 9. The English actually landed 16,000 men at *Louisbourg*. After attempting in two places, they at last got on shore, on the third attack, at a place the French reckoned impracticable.

This day the royal assent was declared, and notified by commission, to the following bills.

An act for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, windows, or lights, for raising five millions by annuities, and a lottery, to be charged on the said duties.

For applying a sum of money for rebuilding *London* bridge.

For annexing certain forfeited estates in *Scotland* to the crown, and applying the rents and profits for the better civilizing and improving the Highlands of *Scotland*.

For the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy.

For further explaining the laws touching the electors of knights of the shire in this present Parliament, for that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*.

For the settlement of the poor, so far as the same relates to apprentices gaining a settlement by indenture; and to empower justices of the peace to determine differences between masters and mistresses, and their servants, in husbandry, touching wages.

For allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills, made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

For allowing a further time for holding the first meetings of commissioners or trustees, for putting in execution certain acts made in the last session of Parliament.

For appointing a sufficient number of constables, for the service of the city of *Westminster*, and to compel proper persons

to take upon them the office of jurymen to present nuisances, &c. within the said city.

To encourage the growth and cultivation of madder.

For the encouragement of the exportation of culm to *Liften*.

For the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, in the western division of *Brixton* in *Surrey*;

Also within the borough of *Great Tarmouth* and its liberties.

For establishing a free market for corn and grain in *Westminster*.

For draining and preserving certain fen lands in the parishes of *Chatteris* and *Doddington* in the *Isle of Ely*.

Also between *Cam* and *Mildenhall* rivers; and for empowering the governor, &c. of *Bedford-Lovel*, to sell certain lands, commonly called *invested lands*.

For rendering more effectual the acts passed for the erecting of hospitals and work-houses in the city of *Bristol*, and for the better regulation and maintenance of the poor thereof.

For building a bridge cross the river *Trent*, at or near *Wilden Ferry*.

For extending the navigation of the river *Calder*, to or near to *Sowerby-bridge*, in the parish of *Halifax*, and for making navigable the river *Hebble*, *Halig*, or *Halifax-Lock*, from *Brooksmouth* to *Salter-Hebble-bridge* in the county of *York*.

For regulating and improving the oyster fishery in the river *Colne*.

For laying a duty of two pennies *Scots* upon every *Scots* pint of ale and beer, which should be brewed for sale, or sold within the town of *Kirkaldy* and liberties thereof.

To fifteen road bills, and to twenty-eight private bills.

June 12. Died *Augustus William*, prince of *Prussia*, eldest of the King's brothers, of an apoplexy, at *Orangebourg*, in his 36th year. He married the princess *Louisa Amelia*, daughter of the duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle*, by whom he had issue *Frederick William*, presumptive heir to the throne of *Prussia*, born in 1744; *Frederick Charles Henry* born in 1747, and *Frederick Sophia* born in 1751.

An order was sent from the custom-house for the *Leghorn* fleet, just arrived in the river, to sail to *Stangate-Creek*, and there perform quarantine; but this order, upon petition, was retracted.

The following message was presented to

the honourable House of Commons by his Majesty's command.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons; and considering that in this critical conjuncture emergencies may arise, of the utmost importance, and attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them; is desirous that this House will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred for the service of the year 1758; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require." In consequence of this message a vote of credit was granted by Parliament for 80,000*l.* for the purposes therein mentioned.

Florence Hankey, M. D. was brought to trial at the court of King's-bench in Westminster-hall, on an indictment for high treason, before lord chief justice *Mansfield*, and judges *Dennis*, *Foster*, and *Wilkes*.

There were 151 gentlemen from different places in the county of *Middlesex* summoned on the jury, and near 100 answered to their names. The doctor objected against *sixteen*, and the council for the crown against three.

June 14. This day he was brought to the bar of the court of King's-bench to receive sentence, when lord *Mansfield*, after a very moving speech, pronounced sentence in the usual form, to be hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, on *Wednesday* the 12th of *July*.

Mr. *Lee*, a wealthy farmer, at *Worcester* in *Northamptonshire*, being complained to by his neighbours for keeping a vicious bull, insisted upon it that he was not vicious, and went to him himself to convince them of it, when the bull immediately ran at him, and killed him on the spot.

June 16. The honourable House of Commons resolved, that an humble address should be presented to his Majesty (by such members of that House as were of the privy council) to represent, that the salaries of most of the judges in his Majesty's superior courts of justice in this kingdom, were inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and therefore to beseech his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to advance any sum not exceeding 11,450*l.*

applied in augmentation of the salaries of judges, and in such proportions as Majesty should think fit for the present; and to assure his Majesty that that he would make good the same to his city.

June 17. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *George Williams of Bristol*, to be his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the whole king.

June 19. This day, the lords being met, message was sent to the honourable House of Commons, to desire the immediate attendance of that House in the House of Lords, to hear the commission read, imvesting his royal highness the duke of *Sutherland*, the lord archbishop of *Canterbury*, lord keeper of the great seal, the president of the council, and several other lords, to declare and notify the royal assent to the following bills, and to prorogue the Parliament.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain sums of money out of the sinking fund.

For enabling his Majesty to raise 800,000*l.* for uses and purposes mentioned.

For repealing the duty on silver plate.

For applying the money granted towards paying the charge of pay and clothing of the militia for 1758, and for defraying the expences incurred on account of the militia in 1757.

For the due making of bread, and to regulate the price and alize thereof, &c.

To permit the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from *Ireland*, for a limited time.

For repealing an act made 25 G. II. to restrain the making insurances on foreign ships bound to or from the *East-Indies*.

For relief of coal-heavers working on the *Canals*.

For applying a sum towards carrying on the works for fortifying the harbour of *Windsor*.

To render more effectual an act for increasing part of any common for planting and preserving trees fit for timber or underwood, and for more effectually preventing the unlawful destruction of all kinds of timber trees.

To ascertain the weight of trusses of hay, and to punish the deceits in the sale of hay; and to several other public and private bills.

The lords commissioners, by his Majesty's command, prorogued the Parliament to the 1st day of *August*.

Cadalore and fort *St. David's* in the *East-Indies* surrendered to the *French*.

June 22. Was the hottest press for seamen on the *Thames* that was known since the war began, no regard being paid to protections, upwards of 800 were swept away. The crew of the prince of *Wales* a letter of marque ship, stood to arms, and saved themselves by their resolution.

June 23. Sir *Edward Hawke* having struck his flag, the *Ramilles* sailed from *St. Helen's* to rejoin lord *Anson*.

June 25. The prince of *Clermont* was defeated at *Crevelt* by prince *Ferdinand*.

Notwithstanding this check, in which the *French* lost the flower of their army, the battle was far from being decisive.

June 25. Count *Dawn* obliged the king of *Prussia* to raise the siege of *Olmütz* by taking his convoy.

June 28. Prince *Ferdinand* appeared before *Dusseldorp*, a city belonging to the prince *Palatine*, and summoned it to surrender; the governor capitulated, and the garrison, consisting of 2000 men, marched out with the honours of war. The magazine of forage found in this place was very considerable.

June 30. The *French* fleet, consisting of the *Prudent* of 74 guns; the *Entreprenant*, 74; the *Bienfaisant*, *Capricieux*, and *Celebre*, of 60 each; the *Comet* frigate, of 30; the *Apollon* frigate, and the *Cleure* and *Glocester* pinks; all arrived safe at *Louisbourg*, having on board, with a battalion of foreign volunteers, ammunition, provisions, and stores, for the ensuing campaign, to defend *Cape Breton*.

Some workmen lately dug up near *Colonna*, where it is thought the ancient city of *Laubicum* stood, about fourteen miles from *Rome*, an antique *Venus* of white marble, thought to be of more exquisite workmanship than even the *Venus* of *Medici*, and a fine bust of *Lucius Verus*, with several vases, lamps, coins, and other antiquities; and a Greek inscription has been discovered near the great building, importing that there was in that place a library.

July 1. The Squadron under the command of commodore *Howe*, with the transports having on board the troops commanded by his grace the duke of *Marborough* arrived safe at *Spithead*.

July 2. A thanksgiving prayer was read in all the churches within the bills of mortality, for the victory at *Crevelt*.

July 3. Advice was received by the *Halifax* packet, that admiral *Boscawen*, with ships

ships and transports under his command, sailed from that harbour for *Louisbourg* the 28th of May.

July 4. The King was pleased to appoint *Henry Pellham*, esq. one of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs, within that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*.

Richard Dauber, esq. one of the commissioners of the revenues of excise, within that part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*.

To appoint *Thomas Sberiff*, gent. Rouge Dragon pursuivant of arms, vacant by the promotion of *Henry Hill*, esq. to the office of *Windsor* herald at arms.

A dreadful fire broke out in the public silature at *Savannah*, *South Carolina*, and raged at once through the whole building with such irresistible fury, that between two and 3000 pounds weight of cocoons were consumed, with other things of value: and had there been the least breath of wind, the council house, the public records, with the arms and ammunition there lodged, must inevitably have been destroyed.

At *Oxford* the anniversary speech, instituted by lord *Crew*, in commemoration of the benefactors of the university, was spoken by Dr. *Matber*, public orator.

July 5. Lord *Howe* was slain.

July 8. General *Abercrombie* was repulsed at *Ticonderago*.

An old lodging-house in *Plumb-tree Court*, *Broad St. Giles's*, fell down, by which accident seven poor wretches were crushed to death, and many more desperately maimed. There being some other houses in the court in the like tottering condition, the mob assembled in a few days afterwards, and pulled them down.

July 9. At *Williamsburg* in *South Carolina*, the wind tore up large trees by the roots, and blew down several houses, chimnies, &c. accompanied with the most violent shower of hail ever known, which destroyed every thing in its way; not an house in the town whose windows were not broke to pieces; the gardens entirely levelled, fruit trees, *Indian* corn, tobacco and indigo, totally ruined, wherever it reached; several of the hussions were as large as hens eggs. Its direction was from N.W. to S.E.

July 16. The right honourable the lord *Anson* arrived at *Plymouth* from the *Bay*, in his Majesty's ship *Royal George*, with seventeen men of war, who all came into the *Sound*. They put in there to victual and water, and afterwards returned to the *Bay*.

July 17. Sir J. *Barnard*, knt. father of the city, and alderman of *Bridge* ward without,

desired the court of aldermen would him to resign his gown, on account of bad state of health; to which, after reluctance, and many importunities: the aldermen present, to the court consented.

July 18. An experiment was made the light horse and flat-bottomed from the *South-Sea* beach, near *Pow* where the horse were encamped; horses were put on board a boat, with a platform laid in it sailed round. were carried to *Spithead*, and laid a transport three miles from the beach were slung and hoisted into the ship, and re embarked into the boats with guns. Several guns were fired, to try the which they bore very patiently, only a little at the smoke flying about. They were landed on the beach in extreme good order.

July 20. The troops intended to be many were embarked at *Portsmouth*, sailed immediately to *Spithead*.

Two thousand sixty-eight men, a thousand horses, of the *English* destined to reinforce the army of prince *and*, arrived at *Emden*.

July 24. His royal highness *prince Edward*, who had been some time indisposed, arrived at *Portsmouth*, and embarked the *Essex*, com. *Howe's* own in which he was to sail as a volunteer in the intended expedition against *His Royal Highness* went from the yard in the *Essex's* twelve-oared boat, tended by lord *George Sackville* and *Holbourne*. His Royal Highness the standard of *England* flying in the the boat. Admiral *Holbourne's* followed with his flag flying in the his boat, and all the captains according to their seniority, which made a very appearance.

July 25. The prince d'*Ysenberg* feasted by the duke de *Braglia* at *bausen*.

The *Hessians*, regulars and irregulars, consisted of about 7000 men, under the command of the prince de *Ysemburg*, French, under the duke de *Braglia*, least 12000, and the prince de *Sax* behind them with 13000 more. They had indeed some advantage in situation withstanding which the prince was inclined to retire; but the troops more especially the militia, absolved to stir. His Highness made disposition he could in such a

ion lasted full five hours, when at last prevailed. The Hessians lost 1500 men, and seven pieces of the French lost above 3000. The *Breglie* had a horse shot under him; his nephew, had his thigh the prince of *Nassau* wounded.

King was pleased to appoint *Charles* duke of *Marlborough*, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, Ser-general of the ordinance, to be leader in chief of all the British forces re-intended to serve on the *Lower*

day a further respite for doctor till the 8th of *November* was brought late.

26. The isle of *Cape Breton* was by the English.

of *Capitulation* between their Excellency *Boscawen*, and major-general *Arct*; and his excellency the Chevalier *Arct*, governor of the island of *Cape Breton*, of *Louisbourg*, the island of *St. John*, and their appurtenances.

The garrison of *Louisbourg* shall be of war, and shall be carried to in the ships of his *Britannic* Ma-

All the artillery, ammunition, provisions as well as the arms of any kind ever, which are at present in the island of *Louisbourg*, the islands of *Cape Breton* and *St. John*, and their appurtenances shall be delivered, without the least delay, to such commissaries, as shall be appointed to receive them, for the use of his Majesty.

The governor shall give his orders to the troops which are in the island of *St. John*, and its appurtenances, shall go on each ship of war, as the admiral shall receive them.

The gate, called *Porte Doufkire*, shall be given to the troops of his *Britannic* Majesty, to-morrow at eight o'clock in the morning, and the garrison, including the carried arms, drawn up at the *Esplanade*, where they shall receive their arms, colours, implements, and munitions of war. And the garrison on board, in order to be carried to in a convenient time.

The same care shall be taken of the wounded that are in the hospitals, whose belonging to his *Britannic* Ma-

The merchants and their clerks, who have not carried arms, shall be sent to

France, in such manner as the admiral shall think proper.

Louisbourg, July 26, 1758.
(Signed) LE CHEVALIER DE DRUCOUR.
State of the Garrison, 1758, when it capitulated.

Names of Regiments.	Officers.	Soldiers fit for duty.	Sick and wounded.	Total.
Twenty-four companies of the usual garrison and two of the artillery.	76	746	195	1017
Second battalion of <i>Volontaires Etrangers</i>	38	402	86	526
Second battalion of <i>Cambise</i>	38	466	104	608
Second battalion of <i>Artois</i>	32	407	27	466
Second battalion of <i>Burgogne</i>	30	353	31	414
Total of the garrison	214	2374	443	3031
Sea officers, private men and marines fit for duty, with the sick and wounded, belonging to the ships	135	1124	1347	2606
Total prisoners				5637

Of his Majesty's forces were killed 21 commission and non-commission officers, 140 private men, 1 gunner, and 3 matrosses.

Wounded 30 commission and non-commission officers, 2 drummers, 315 private men; artillery, 1 corporal, 1 gunner, 3 matrosses.

An account of the Guns, Mortars, Sbst. Sl. &c. found in the town of *Louisbourg*.

Iron ordnance, mounted on standing carriages with beds and coins.

Thirty-six pounders	-	38
Twenty-four, ditto	-	97
Eighteen, ditto	-	23
Twelve, ditto	-	16
Eight, ditto	-	10
Six, ditto	-	28
Four, ditto	-	6

Brass mortars, with beds.		
Twelve and a half inch	-	3
Nine, ditto	-	1
Six and a half, ditto	-	3
Iron		

Iron Mortars, with beds.	
Twelve and a half inch	6
Eleven, ditto	4
Nine and a half, ditto	1
Musquets with accoutrements	7500
Powder, whole barrels	600
Musquet cartridges	80000
Ditto balls, tons	13
Round shot.	
Thirty-six pounders	1607
Twenty-four, ditto	1658
Twelve, ditto	4000
Six, ditto	2336
Grape shot.	
Thirty-six pounders	139
Twenty-four, ditto	134
Twelve, ditto	330
Six, ditto	130
Case shot.	
Twenty-four pounders	53
Double headed shot.	
Twenty-four pounders	245
Twelve, ditto	153
Shells.	
Thirteen inch	850
Ten, ditto	38
Eight, ditto	138
Six, ditto	27
Lead pig, ditto sheet, tons	12
Iron of sorts, ditto	6
Wheel-barrows	600
Shovels, wood	760
Ditto, iron	900
Pick-axes	822
Iron crows, large	22
Ditto, small	12
Iron wedges	42
Hand mauls	18
Pin mauls	12
Masons trowels	36
Hammers	36
Axes	18

This is all that the commissaries have as yet found, but there is undoubtedly more not yet accounted for.

In the night between the 25th and 26th instant, the boats of the squadron were in two divisions, detached under the command of captains *Lafrey* and *Balfour*, to endeavour either to take or burn the *Prudent* of 74 guns, and the *Blenfaisant* of 64, the only remaining *French* ships in the harbour; in which they succeeded so well, as to burn the former, she being a-ground, and take the latter, and tow her into the north-east harbour, notwithstanding they were exposed to the fire of the cannon and musquetry of the island battery, Point *Rockfort*, and the town, being favoured with a dark

night. Our loss was inconsiderable: men killed, and nine wounded.

July 27. The whole squadron gates and transports under the command of commodore *Howe* and lieutenant-*Bligh*, set sail from *Spithead* to St. where they waited for a fair wind to sea. All the officers were on board, no one permitted to come ashore.

James Dandridge, esq. merchant and *Matthew Rolifson*, esq. goldsmith chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middle* the room of *Thomas Truman* and *Whateley*, esqrs.

July 28. The Parliament which was prorogued to *Thursday* the 3d of *August* farther prorogued to *Thursday* the 10th of *September*.

On the 5th, cardinal *Charles Re* bishop of *Pádua*, a *Venetian*, was Pope. He was born on the 7th of 1693, and was formerly auditor *Rota*. He was made cardinal by *XII.* on the 20th of *October* 1737, nomination of the republic of *Venice* had the title of *St. Maria d'Ara* Cap principal convent of the *Cordeliers*; protector of the *Illyrian* nation, the *dours*. He was ill-favoured and backed; but of a strong, vigorous constitution; a fresh complexion, walked with a firm; the honestest man in the world; most exemplary ecclesiastic; of the morals; devout, steady, learned, dignified, in short, worthy to succeed the *Benedict XIV.* though nobody, never thought he would be called to him.

By the bill passed the last session, to amend and explain the bill, every city or town had the liberty to offer volunteers if they chose it, in standing the chance of the ballot.

Every substitute was, equally a person serving for himself, exempted from being pressed; and the substitute was entitled (having been called out into service) to set up any trade in as whatever.

Every militia man was to have his share at the end of three years.

Every militia man, when the militia of his county should be ordered into action, to receive one guinea.

The families of the militia men were to be provided for during their absence, to be provided for out of the county stock.

If a militia man fell sick, on his march, he was to be provided for.

militia can never be sent out of the upon any pretence whatever; nor, as appears by the oath they take, yed, but only for the immediate of their country.

captains had power of making cor- of the private militia men, which ce advance each day of exercise; urther vacancies of serjeants were led up out of the militia men, one shilling a day the whole year. en's sons may also be appointed , which is sixpence a day the .

ounties to seamen and landmen ntarily entered themselves into the , were continued by proclamation h of September next.

liament of Ireland, which stood to the 18th instant, was further to the 20th of August.

o. By the violence of the wind, al of damage was done to the ship- small craft on the river Thames. dge several wherries broke loose r moorings, and driving one against were stove in pieces.

1. Commadore Haw, with the troops for the coast of France, set Portsmouth.

1. In the past month of July, & measurement, above five inches ill in London, a quantity surpassing he same month perhaps in the of man. The mean depth in one year with another, is about ree inches and a half, of which a portion usually falls in the winter

to his Majesty, in his quality of Hanover, for two hundred thou- ds, was opened at the Bank; is immediately filled by the follow- men.

	£.
Una Vanneck — —	50000
Backwell, Hart, and Co. — —	50000
Gid'on, esq. — —	40000
Magers, esq. — —	20000
Amyand, esq. — —	15000
Samuel Burcen, esq. — —	15000
Martin, esq. — —	5000
Salvadore, esq. — —	5000
	200000

was received at the Admiralty- the safe arrival in the river Embi, den, of the troops under the com- II.

mand of the marquis of Granby; also of the arrival of those under the command of major general Waldegrave, and of the in- valids from Shields: and likewise of another convoy being in sight, which it was con- cluded was the transports with the troops under the command of the duke of Marl- borough.

This day a company of labourers, headed by some farmers, assembled in a riotous manner, and pulled down a bridge that was building near Norwich, and after having levelled it with the ground, they broke up the road, and then dispersed.

Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to the 28th of September.

August 2. A turtle of upwards of 500lb. weight was sent down to the earl of Sand- wich's seat near Huntingdon: this is said to be the largest turtle ever brought to Eng- land.

A great number of fowls, beasts, &c. which came over in the West-India fleet, were brought to St. James's, presents to his royal highness the duke of Cumber- land.

At Wigton, there was such a fall of rain as had not been known in the memory of the oldest man living. It swelled the rivu- lets to such a degree in that town and neighbourhood, that five bridges within two miles of the town were swept away by the flood; and did considerable damage to the hay and growing corn, by overflowing all the adjacent grounds. Several houses were much damaged, and many trees torn up by the roots, by the rapidity of the current. In several houses in the town the water was six feet deep the day after the flood.

The following lord lieutenants, besides those formerly mentioned, appointed meet- ings for putting the militia act in exe- cution, viz. the earl of Holderness, for the north-riding of Yorkshire; and lord Aber- garvinny, for Suffolk.

August 3. M. d'Acbe was defeated again by admiral Pocock in the East-Indies.

August 5. Two powder-mills at Houn- slow blew up with about 600 weight of powder.

M. de Chevert was defeated at Meere by baron Imhoff.

August 8. Cherbourg was taken, and its pier destroyed by the English.

His Majesty's troops had effected a land- ing, under cover of the frigates and bomb ketches, in the bay des Marais, two leagues

westward of *Cberburg*, in the face of a large body of the enemy prepared to receive them; and in the evening, *Cberburg* surrendered at discretion, the enemy having marched out and abandoned the place, on the approach of his Majesty's troops: lieutenant-general *Bligh*, the same day, took possession of the forts of *Querqueville*, *Homet*, and *la Galette*, and hoisted English colours in them. The general then prepared to destroy, on the next day, the bastion, and the two peers at the entrance of the harbour. There were about twenty-seven ships in the harbour, and thirty pieces of brass cannon taken. Captain *Howe*, with the ships under his command, was also in *Cberburg* road.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the island of *Gores* near the river *Senegal*; but the ships who attacked lost a few men and received very little damage.

August 10. The *Magdalen* hospital in *Goodman's Fields*, for the reception of penitent prostitutes, was opened, when fifty petitions were presented, and several of the penitents admitted.

August 11. At *Poole* in the county of *Montgomery*, whilst the court of great sessions was sitting in the hall there, over the market place, an alarm was given that the floor gave way; which occasioned so great crowding at the door and stairs, that six of the common people were trampled to death, and many others bruised.

August 17. *Richard Houselman*, of *Knarresborough*, was committed to *York* castle on suspicion of murdering *Daniel Clark*, of the same place, shoe-maker, about fourteen years ago: the discovery was remarkable: some workmen, digging about *St. Robert's Cove*, near *Knarresborough*, found the remains of a body, which they supposed to be murdered; and as *Daniel Clark* had suddenly disappeared, and was generally thought to have been murdered, they imagined it might be his body; and therefore apprehended *Houselman*, and carried him before a justice, as it was recollected that he was one of the last persons seen in *Clark's* company. On his examination he said, that the body found was not *Clark's* body, for *Clark* was buried in another place, which he mentioned, and accordingly the remains of another body was there found, on which he was committed as above. And *Eugene Aram*, of *Lynn*, *Norfolk*, was also committed on the accusation of being an accomplice.

August 18. The news of the taking

Louisbourg was received at the Admiralty office.

This day his Majesty's ship *R* with the *Scorpion* sloop sailed from *mouth* with a number of transport ships, having on board some of light horse to reinforce the army general *Bligh*.

Aug. 20. By his Majesty's command: and thanksgiving for the taking of *bourg* was read in the churches with bills of mortality at *London*.

It was resolved by a majority of votes the diet of *Ratisbon*, to intreat his Majesty to borrow 300,000 crowns name of the empire, with an assurance the same should be repaid out of the contingents raised by the *German*. The several ministers from the *co Brandenburg*, *Hanover*, and *Hesse* excused themselves from consenting resolution. That of *Hanover* declared that the *French* and *Austrian* troops, by exorbitant contributions exhaust revenues of the electorate, as well territories of its allies, he could not change his opinion. That of *Brandenburg* referred to his memorial of the 2 June. In a word, this subject occasioned great debates in the electoral college.

Aug. 21. The sentence of the empire was confirmed by the *Aulic* council, (the last court of appeal from the empire) against the king of *Prussia* and, at the same time, three decrees mandates, were issued against three Protestant members of the empire: first against the king of *Great-Britain* elector of *Brunswick Lunenburg* second against the duke of *Brunswick Lüneburg* and the third against the duke of *Lippe-Bückeburg*. In that against *Britannic* majesty the ban of the empire threatened, for having joined his troops to those of the elector of *Brandenburg*; taking into his pay the forces of princes, in order to support that rebellion, for having ravaged the country of *Hildesheim*, *Osnaburg*, and *Münster* having taken a *Prussian* general to command his troops, and with force invaded the countries of *Paderborn*, *Liege*, *Bergue*, *Cologne*, *Liege*, and *Brabant* taking towns, besieging cities, raising contributions, and seizing the revenue lastly, for bringing foreign troops into the empire, taking possession of *Embsay* oppressing his co-estates. His Majesty these offences, was ordered to withdraw

sign troops from *Germany* immediate from supporting the rector of *Brandenburg*; to the troops he had taken into his make good the damages he had done; to give security for his good for the future; and, lastly, to a contingent to the army of the in order to punish, in an exemplary manner, the rebellion that had been an open violation of the Imperial

22. Injunctions were issued for the princes to quit the *Prussian* and *Russian* armies, on pain of being fined old marks in case of disobedience: *Augustus Ferdinand of Bevern*, the *Charles of Schwedt*, prince *Henry*, the hereditary prince of *Welfen*, prince *Ferdinand of Brunswick*, the prince *Frederick of Hesse-Cassel*, *Frederick of Wirtemberg*, prince *Lewis of Holstein*, prince *Maurice of* prince *Adolphus of Bernburg*; and *nts of Wind and Dobna*.

count *de Wied Runcel* was summoned furnish his contingent to the army empire; and the city of *Frankfort Mayne*, with the cantons of the imperial Noblesse of the empire, were to publish and execute the Emperatory rescripts.

Information having been laid before the honourable the Lord Mayor, that had been seen in the works belonging new temporary bridge, his lordship an inspection to be made into it and it appeared that attempts had made to fire the bridge in three places: which a proper guard was ordered to, and he summoned a bridge committee to meet, to consider on the most means to prevent the malicious of burning down the said bridge.

Majesty's ship *Essex*, the honourable *Howe*, with the rest of the ships, inports under his command, sailed *Portland* road, where they had taken provisions, on a new enterprise the *French*.

oston, in *New England*, about noon, nt hurricane or whirlwind passed part of *Chelsea*, or *Rumney Marsh*, arose and came off the water from *W.* bending its course about N. E. to extend in width but about four ds, and seemed to carry all before up by the roots a great number y oaks and elms of above sixty feet

in height, as also a great many apple-trees in several orchards; particularly in one orchard only, sixty-three fine trees, just come to their maturity, being planted about twenty-five years ago, were torn up, leaving the ground about the roots open twenty or thirty feet over. With great fury it came against some of their stone fences, and threw them down, in some places hardly leaving one stone upon another: a cart standing in the midst of a barn loaded with hay, was forced a considerable way out; and some of the posts or rafters of the barn broken off. In one place the gust seemed to rise, so that the limbs and branches of lofty trees, were broken off as if cut with an axe. It passed by one corner of a dwelling-house, and shook it so violently, that the people expecting it would be turned over, ran out to save their lives. So violent a hurricane was scarcely ever known in these parts.

August 23. A hurricane happened at *Barbadoes*, at seven in the morning, and lasted till three in the afternoon, from N. N. W. to S. S. W. during which time eight sail were driven on shore, two of which, his Majesty's sloop, *Barbadoes*, captain *Middleton*, and the schooner *Betsy*, belonging to the island, were got off again; the *Frankland* privateer, captain *Roan*; the *Aurora*, *Campbell*; the *Jenny* and *Sally*, *Bolton*, were all to pieces; the *Rose*, *Elsmores*, of *Bristol*, with thirty hogheads of sugar; the *David* and *Susannah*, *Bartlett*; and the *Good Intent*, *Tucker*, both of *Piscataqua*, were bulged; and also all the small craft on the south-side, except two small shallops. They had some seasonable rains afterwards, and the planters began planting again, in great hopes that the ensuing crop would not be very bad.

The same hurricane extended to the other islands in a different degree; it did very little damage at *St. Kitt's*; none at *Antigua*; but a great deal at *Guadaloupe*, *Martinico*, and *St. Eustatis*.

August 24. A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made to congratulate his Majesty on the success of his arms, and the taking the valuable fortrefs of *Leuisturg*, &c. which motion being seconded, a committee was appointed to prepare an address for that purpose, and the sheriffs were ordered to wait upon his Majesty to know his pleasure when the same should be presented.

August 25. At nine o'clock in the morning, his *Prussian* majesty attacked the

Russians at *Zerndorff*, and, after an engagement, which lasted till the evening, entirely defeated them; 15,000 *Russians* were left on the field of battle; and their military chest, all their artillery, and three lieutenant-generals taken. The *Prussians* lost about 3000, killed and wounded.

August 26. This day the right honourable the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London* in common council assembled, waited on his Majesty, and made their compliments in the following address:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Amidst the joyful acclamations of your faithful people, permit us, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of *London*, in common council assembled, humbly to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your arms in the conquest of the important fortrefs of *Louisbourg*, the reduction of the islands of *Cape Breton* and *St. John*, and the blow there given to a considerable part of the *French* navy.

"An event so truly glorious to your Majesty, so important to the colonies, trade, and navigation of *Great-Britain*, and so fatal to the commercial views and naval power of *France*, affords a reasonable prospect of the recovery of all our rights and possessions in *America*, so unjustly invaded; and in a great measure answers the hopes we formed, when we beheld the *French* power weakened on the coast of *Africa*, their ships destroyed in their ports at home, and the terror thereby spread over all their coasts.

"May these valuable acquisitions, so gloriously obtained, ever continue a part of the *British* empire, as an effectual check to the perfidy and ambition of a nation, whose repeated insults and usurpations obliged your Majesty to enter into this just and necessary war: and may these instances of the wisdom of your Majesty's councils, of the conduct and resolution of your commanders, and of the intrepidity of your fleets and armies, convince the world of the infinite strength and resources of your kingdoms, and dispose your Majesty's enemies to yield to a safe and honourable peace.

"In all events, we shall most cheerfully contribute, to the utmost of our power, towards supporting your Majesty in the vigorous prosecution of measures so nobly designed, and so wisely directed. And it shall be our most fervent prayer, that your Majesty may long, very long, enjoy the fruits

of your auspicious government, in returns of loyalty and affection from a grateful people; and that the crown of these realms may flourish, with equal lustre, on the heads of your august descendants, to the latest posterity."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I receive this dutiful and loyal address as a fresh mark of your constant affection to me and my government; and I return my hearty thanks for it. The steady affections of my people, united in a hearty zeal for the honour of my crown, will, I doubt not, enable me to carry on, with vigour and success, a war which was necessarily undertaken, to defend the religion, liberties, and valuable possessions of my kingdoms, against the unjust attempts of my enemies. The city of *London* may always depend upon my protection and favour, and upon my constant care for the extent of their trade and navigation."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

August 27. His Majesty's ship *Essex*, commodore *Howe*, with all the other ships of war and transports under his command, returned to *Portland* road, being driven from the coast of *France* by a hard gale of wind at S. S. W.

This day colonel *Bradstreet* made himself master of *Fort Frontenac* or *Cadarcun*, on the *Lake Ontario*, at the entrance into *St. Lawrence's* river, and took in the harbour eleven or twelve ships, each mounting from ten to twenty guns; he found in the fort eighty pieces of cannon, with great quantities of ammunition and provision. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war.

August 28. The flags, standards, and other trophies, taken at *Chebourg*, were brought from *Portsmouth*, where they were landed, and shewn to his Majesty at *Kew*.

August 29. The King was pleased to appoint the duke of *Marlborough*, general over all and singular the foot forces employed in his Majesty's service.

By a general state of the receipts and payments of the *Foundling* hospital, it appeared that from its first opening, *March* 25, 1741, to *December* 31, 1757, the number of children received into this hospital was 6854. Of which number 5510 were received from *June* 1, 1756, when in consequence of an act of parliament, which granted

500*l.* towards the support of the 11 children under a certain age. The number of those who ne 31st of December last, 2821. y received for the support of the ne hospital in the year 1757, the 30,000*l.* granted by Parliament to 38,000*2*l.** 1*s.* 2*d.* of 06*l.* 1*cs.* 3*d.* were legacies re- t year; and 508*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* annual ns, and 96*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* benefactions efraying the expences of divine the chapel. The expences that unted to 33,832*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* of 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* was exacted as fees at quer on 20,000*l.* part of the par- y grant; the fees on the remain- ol. were charitably remitted.

31. One of his Majesty's me- rived at *Kenfigton* from the duke *crangb.* with advice, that the of the troops with prince *Fer-* is made the 14th instant; that been great rains and floods, and *sh* forces in their march were encamp in some places where the as covered with water.

. Between nine and ten at night, ce out among some new cordage, the store-house, in his Majesty's *Leptford*, when great numbers of ers went to give their assistance, it was soon extinguished. The mers of the navy promised 500*l.* o any person concerned in this fair, who would make discovery except the persons who set the fire.

. His Portuguese Majesty coming e country in the evening, attended of his domestics, was set upon by lows near *Pelam*, in a lonesome vo of them had muskets, and the underbush loaded with small shot; discharged at the coachman, whom uch wounded; the King was dan- wounded in several parts of his l face, and his right arm much ; the footman was miserably . The authors of this horrible ipread a report before hand that g would not live long, and even time of his death to the month of r, 1758. A considerable number s were arrested by the King's whom the following were the prin- iz. duke de *Avaira*; marquis of father; marquis of *Tavora*, son; *Maria*, son of the said marquis;

Joseph Maria, brother of the said marquis; the count de *Atouguia*, *Manuel de Tavora*, marquis de *Alloria*, don *Manuel de Souza*, *Nuno de Tavora*, *John de Tavora*, with all their families. Upon a fair examination their guilt was proved.

The chief of the *Genosse* male-contents, de *Paoli*, entered the province of *Cape Corso*, in the island of *Corfica*, and with 2000 men laid siege to *Rogliano*, to facilitate the sur- render of which, he caused the city of *Bastia* to be blockaded with 1500 men.

Sept. 6. The king was pleased to order the colours taken at *Louisbourg*, which were lately brought to the palace at *Kenfigton*, to be deposited in the cathedral church of *St. Paul's*.

These colours were put up near the west door of the cathedral.

Sept. 7. At the anniversary feast of the natives of *Glostershire*, held at *Gloster*, for the putting out of poor boys to trade, 157*l.* was collected by the gentlemen for that laudable purpose.

Sept. 10. Soon after morning service at *St. John's, Wapping*, the neighbourhood was alarmed with the cry of fire, which burnt down fifteen houses on both sides the way, before water could be had to supply the engines, it being then ebb-tide.

A large ship that was repairing at *gwa-* dock, was set on fire, and her rigging and tops burnt away.

Addresses of congratulation to his Ma- jesty on the taking of *Louisborough*, and the late successes of his arms, were presented from *Bristol*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *Chester*, *Great Yarmouth*, *King's Lynn*, *Berwick upon Tweed*, *Exeter*, *Norwich*, *Cambridge* univer- sity, *New Sarum*, *Glasgow*, *Dorchester*, *Shaftsbury*, *Bath*, *Dublin*, and *Tewkesbury*, *Newcastle town*, and the *Trinity* house and company of merchants adventurers there.

Sept. 11. General *Bligh's* rear-guard was defeated by the *French* at *St. Cai*.

Many houses were consumed by a dread- ful fire at *Llanfair*, in *Montgomeryshire*.

About 200 men were at work at *Milford- Haven*, and a guard-ship placed there to prevent any obstruction.

The Parliament of *Ireland* was prorogued from the 29th of this month to the 4th of *April*.

Sept. 14. His Majesty's ships *Kingston* and *Burford* arrived at *Plymouth* from *Louis- bourg*, with the transports, having the gar- rison of *Louisbourg* on board under their convoy. His Majesty was pleased to make a present of 500*l.* to the captains *Amherst* and

and *Edgworth*, who jointly brought the news of the taking of this important fortress; and to order a further sum to each of these gentlemen to purchase a sword and ring.

Sept. 15. While two serjeants and a corporal were employed in making up cartridges in the exchange at *Morpeth*, the powder took fire, and above 1000 cartridges were blown up. The three men were terribly burnt, and the recovery of one of the serjeants despaired of. The windows of the exchange were much shattered, and the consequences would have been still more dreadful, had not 3000 cartridges and two sacks of powder, which were upon the table, providentially escaped.

Sept. 16. The cannon and mortars taken at *Cleburg* passed by his Majesty, and set out from *Hyde park*, and came through the city in grand procession, guarded by a company of m-tresses, with drums beating and fifes playing all the way to the Tower, where they arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon. On each brass cannon were these mottos: *Ultimus ratio regum*, i. e. The ultimate reason of kings: and *pluribus nec impar*, A match for many. On the two mortars, *Non solis radius sed Jovis fulmina*; Not the rays of the sun, but *Jupiter's* thunder.

Sept. 18. A proclamation was published, whereby the parliament, which stood prorogued to the 28th instant, was further prorogued to the 14th of *November*, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Sept. 19. The foot forces in the late expedition against *St. Malo*, were disembarked at *Ceues* in the *Isle of Wight*, and marched directly for *Newport*, near which they were encamped, with orders to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning. The light horse were disembarked at *Perisfont*, and marched to the quarters allotted them at *Southampton*, *Petersfield*, and *Chichester*, &c.

Sept. 28. *James Dandridge*, esq. citizen and merchant taylor, and *Alexander Masters*, esq. citizen and draper, were sworn in sheriffs of *London* and *Midlesex* for the year ensuing.

Sept. 29. Sir *Richard Glynn*, knight, alderman of *Doxgate* ward, was chosen Lord Mayor of *London* for the ensuing year.

Sept. 30. The plague at *Smyrna* continued to rage with much violence this summer.

A farmer's house and barns at *Ballaton*,

in *Somersetshire*, were consumed by fire; damage 500*li*.

Oct. 8. It blew a perfect hurricane in the channel, by which several of our ships of war and merchantmen suffered much. The *Edystone* storeship, in particular, was driven from her moorings near the rock, when the light-house was within three working days of being habitable.

Oct. 10. General *Oberg* was defeated at *Lanwerkan* by the prince de *Soubise*.

Oct. 14. The King of *Prussia's* camp at *Horckirchen* was surprised by count *Dau*, and marshal *Keimb* slain.

The King, the Margrave, and all the generals present in the action, received contusions, or had horses shot under them.

Marshal *Keimb* was shot dead the first discharge of the enemy's musquetry.

Prince *Francis of Brunswick* received his death by a cannon-ball, which carried off his head, just as he was mounting his horse.

Oct. 20. The duke of *Marlborough* died at *Munster*, and by this event the command devolved on lieutenant general lord *Georg Sackville*.

Oct. 21. This week the governor, council, and assembly of *St. Jago de la Vega*, passed an act for dividing the island of *Jamaica* into three counties, and for appointing justices of assize, and Oyer and Terminer, in two of the aforesaid counties.

Oct. 28. This day was discovered some remarkable human skeletons, near the road side, at a place called *Breech-Down* in *Kent*; the first was found by a labourer in widening the road, and had round his neck a string of beads of various forms and sizes, from the bigness of a pigeon's egg to that of a pea: by his side lay three instruments of war, one a kind of a scymeter, the second what the *Scots* call a dirk, and the third a spear. Near the same place were afterwards found seven other skeletons all ranged in very good order, at about a yard apart, and about two feet under ground; but neither of these had any thing to distinguish them. How these bodies came to be deposited in this place afforded matter of speculation to the curious.

Nov. 1. Admiral *Boisceanen* arrived at *St. Helen's* in the *Namur*, with the *Royal William*, and *Bienfaisant* men of war, from *Louisbourg*.

About twelve o'clock at night a fire was discovered in the new church building at *Wolverkampsen*, which consumed the pews and gallery which were framed, and greatly alarmed

habitants. It was occasioned
essence of the workmen, who
try their work.

The *Belliqueux*, a French man
Quebec, of sixty-four guns,
into *Lundy* road, in *Bristol*
streets of weather; the *Ante-*
war, then at *Bristol*, fell down
d took possession of her without

She had 470 men on board,
ne *Caernarvon* Indianman in her
had parted with her in a gale
was afterwards retaken by ad-
en's squadron. The *Belliqueux*
150,000*l*.

The prince of *Wales* came
Saville-house, for the winter,
ncefs Dowager and her family,
house.

lofcarven arrived in town, and
his Majesty, by whom he was
ly received.

was pleased to appoint lord
ille, lieutenant general of his
ces and of the ordnance, to be
in chief of the *British* forces
he *Lower Rhine*, under the
prince *Ferdinand*.

William Shirley, esq. was ap-
rrior in chief of the *Babama*

s opened at the Exchequer for
three per cent. and payable out
year's supplies, for completing
of credit, and was presently

The Parliament was ordered
prorogued to *Thursday* the 23d
by his Majesty in council.
rs that were confined in the
prison, *Southwark*, were re-
hence to the new King's-bench
George's-fields.

ty and the princess *Amelia* came
ton to St. James's, for the
id the next day the duke of

Sir *Richard Glynn*, knt. Lord
is city, attended by the late
aldermen, sheriffs and other
the livery, went to *Westmin-*
s sworn into his high office,
rons of the Exchequer; at his
eral companies passed in proces-
l to Guildhall, where a grand
it was provided, at which a
of the nobility, foreign mi-
officers of state, judges, and
of distinction were present.

Nov. 10. Part of the suburbs of *Dref-*
den was set on fire by order of the *Prussian*
governor.

This being his Majesty's birth-day, who
then entered into the 76th year of his age,
the same was observed with the usual cere-
monies, but with more than ordinary dem-
onstrations of joy. The ball at court on
this occasion was opened by the prince of
Wales and lady *Augusta*.

This day there was a meeting of the
agents of the captors of *Dutch* ships, having
contraband goods on board, in which it was
resolved, to apply to the government for
prosecuting the said captures with vigour,
as an effectual means of reducing the ene-
my, and to prevent the execution of their
designs against this kingdom, &c.

The oldest lion in the Tower died, aged
68. It was presented to king *James II.* by
one of the states of *Barbary*.

Commodore *Hughes's* squadron failed from
Spithead. The following is an exact list
of the forces he carried with him:

	Guns.
<i>St. George</i> , ———	90
<i>Norfolk</i> , ———	74
<i>Burford</i> , ———	74
<i>Berwick</i> , ———	64
<i>Lion</i> , ———	60
<i>Panther</i> , ———	60
<i>Rippon</i> , ———	60
<i>Windsor</i> ———	50
<i>Lancaster</i> , (to follow besides frigates)	64

LAND FORCES.

Major general *Hobson*, commander in
chief.

Benjamin Tribe, and *William Lascelles*,
aid de camps.

Brigadier generals *Barrington*, *Haldane*,
and *Armiger*.

John Thornton, aid de camp.

The regiments of *Elliot*, *Barrington*, *Ar-*
miger, *Old Buffs*, *Watson's*, and *Duroure's*,
besides forces in the *West Indies*.

The *Joseph* transport, belonging to com-
modore *Hughes's* squadron foundered at sea,
but the men and baggage, &c. were saved,
having had time to send a shore for assis-
tance, before the ship went to the bottom.

Nov. 14. Lord *Cbedworth*, appointed
lord lieutenant of the county of *Glocester*
and city of *Bristol*, and *custos roturorum* of
Glocestershire; also constable of the castle of
St. Briavells, in the forest of *Dean*, and
keeper of the deer and woods in the said
forest.

The purser of the *York* Indianman, waited
on the directors of the *Egg-India* com-
pany

pany, with an account of the loss of that valuable ship, as she was going into *Limerick*.

Nov. 15. This day his Majesty appeared in public in perfect health, after a slight indisposition that had confined him to his chamber for some days. He had a slight fit of the gout.

Nov. 18. The convocation which was prorogued to *Wednesday* the 22d instant, was further prorogued.

His Majesty's ship *Intrepid* of sixty guns, arrived at *Spithead* with 300,000*l.* on board, for the use of the merchants.

Nov. 21. A rule was given in the great cause so long depending between the honourable *James Annesley*, esq. and *Richard* the present earl of *Anglesey*, for passing publication by Mr. *Annesley's* clerk in court; that is closing the examination of witnesses, and resting the determination of the cause on the merits of the evidence given in.

Nov. 23. Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, when the sessions was opened by commission.

Nov. 24. *Fort du Quefne* was taken by general *Furber*.

The right honourable the House of Peers waited upon his Majesty with their address.

Nov. 25. The honourable the House of Commons presented their address to his Majesty.

Nov. 28. Dr. *Steebheare* received sentence for a libellous pamphlet, intitled, *A sixth letter to the people of England*: he was fined five pounds; to stand in the pillory *December 5*, at *Charing-Cross*; to be confined three years; and then to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself bound in 500*l.* and two others in 250*l.* each.

The bounties to seamen and landmen were continued to *December 30*.

The pay of surgeons mates in marching regiments was augmented from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a day.

Addresses were presented to his Majesty from *Nottingham*, *Taunton*, *Totness*, *Coventry*, grand jury of the county of *Durham*, *Kirkby in Kendal*, and *Helsane*, which were graciously received.

Dec. 5. *Charles Cottrell Dormer*, esq. was knighted, and appointed master of the ceremonies, to his Majesty, in the room of the late Sir *Clement Cottrell Dormer*, knight, deceased. At the same time *Stephen Correll*, esq. was appointed the assistant master of the ceremonies.

Dec. 6. Dr. *Henfey* was further to *January 21*.

By an exact list procured from of this kingdom, it appeared number of debtors, in confinement 25,000, many of them by sea and land service.

The bounties to seamen and who voluntarily entered themselves of the royal navy, was prolonged 28th of *February*.

The honourable the House moved, resolved, that the thank House should be given to admiral general *Amherst*, and admiral *Of* the services done their king and and that Mr. Speaker was ordered the same to them.

Dec. 11. The old castle of *Da* residence of that antient family, *1 burgh*, was burnt by an accidental family were alarmed about 3 in the at which time the fire was so violent they had little more than time to lives; so that most of the value of the house, paintings, &c. were destroyed.

An oak in *Langley* woods near *Wiltz*, supposed to be 1000 year was sold for 40*l.* It measured 5*1*/₂ inches in diameter, and contained ton of timber.

Dec. 19. A proclamation was a general fast to be held through land and Ireland on *Friday*, *Feb* and in Scotland on *Thursday*.

Dec. 20. The *English* prisoner at *St. Cas*, arrived at *Dover* from

At night, about twelve o'clock of gunpowder at the powder-mills *slow-breach*, belonging to *Samuel* esq. took fire, and blew up.

Dec. 22. The right honour Charles *Powlett*, knight of the *B.* monly called marquis of *Winch* by his Majesty's command, suc Majesty's most honourable privy and took his place at the board ingly.

His Majesty was pleased to ap right honourable Sir *Charles Pow* of the *Bath*, commonly called *11 Winchester*, to be lord lieutenant county of *Southampton*, and of t*l* *Southampton*, and county of the this day took the oaths appoin to be taken thereupon, instead of of allegiance and supremacy;

As did the right honourable *Ri*.

as lord lieutenant of the county of *Down*.

24. The following acts were signed in mission.

An act for raising 4s. in the pound and.

An act for continuing the duties on rum, cyder and perry.

An act to permit the importation of butter, and pork, from *Ireland*, mitted time.

An act to continue the prohibition on portation of corn, &c. till the 24th *ember*, 1759; and also to prohibit tillation of spirituous liquors, from bran for the same time.

An act for dividing the common in the parish of *Eden* in *Northamp-*

26. A fire broke out in the ware- of *Mr. Garjed*, a haberdasher on *St. Hill*, which entirely consumed the ind damaged *Mr. Griefdale's*. Next roke out a-fresh, and burn] the next g house, and damaged two others. earl of *Northampton* was elected re- of *Northampton*.

Mansfield, a governor of the *Char-*

Edward Simpson was appointed dean rches, &c. in the room of the late *rgs Lee*.

Erskine, esq. knight marshal of , in the room of the late earl of

ard *Blakeney*, esq. consul at *Nice*.

Grover, esq. chief justice of *Georgia*.

29. The island of *Goree*, on the *Guinea*, was taken by the *English*. *French* general *Lally* was repulsed at in the *East Indies*, who besieged without success.

Bill of Christenings and Burials, with- bills of mortality, from December, 757, to December 12, 1758.

ished. Buried.

7747 Males 8931
6862 Females 8645
14209 In all 17576

ased in the burials this year 3737.

Whereof have died

so years of age 5671

two and five 1795

ten 717

twenty 556

and thirty 1362

nd forty 1589

III.

Forty and fifty 1606

Fifty and sixty 1368

Sixty and seventy 1208

Seventy and eighty 961

Eighty and ninety 370

Ninety and a hundred 68

A hundred and two 2

A hundred and three 1

A hundred and four 1

A hundred and six 1

Liverpool, burials: 863. Christenings

751. Marriages 536.

Paris, burials 21,120. Christenings

19,369, exclusive of 4969 foundlings. Mar-

riages 4089.

Leipsick, burials 2328, Christenings 680.

Amsterdam, burials 7189. Christenings

4270. Weddings 2417.

Jan. 2, 1759. Four regiments of *French* troops entered the Imperial city of *Frank-* fort, and made themselves masters of the garrison by stratagem.

Jan. 3. The *Bird* cartel ship arrived at *Portsmouth* from *St. Malca*, with seventy- six officers and soldiers, who were taken at *St. Cas*.

Jan. 6. Being twelfth-day his Majesty went to the chapel royal, with the usual solemnity, and offered gold, myrrh, and frankincense, in three purses, at the altar, according to ancient custom.

Jan. 10. Camp equipage for ten thou- sand men arrived at *Portsmouth*, in order to be put on board the Squadron designed for a new expedition.

Jan. 12. Died her royal highness *Anne*, princess of *Orange*, governante of the United Provinces, his Majesty's eldest daughter, at the *Hague*, in her fiftieth year. She was married *March 25, 1734*, to the late prince of *Orange*, by whom she had issue, prince *William*, hereditary stanholder of the *United Provinces*, born *March 8, 1743*, and *Carolina*, born *February 28, 1743*. By her will, the King her father, and the prince's dowager of *Orange*, her mother-in-law, were appointed honorary tutor and tutorefs to her children, and prince *Lewis of Brun-* swick acting tutor.

Just before her royal highness died, she gave a key to one of her court, desiring him to bring her a paper which he would find in a place she named: which being brought accordingly, she signed it. This was her daughter's contract of marriage with the prince of *Nassau-Weilburg*. She after- wards caused another paper to be brought to her, which she also signed. This second

P p

paper

N. B. In this debt is included for charge of transports between January 1, 1758, and December 31, following —

£. s. d.
467036 13 6

The expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between January 1, 1758, and December 31, following, amounts to —

£. s. d.
200735 6 1½

£. s. d.
667771 19 7½

For which sum of 667,771*l.* 19*s.* 7½*d.* no provision had been made by Parliament

The nett debt of the navy —

3907656 15 7½

There was remaining in the hands of the late and present Treasurers of the NAVY, on December 31, 1758, in money as under mentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid debt of the Navy.

	Wear and tear. On the HEADS.			Ordinary and offseamen's wages.			Victuals.			Total.		
Cash in the hands of the treasurer of the navy.	transports.			transports.			transports.			transports.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Right Hon. George Doddington, esq. first treasurer-ship												
In money	5038	13	1½	1780	13	9	34	18	2½			
Dit. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	38	0	4½	—	—	—	6892	5	5
Rt. Hon. Henry Legge, esq.												
In money	6644	5	0	1423	4	10½	1504	2	5½			
Dit. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	55	15	5	—	—	—	9627	7	½
Rt. Hon. George Grenville, esq. first treasurer-ship.												
In money	4260	8	2½	3672	15	11½	1590	0	2½			
Dit. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	1016	17	9	—	—	—	10540	2	1½
Right Hon. George Doddington, esq. second treasurer-ship.												
In money	7504	3	8½	2898	3	3½	233	14	6			
Dit. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	212	2	5	—	—	—	10848	3	10½
Rt. Hon. George Grenville, esq. second treasurer-ship.												
In money	27112	17	2	320757	1	11½	18663	12	3			
Dit. towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen	—	—	—	6709	13	1	—	—	—	373243	4	½
	50560	7	2	338564	8	10	22026	7	7½	411151	3	7½

There remained on Dec. 31, 1758, to come in of the supplies of the year 1758, including *Hastler*, *Plymouth* and *Greenwich* hospitals, 5719*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

GRANTS

ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his MAJESTY'S NAVY on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on December 31, 1758.

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.	Particulars.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
<i>Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.</i>		
Due to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c.	808758 6 9	
To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores	11484 3 3	
For freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his Majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid December 31, 1758, as also to several bills of exchange	442163 11 10	
To his Majesty's yards and rope yards	399921 0 0	
For the half pay to sea officers	30100 0 0	
		1692447 1 10
<i>Seamen's Wages.</i>		
Due to pay the men, &c.	239095 14 9½	
To ships in sea pay on December 31, 1758	2295606 0 0	
To discharge and pay off the bills entered in course for shop cloaths, bedding for seamen, surgeons necessities, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea	69372 6 10	
		2604074 1 7½
<i>Provisioning debt, viz.</i>		
Due for short allowance to the companies of his Majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	15391 5 8	
For paying off all the bills entered on their course for provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid December 31, 1758.	482246 16 11	
For necessary money, extra-necessary money, bills of exchange and contingencies	39325 1 5	
To the officers, workmen, and labourers, employed at the several ports	11877 8 3	
	51490 0 0	
		600330 18 3
<i>Sick and wounded, the debt of that office as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.</i>		
Due for the quarters and cure of sick and hurt seamen set on shore at the several ports, and for prisoners of war, and contingencies relating to the said office		95467 18 8½
The total amounts to the sum of		4998299 8 8
From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands	411151 3 7½	
And also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year 1758, as on the other side	5719 9 6	
		416870 13 1½
The debt of the navy will then be		4585428 15 3½
	P P 2	N. B.

	Brought over	£.
To the <i>East-India</i> company for defending their settlements	—	1151097 ²
To the provinces in <i>North America</i> , for the expences of troops raised by them	—	20000
To the innholders on which the <i>Hessian</i> troops were billeted in 1758	—	200000
For augmenting the salaries of the judges in <i>Great-Britain</i> *	—	2500
To the widow of <i>Nicholas Hardinge</i> , esq. for the balance of an account for printing the Journals of the House of Commons	—	11450
For interest for money laid out to purchase lands about <i>Chester</i> , <i>Perthmouth</i> , <i>Plymouth</i>	—	779
For purchasing lands about ditto	—	1716
To defray any extra expence of the war in 1759	—	2443
	Total	1000000
		12749360

* To the puisne judges of the King's-bench, and all of the common pleas 500*l.* each; the chief baron of the Exchequer 1000*l.* the rest of the barons 500*l.* To the judges in *Scotland*, viz. the president of the court of Session, and chief baron of the Exchequer, 300*l.* each; and to the other judges of these courts 200*l.* each. To the justices of *Cheshire* and *Wales*, viz. to the chief justices of *Cheshire* 200*l.* and to each of the justices of the great Sessions in *Wales* 150*l.*

Jan. 26. A congratulatory letter, written by the States General to the king of *Great Britain*, immediately after the decease of the Princess Governant, appeared in *Lloyd's Evening Post*.

His Majesty's commands where signified from the Lord Marshal's office, that, upon the present occasion of the death of her late royal highness the princess of *Orange*, all persons put themselves into the deepest mourning, long cloaks excepted.

Jan. 28. There was the greatest court at St. James's to pay their compliments of condolence to his Majesty on the death of her royal highness the princess of *Orange*, that had been known for many years, and all appeared in the deepest mourning.

Feb. 1. Being a court day, there was a great appearance of nobility and gentry, to compliment his Majesty on the taking of *Goree*.

At six this evening *George Gueff*, of *Birmingham*, who had laid a considerable wager that he walked 1000 miles in twenty-eight days, finished his journey with great ease. It should seem that he had lain by for bets, for in the two last days he had 106 miles to walk, but walked them with so little fatigue to himself, that to shew his agility, he walked the last six miles within the hour, though he had six hours good to do it in.

Feb. 5. It was resolved, that towards the supplies for the present year, 6,600,000*l.* should be raised by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. by the year, and that an additional capital of 15*l.* (that

is to say, a 10*l.* lottery ticket, and 5*l.* capital) be given to each subscriber for every 100*l.* subscribed: so that by this resolution, every subscriber for 1000*l.* had 1050*l.* stock, for which he received interest after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. and a 10*l.* lottery ticket draw besides; so that this 6,600,000*l.* in fact, makes a capital of 6,930,000*l.* The times of payment were,

15 per cent. on or before the 15th of Feb.	
10 per cent. ———	30th of March.
10 per cent. ———	27th of April.
10 per cent. ———	31st of May.
10 per cent. ———	28th of Jun.
15 per cent. ———	27th of July.
10 per cent. ———	31st of August.
10 per cent. ———	28th of Sept.
10 per cent. ———	26th of October.

Notice was given in the *Danish* chapel, in *Wallcote-square*, for all seafaring men to return home.

Feb. 13. The King was pleased to grant unto lord *Sandys*, the office of warden and chief justice in eyre, of his Majesty's forests, &c. beyond *Trent*, in the room of lord *Edgcumbe*, deceased.

Feb. 14. Sailed from *Spithead*, admiral *Holmes*, in the *Somerjet* of 70 guns, with the *Northumberland* 70, *Terrible* 74, *Trident* 64, *Intrepid* 64, *Midway* 60, and the *Maidstone*, *Adventure*, *Diana*, *Trent*, *Europa*, *Vestal*, *Eurus*, *Borax*, and *Crescent* frigates, with sixty sail of transports, for *New York*.

The *French* fleet sailed from *Brest* for *America*, the 21st of last month, consisting of

3 ships of the line, three frigates, and transports.

eat number of horses to remount the in *Germany*, accompanied with a vy of men, marched from St. to embark at *Gravesend* for Emb- the army of the allies this year ed to 80,000 men.

17. Admiral *Saunders*, after being ce-admiral of the blue, and hoisting accordingly, sailed from *Spithead* *Isburg*, having in his Squadron the ig ships :

	Guns.
William	80
ury	84
	74
	74
	74
	70
	64
Castle	64
	20

Scorpion sloop; the *Baltimore*, *Peli-* *Racehorse* bombs; and the *Carmo-* *rembulc*, and *Pegasus* fireships.

re was this day given from the war hat, for the future, whoever in- to purchase a commission in the ould first inform himself, whether mission, for which he is in treaty, old with the King's leave: and, nstances, where it should be found money, or other consideration, had ren for a commission, not openly h the leave of his Majesty, the per- nining such commission was to be ed.

King was pleased to grant unto *Fel-* *vey*, esq. and *Felton Lionel Hervey*, of the said *Felton Hervey*, the ot- is Majesty's remembrancers in the Exchequer.

rd *Hereford*, esq. the office of one Majesty's serjeants at arms in the London.

as *Wright*, esq. the office of mar- he ceremonies to attend on foreign s.

13. To appoint *Richard* lord *Edge-* be his Majesty's lieutenant of and ounty of *Cornwall*, and also to be alorum for the said county.

wing gentlemen were appointed sheriffs for the present year.

c, *Henry Plant*, esq. *shire*, Den. *Farrer Hilderfsden*, esq. *hamshire*, *John Osborn*, esq.

Cumberland, *John Spedding*, esq.

Chehire, *Samuel Harrison*, esq.

Camb. and Hunt. *George Montgomery*, esq.

Cornwall, *Robert Lovell*, esq.

Devonshire, *James Modiford Heywood*, esq.

Dorsetshire, *John Damer*, esq.

Derbyshire, *Gilbert Cheshire*, esq.

Essex, *Jasper Kingsman*, esq.

Gloucestershire, *Samuel Hayward*, esq.

Hertfordshire, *Sir John Chapman*, bart.

Herefordshire, *Sir James Broome*, bart.

Kent, *Pyke Bullar*, esq.

Leicestershire, *Edward Palmer*, esq.

Lincolnshire, *Joseph Dixon*, esq.

Monmouthshire, *William Morgan*, esq.

Northumberland, *Abraham Dixon*, esq.

Northamptonshire, *William Payne King*, esq.

Norfolk, *Richard Fuller*, esq.

Nottinghamshire, *John Whetham*, esq.

Oxfordshire, *Anthony Hodges*, esq.

Rutlandshire, *Edward Ward*, esq.

Sbreshire, *Samuel Griffith*, esq.

Somersetshire, *Henry Powell*, esq.

Staffordshire, *Sir Negel Gresley*, bart.

Suffolk, *Sir John Rous*, bart.

Souhampton, *Thomas Hall*, jun. esq.

Surrey, *Daniel Pontin*, esq.

Suffex, *John Margeson*, esq.

Warwickshire, *David Lewis*, esq.

Worcestershire, *John Amphlett*, esq.

Wiltshire, *William Norris*, esq.

Yorkshire, *Charles Turner*, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecon, *Evan Hughes*, esq.

Carmarthenshire, *Arthur Jones*, esq.

Cardiganshire, *George Price*, esq.

Glamorganshire, *Thomas Pryfe*, esq.

Pembrokeshire, *Thomas Jones*, esq.

Radnorshire, *David Stephens*, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, *Robert Owen*, esq.

Caernarvon, *William Smith*, esq.

Denbighshire, *Hugh Clough*, esq.

Flintshire, *John Williams*, esq.

Merionethshire, *Humphrey Edwards*, esq.

Montgomeryshire, *George Mears*, esq.

Feb. 24. At ten at night, was felt at *Lefcard* in *Cornwall*, a slight shock of an earthquake, which extended north about six miles, and east and west about four miles, but did no material damage.

At an entertainment given by the master of the *Talbot* inn, at *Ripley* in *Surrey*, there were present twelve neighbours, whose ages together made 1018 years, among whom was the mother of twelve children, the youngest sixty.

Feb.

Feb. 27. The Pope issued a decree, allowing the bible to be translated into the language of all the catholic countries.

March 3. A fire broke out in *Fenchurch-street*, which presently consumed three houses.

March 10. An additional duty of five per cent. was laid upon all dry goods, including all *East-India* goods, tobacco, sugar, grocery, and brandy; foreign spirits, foreign linens, and foreign paper; also 12. a pound on coffee, and 6d. on chocolate; all which duties were to be applied towards paying the interest of the sums raised and to be raised for the current service of the year.

A violent storm did incredible damage to the shipping, as well as to the houses and churches all along the western coast, more particularly at *Falmouth*, where many vessels drove from their anchors, and suffered considerably. In this storm nineteen persons in a passage boat from *Poole* to *Warrham*, were forced upon the beach, thirteen of whom perished in endeavouring to recover the shore.

March 16. The marquis of *Granby*, lord *George Sackville*, and major general *McLynn*, set out for *Germany*, to take upon them their respective commands in the *English* army under prince *Ferdinand*. The duke of *Richmond*, and the honourable colonel *Fitzroy* went as volunteers.

March 17. A fine brass statue of general *Blakeney*, done by the celebrated *Van Nist*, was set up in *Dublin* on a marble pedestal in the centre of the mall.

March 23. The following acts were signed by commission:

An act for taking off the prohibition of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch.

For punishing mutiny and desertion.

For regulating his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

For indemnifying persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for employment.

For explaining an act of the 22d of his present Majesty for the more easy recovery of small debts, in the borough of *Southwark*.

To seven road acts, and seventeen private acts.

Fifteen waggons with small arms went from the Tower, for the use of the militia in the west of *England*.

March 24. Advice was received of the safe arrival at *Embsen*, of the whole reinforcement from *England* and *Scotland*,

for the army of prince *Ferdinand*, having had a tedious passage, and being driven upon the coast of *Holland* by contrary winds.

March 27. Press warrants were sent to the officers of several parishes, to impress men for sea and land service.

March 31. Warrants were issued out, during the course of the month, for pressing seamen and able bodied landmen; these warrants set forth that it was absolutely necessary, in the present critical situation of affairs, when attempts might be made to invade these kingdoms, that no time should be lost in the immediate equipment of his Majesty's fleet. Several hundreds of the ablest pensioners in *Greenwich* hospital, were draughted out upon the present emergency to serve on board the guardships; by which a number of able sailors was gained to the navy.

The bank of *England* gave notice, that they would for the future, issue cut bank notes and bank post bills, for ten pounds and fifteen pounds each.

April 5. The following bills were signed by commission this day.

A bill for granting to his Majesty a subsidy of poundage on certain dry goods imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate; and for raising a certain sum by annuities and a lottery.

Five per cent. additional on all dry goods imported, and 12. per pound on coffee and chocolate.

For the free importation of live cattle from *Ireland* for a limited time.

[For five years to commence from the first of *May*, 1759.]

For the free importation of *Irish* tallow.

[For the same time, but an entry to be made thereof at the custom-house, and to be landed in the presence of an officer, under penalty of paying the duty.]

For the more easy collecting sheriffs post fines.

For making the river *Stourwater*, in *Gloucestershire*, navigable.

And to several road and private bills.

March 6. At a sale of the late earl of *Arran's* curiosities in *Covent Garden*, the gloves given by king *Henry the Eighth* to Sir *Anthony Denny*, were sold for 38l. 17s; the glove given by king *James the First* to *Edward Denny*, esq. son of Sir *Anthony*, for 22l. 11s; the mittens given by queen *Elizabeth* to Sir *Edward Denny's* lady, for 25l. 4s; and the scarf given by king *Charles the First*, for 10l. 10s; all which were bought

for Sir *Thomas Denny*, of *Ireland*, lineally descended from the said Sir *Denny*, one of the executors of king *Charles Eighth*.

11. The steeple of *Great Billing* in *Northamptonshire*, was demolished, and some stones of a very great size driven to a great distance, with great force.

12. The honourable the House of Peers met on *Tuesday* last evening.

13. The honourable House of Commons adjourned till *Monday* next. Before it broke up, granted for fortifying the town and dock of *Portsmouth*; 10,000*l.* for fortifying the harbour of *Milford*; 6937*l.* for securing *Chatham* dock.

14. *George Frederick Handel*, esq. a great musician, was born in *Germany* in 1685, and had been in *England* fifty years.

15. Prince *d'Heimbouurg* was dead slain at *Bergen* by the duke of

7. This day Messrs. *Forcel*, *Vander Meer*, ministers from the general of the United Provinces, presented an audience of his Majesty.

8. The remains of the late Mr. *Argyle*'s monument in *Westminster* church, prebends, and the whole endowment, to pay the last honours due to his memory; and there were not fewer than 100 persons present on this occasion.

9. A sharp action happened this morning, occasioned by some difficulties of light horse quartered there, marching out of town, and discharging high, they decided them sword in hand, in which many men and horses were severely wounded.

10. *Flanders* mails that arrived, only the *Gazette* came over; and we have no more of those *Gazettes*; he remarks made upon it by the news writers, which gave great satisfaction to the court of *Vienna*.

11. The anniversary meeting of the governors of the *London* hospital, the collected to 1066*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for the royal family remain at *St. James's* to *Kensington*, for the anniversary.

12. Mr. *Armstrong*, under-sheriff of *Lifford*, in *Ireland*, was sentenced two years imprisonment, for suffering *William Barrett*, II.

who was ordered for execution for a capital offence, to escape with life; this *Barrett* hung the usual time, till the sheriff thought he was dead, but by means of a collar, he saved himself, and got clear off.

May 2. The island of *Guadaloupe*, in the *West-Indies*, surrendered to general *Ephraim Barrington*.

May 5. News was received at *Portsmouth* of the safe arrival of admiral *Boscawen*, with the ships under his command at *Gibraltar*.

May 7. The elegant house of *Ranas* in the *Hebrides* in *Scotland*, was burnt to the ground; the family with difficulty escaped the flames, which raged so furiously that nothing could be saved, except the writings, which were preserved in a vault built for that purpose.

This evening a young *African* prince appeared publicly at the Theatre Royal in *Drury-Lane*. This youth was committed some time since to the care of an *English* captain, to be brought over for education, but the captain, instead of performing his promise, sold him to a gentleman in *London*. The father of the prince being lately dead, and the captain being upon the coast, was at that time desired by his subjects to bring the young prince home; but he giving them no satisfactory account, was seized, imprisoned, and ironed, and then confessed the truth; upon which an order was sent to a merchant in that trade to procure the prince's enlargement, which was done by purchasing him of the gentleman who bought him; he afterward returned to his native country.

May 10. At the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy, at Merchant Taylor's hall, the collection at church and at the hall amounted to 1040*l.* exclusive of a draught of 100*l.* given by *Sampson Gideon*, esq. for the corporation.

May 12. The King was pleased to appoint the honourable *John Barrington*, esq. general and commander in chief of the forces, late under the command of major general *Hopson*, deceased.

About thirty impressed men on board a tender at *Sunderland* forcibly made their escape. The bravery of their leader is remarkable, who being hoisted upon deck by his followers, wrested the halbert from the sentinel on duty, and with one hand defended himself, while with the other he let down a ladder into the hold for the rest to come up, which they did, and overpowered the crew.

May 15. A proclamation was issued, Q9

giving a bounty of five pounds for every private soldier, and thirty shillings for every ordinary seaman or able-bodied labourer, who voluntarily entered on board His Majesty's navy on or before the 3d day of May. Also a reward of 40s. for the discovery of every able, and 20s. for every ordinary seaman secreting themselves; and also a pardon for all deserters who voluntarily surrendered themselves in that time; but deserters in order to obtain the bounty were to forfeit their pay, and be liable to be otherwise punished; and all other deserters at this time of danger were to be punished with death.

May 17. The transports bound to *Embden* with men, horses, money, and stores, for the use of the *English* army in *Germany*, fell down the river to *Groesend*, where a large draught of bombardiers, matrosses, &c. embarked to reinforce the regiment of artillery there.

May 18. The grand fleet under the command of admiral *Howke*, sailed from *Portsmouth*.

Transports, to the amount of 22,000 tons, were taken into the government's service. The number of troops to be embarked on board them, were about 16,000 men, including three troops of light horse, and a large draught from the train of artillery; but each ship carried a double number of marines to join the forces in any descents to be made, so that the whole army was 20,000 men. Great preparations were making on the coasts of *Upper Normandy* and *Picardy* for an embarkation for *England*, not less than 3000 hands being employed in finishing flat-bottomed boats in those provinces, to facilitate a descent. To prevent the fatal consequences of which, all the troops in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, were stationed along the coast.

May 21. The following message from his Majesty, was presented to the House by Mr. secretary *Pitt*.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, and considering that, in this critical conjuncture, emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous that this House will enable him to defray any extraordinary expenses of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1759, and

to take all measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigence of affairs may require.”

In consequence of the above message, a vote of credit for 1,000,000*l.* was granted for the purposes therein mentioned.

May 22. The following answer from major general *Amberst* to the right honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, who, in obedience to the commands of that House, had transmitted to the major general their thanks for the services he had done to his king and country in *North America*, was read by the Speaker.

“SIR, *New York*, April 16, 1759.

“I had the favour of receiving your very obliging letter of the 6th of *December*, inclosing a resolution the House of Commons came to that day, in a packet from Mr. *Wood*, on the 3d of *April*.

“It is with the deepest sense of gratitude I receive that highest mark of honour, the thanks of the House; and I hope my future conduct in the service of my country will best acknowledge it, and render me more deserving of so great an honour.

“I must beg leave to return you, Sir, my most sincere thanks for the gracious manner in which you have been pleased to signify to me the resolution of the House.

“I am, with the utmost respect, Sir, your humble, and most obedient servant,
Jeffery Amberst.”

May 23. A bill to oblige debtors under a certain sum, after continuing a limited time in execution, to deliver upon oath their estates for the benefit of their creditors, passed the House of Peers.

May 25. Two million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds was granted by Parliament out of the produce of the sinking fund towards the supplies of the present year; also 180,076*l.* out of the same for the quarter ending *April* 5, 1759; 75,308*l.* overplus of 1758; 100,000*l.* granted formerly for *Russia*, but not used; and the remainder of the sum granted for clothing the militia, &c. in 1757.

May 26. *Marigalante* was taken by general *Barrington*.

Surat, in the *East-Indies* was taken by captain *Maitland*.

June 1. Two thousand workmen were employed at *Ilavre de grace*, in building 150 flat-bottomed boats, 100 feet long 24 broad, and 100 deep. 100,000 *livres* were paid to them weekly. These boats had a deck, and carried two pieces of can

ion each, and used either sails or cars, as occasion required. Some carried 300 men, with their baggage, and others fifty horses with their riders; 150 more were building at *Brest*, *St. Maloes*, *Nantes*, *Port L'Orient*, *Marlais*, and other parts of *Brittany*.

June 2. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Frederick North*, esq. commonly called lord *North*, to be one of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of the earl of *Besborough*.

To grant unto the right honourable *Wm. earl of Besborough*, and the honourable *Robert Hampden*, esq. the office of post master general, in the room of the earl of *Leicester*, and *Sir E. Pawkeser*, knight, both deceased.

The royal assent was given by commission to the following acts:

An act for granting certain sums out of the sinking fund, and for applying monies in the Exchequer for the service of 1759.

For enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of one million.

To amend an act of the last session for raising the duty on silver plate.

For augmenting the salaries of the puisne judges in the several courts of *Great-Britain*.

For consolidating the annuities granted in 1757, with the joint stock of three per cent. annuities already consolidated.

To several laws relating to drawbacks upon exportation of copper bars, and other merchandizes; to the encouragement of the silk manufactures; and reducing the duties on masts, yards, and bowsprits, tar, pitch, and turpentine; to the encouraging the growth of coffee in his Majesty's plantations; to the securing the duties upon foreign made sail cloth, and charging foreign made sails with a duty, &c.

To amend the act for granting his Majesty several duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, windows, or lights, so far as the same relates to the rates and duties on offices and pensions.

To amend the act relating to stamp duties.

To amend the act for the encouragement of seamen, and the prevention of piracies by private ships of war.

For applying the money granted for the militia.

For enforcing the laws relating to the militia.

For making compensation to the proprietors of lands purchased for enlarging the

docks at *Cbatam*, *Portsmouth*, and *Plymouth*, &c.

For applying a sum of money towards fortifying *Misford Haven*.

For preventing the importation of the woollen-manufactures of *France*, into any of the ports in the *Levant* sea, by his Majesty's subjects.

For preventing the fraudulent importation of cambricks and *French* lawns.

For regulating the power of taking samples of foreign spirituous liquors by excise officers.

For regulating forfeitures incurred by the laws of excise.

For the further punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance to the laws of customs or excise, and for appropriating certain penalties mentioned in an act of last session for the due making of bread.

For the relief of debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

For the better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the *Thames*, &c.

For the more easy collecting of post fines, &c.

To prevent the frauds committed in the admeasurement of coals in the city and liberty of *Westminster*.

For the preservation of turnpike roads in *Scotland*.

For improving the navigation of the river *Clyde* to the city of *Glasgow*, and for building a bridge there.

For completing the navigation of the river *Wear*.

For the better improvement of the river, and port and haven of *Sunderland*.

For erecting a workhouse at *Plymouth*, setting the poor at work, and maintaining them there.

For discharging the inhabitants of *Manchester* from the custom of grinding their corn at the school mills.

For establishing a nightly watch at *Guildford* in *Surrey*.

For laying a duty of two pennies *Scots*, upon every *Scots* pint of ale, porter, and beer, which shall be brewed for sale within the town of *Kelfo*, in the shire of *Roxburgh*, towards finishing a bridge cross the river *Tweed*.

To ten road bills, and to forty private bills.

After which the lords commissioners, by his Majesty's command, put an end to the session.

The Parliament was then prorogued to *Thursday*, the 26th of *July*.

Three days before the close of the session, the following message was carried by lord *Holdernesse* to the House of Peers.

“GEORGE R.

“The King has received advices that the *French* court is making preparations with a design to invade this kingdom; and though his Majesty is persuaded, that, by the united zeal and affection of his people, any such attempt must, under the blessing of God, end in the destruction of those who shall be engaged therein; yet his Majesty apprehends that he should not act consistently with that paternal care and concern, which he has always shewn for the safety and preservation of his people, if he omitted any means in his power, which may be necessary for their defence. Therefore in pursuance of the late act of parliament, his Majesty acquaints the House of Lords with his having received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations, making in the *French* ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted; to the end that his Majesty may, if he shall think proper, cause the militia, or such part thereof as shall be necessary, to be drawn out, and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require.”

Which being read, it was ordered,

“That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return him the thanks of this House for his most gracious message, and for his acquainting us with the intelligence he has received of the preparations making by *France* to invade this kingdom. To declare our utmost indignation and abhorrence of such a design; and that we will, with united duty, zeal, and affection, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, stand by and defend his Majesty against any such presumptuous and desperate attempt. To express the just sense we have of his Majesty’s goodness to his people, in omitting no means in his power which may tend to their defence; and in his intention to call out and employ the militia, if it shall be found necessary, for that purpose; and to give his Majesty the strongest assurances, that we will, with vigour and steadiness, support his Majesty in taking the most effectual measures to defeat the designs of his enemies; to preserve and secure his sacred person and government, the Protestant succession in his royal family, and the

religion, laws, and liberties, of these kingdoms.”

Which address being presented next day by the Lords with white staves, his Majesty was pleased to say,

“That he thanked the House of Lords for the repeated assurances of their unalterable zeal, duty, and affection, to his Majesty on this occasion; and had the utmost confidence in their vigorous supports.”

The same message being carried by Mr. secretary *Pitt* to the House of Commons, and being read by Mr. Speaker,

Resolved, Nemine Contradicente,

“That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty our dutiful thanks for graciously communicating to this House, that he has received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the *French* ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted; and for his Majesty’s paternal and timely care of the safety and preservation of his people; to assure his Majesty that this House will, with their lives and fortunes support and stand by his Majesty, against all attempts whatever; and that his faithful Commons, with hearts warm with affection and zeal for his Majesty’s sacred person and government, and animated by indignation at the daring designs of an enemy, whose fleet has hitherto thinned, in port, the terror of his navy, will cheerfully exert the utmost efforts to repel all insults, and effectually enable his Majesty, not only to disappoint the attempts of *France*, but, by the blessing of God, to turn them to their own confusion.

“Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to his lieutenant of the several counties, ridings, and places, within that part of *Great-Britain*, called *England*, to use their utmost diligence and attention to carry into execution the several acts of parliament, made for the better ordering the militia forces of that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*.”

To the address of the House of Commons his Majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer.

“I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address, and for this fresh and very particular mark of your unanimous zeal in defence of me and my crown. You may depend on my constant endeavours for the preservation and safety of my kingdoms.”

June 4. Being the birth-day of his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, who then entered into the 22d year of his age, there was the greatest concourse of persons of distinction at *Saville house*, to compliment his highness upon his coming of age, that ever was seen on the like occasion, and at night there were illuminations throughout the cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

June 8. The right honourable the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, made their compliments to his Majesty in a very dutiful address.

A new commission passed under the great seal of *Ireland*, for appointing *John Ponsenby*, *William Champneys*, *John Bourke*, *Arthur Trevor*, esqrs. together with *Hugh Valence Jones*, esq. to be commissioners of excise; and also for appointing *John Penzance*, *William Champneys*, *John Bourke*, *Arthur Trevor*, *Benjamin Burton*, esqrs. *Sir Richard Cox*, and *Hugh Valence Jones*, esq. to be chief commissioners, of and for all and every other of his Majesty's revenues, profits, and incomes whatsoever, due and owing, or in arrear and payable unto his Majesty in the said kingdom.

June 24. A fleet of transports arrived at *Spithead*, to be employed in a grand expedition on the coast of *France*.

June 25. *George Errington* and *Paul Faillant*, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*. Five gentlemen paid their fines this month to be excused serving that office.

June 26. Early in the morning *Jenison Shastie*, esq. started against time, to ride fifty miles in two hours; in the course of which he used ten horses, and did it in two seconds under eleven minutes of the time prescribed by the articles, to the astonishment of all present.

June 27. The lieutenant of a cutter from *Sir Edward Hawke*, arrived at the Admiralty, with advice that when the cutter left the squadron, the men of war in *Brest* water were under weigh, and that a great number of troops were embarking all that day on board the *French* fleet.

June 30. There was in the garden of *George Montgomery*, esq. at *Chippensham* hall, *Cambridgeshire*, the largest *American* aloe plant, in flower, that ever was seen in *England*. It was 104 years old, and forty feet high.

July 1. A violent tempest happened in *Denmark*, the effects of which were felt even in the bowels of the earth. The combustible matter in the territory of *Lade-*

gard took fire; a high wind drove the flames and smoke into the town of *Ripen*, which would have been entirely destroyed, had not the wind suddenly shifted.

July 2. His Majesty having received information, that a *Polacco*, under imperial colours, from the coast of *Barbary*, reported to have the plague on board, and had been seen off the coast of *Provence* near *Marseilles*; and that a *Ragusa* ship arrived at *Leghorn*, and a *Tuscan* ship at *Marseilles*, both with foul bills of health from *Alexandretta*, and that the contagion was got amongst the said ships crews. It was therefore ordered in council, that all ships which already arrived, or should hereafter arrive in any of the ports of this kingdom, or of the isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark* or *Man*, from those seas, be strictly examined, whether they had communication with any of the respective ships before mentioned, or whether they touched at the *Morca*, the coast of *Barbary*, or any infected place; and in case it should appear that they had, that they be put under strict quarantine.

The right honourable *John* earl of *Westmoreland*, chancellor elect of the university of *Oxford*, made his public entry by the east gate, into that city, and was received by the vice chancellor, noblemen, and doctors in their robes; and being conducted into *St. Mary's* church, was complimented by the public orator in a short *Latin* speech, to which his lordship replied in the same language.

July 3. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable viscount *Ligonier*, field marshal of his Majesty's forces, master general of the ordnance, arms, armories, and habiliments of war, in the room of the duke of *Marborough*, deceased.

July 5. Eight persons taken in a boat near *Dover*, as they were founding the coast, were brought to the Admiralty office, and examined several hours before the lords, and afterwards sent to the *Marshal's* sea. Two of these appeared to be deserters; and all of them had been officers in the *Macauli* privateer.

His Majesty's ships and bombs, anchored in the great road off *Havre*, where having made a disposition to put their lordship's orders in execution, the bombs proceeded to place themselves in the narrow channel of the river leading to *Harfleur*, it being the most proper and only place to do execution from; and about seven in the evening,

ning, two of the bombs were stationed, as were all the rest early the next morning, and continued to bombard for fifty-two hours without intermission, with such success, that the town was several times in flames, and their magazine of stores for their flat-bottomed boats, burnt with very great fury for upwards of six hours, notwithstanding the considerable efforts of several hundred men to extinguish it; many of the boats were overturned and damaged by the explosion of the shells; during the attack, the enemy's troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new batteries, and throwing up intrenchments, their consternation being so great, that all the inhabitants forsook the town.

Notwithstanding this smart bombardment, the damage done us by the enemy was very inconsiderable, though great numbers of their shot and shells fell and burst among the bombs and boats.

July 6. Captain *Gilchrist*, who received a shot in the shoulder, by a pound ball, in an engagement with a French forty gun man of war, was presented to his Majesty by lord *Anson*, and was graciously received. He since had a pension of 300*l.* a year settled on him for life.

July 9. A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning broke forth in the neighbourhood of *Kirkaldy*, which lasted without intermission, from five in the morning till five in the afternoon; during which space, two women who attended a bleaching ground, were struck dead by the lightning. One of them was sitting on a rising ground, with a child sucking at her breast; by her fall the little infant was tumbled down the hill, but received no manner of hurt.

July 11. An order of council was issued, declaring that all his Majesty's faithful subjects, who enlisted themselves in the land service from that day, were not to be sent out of *Great-Britain*, and would be intitled to their discharge at the end of three years, or at the end of the war, as they should chuse; and all deserters who rejoined their respective regiments, or any other corps, if their own were out of the kingdom, before the 20th of *August*, were to be pardoned.

July 13. The Prussian general *Wedel* was defeated at *Zullicbau* by the count de *Soltikoff* the Russian general.

July 15. A most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning began in the evening in the neighbourhood of *Bristol*, by which a man was struck blind in *Hallier's-lane*. The

lightning was the most terrifying, and the claps that succeeded the loudest that had been heard in those parts many years.

July 17. The Parliament which stood prorogued to the 26th instant, was further prorogued to *Thursday* the 30th day of *August*.

July 19. At a court of common-council, held at Guildhall, it was resolved, by the commissioners appointed, to carry the act of Parliament into execution, for building a bridge across the river *Thames* from *Blackfriars* to the opposite shore.

July 21. The quarantine directed by his Majesty's order of council of *June* 1, 1758, to be observed by privateers coming from the *Mediterranean*, was judged necessary by his Majesty to be extended to all ships and vessels whatever coming from thence, on account of the plague's raging at this time in many parts of the *Levant*, &c.

July 25. Fort *Niagara*, in *America*, was taken by general *Johnston*.

July 27. The *Golden-Lion*, a *Greenland* ship belonging to *Liverpool*, in entering that port, was boarded by two men of war's tenders, the commanding lieutenant declaring he would press every man of the crew unless they would enter voluntarily. The crew stood upon their defence, and confined their officers; the King's lieutenant called out to the *Vengeance* man of war to fire into the *Golden-Lion*; but the crew, being sixty in number, kept him and his people on deck to share the same fate with themselves. The *Vengeance* fired away, and that within pistol-shot, and several of her nine-pounders, besides raking the ship, fell in the town, and did some damage; the crew of the *Golden-Lion* filled her sails and got her into harbour; and gave bond, according to act of Parliament, and renewed their protections; nevertheless the press-gang pursued them to the Custom-house, seized captain *Thompson*, the commander, and five of his men.

July 28. *Ticonderago* was taken by general *Amherst*.

Aug. 1. M. *Contades* was defeated at *Minden* by prince *Ferdinand of Brunswick*.

Aug. 3. A fire broke out at *Bengworth* near *Exeter*, by which twelve houses were consumed.

Aug. 4. *Crown-Point* was taken by general *Amherst*.

As some workmen were making a new ditch in the county of *Louth* in *Ireland*, they found a large ring of gold, sixteen inches

in diameter, the gold half an inch the circle wanted about two inches in g complete; they cut it into five two of which weighed 9 oz.

5. *Leipsic* was taken by the army Empire.

7. Some *Scotch* gold coin was tely found among the ruins of an igious house near *Elgin*. Some of ces appeared to have been struck in gn of *Mary* during her marriage with *arnley*; there were several other ll very fair.

10. This day died, *Ferdinand VI.* *Spain*, in the forty-sixth year of his ithout leaving any issue. eral *Wunsch* skirmished with the f the Empire, and defeated one of ngs.

11. A quarter after ten at night, nt shock of an earthquake was felt *deux*, which lasted fifteen seconds. preceded for half a minute, by a loud ancous noise. Several bells sounded oud. The doors and most of the us opened and shut with great vio-

Many bricks and slates were thrown he roofs. Very little china or earthen ras left whole in the town, and the e church of *Noire Dame* entirely

order of council was issued, to extend emption from being sent out of the m to all soldiers who entered since th of *July* last; and to explain the tent of the former order, which was ant to extend to persons listing in dinary way, but only to those that under those limitations.

marshal *Bellisle* and four other fri- were seen in the road of *Dunkirk*. en of war had the mortification to look at them, but could not come hem, for the sands; their names and r of guns were as follow, viz. the al *Bellisle*, 46 guns; the *Bogon*, 40; *londe*, 36; the *Terpsikore*, 28; and *marante*, of 18 guns.

12. The king of *Prussia* was de- at *Cunnersdorff*, by the count de *Sal-*

14. His Majesty's ship *Foudroyant*, from the *French*, and esteemed one of outest ships in the navy, having une a thorough repair, and the com- being given to captain *Tyrrel* who t so gallantly in the *West-Indies*, sail- m *Spithead*, in order to join admiral e's squadron.

At a common-council held at the Guild- hall of the city of *London*, it was resolv- ed, That a subscription should be opened in the chamber of *London*, for an immediate vo- luntary contribution to be paid in bounties among such able bodied landmen as, within the time limited for that purpose, presented themselves at Guildhall, to be enlisted to serve as soldiers for three years, or till the end of the war. At the same time it was resolved, That the Chamberlain subscribe 1000*l.* in behalf of that city; and for a further encouragement for able bodied men to enlist, every soldier, so enlisted, who, after the expiration of his service, produced to the Chamberlain of the city of *London*, a testimonial of his good behaviour, under the hand of a field officer, should be admitted to the privilege of setting up and exercising any trade whatever within the said city.

Aug. 15. The Lord Mayor of *London* received the following letter from secretary *Pitt*.

" My Lord,

" Having, in consequence of the desire of the court of common council, had the honour to lay before the king their resolutions of yesterday, for offering certain bounties and encouragements to such able bodied men as shall enlist themselves at the Guild- hall of *London*, to serve in his Majesty's land forces, upon the terms contained in his Majesty's orders in council; I am com- manded by the King to acquaint your lord- ship (of which you will be pleased to make the proper communication) that his Ma- jesty thanks the city of *London* for this fr sh testimony of their zeal and affection for his royal person and government. I am farther commanded by the King to express his Ma- jesty's most entire satisfaction in this signal proof of the unshaken resolution of the city of *London*, to support a just and necessary war, undertaken in defence of the rights and honour of his crown, and for the secu- rity of the colonies, the trade and naviga- tion of *Great-Britain*.

" I am, with great truth and respect, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

" W. PITT."

Aug. 16. His Majesty's frigate *Miner- va*, brought into *Plymouth* five *French* barks laden with gun-powder and ball. They were taken by the *Pallas* frigate off *Brest*, although under a battery, and protected by a battalion of the *Irish* brigades, who fired very briskly on the *Pallas*'s boats when they

they cut them out, but did very little damage.

This day a chapter of the most noble order of the garter was held at *Kensington*, present the Sovereign, the prince of *Wales*, the duke of *Newcastle*, earl *Granville*, earl of *Lincoln*, earl of *Winchester*, earl of *Cardigan*, and earl *Waldegrave*, when his serene highness prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick* was elected a knight companion of the said most noble order.

Aug. 18. Orders were sent to the custom-house at *Liverpool*, to admit sugars and other produce of the island of *Guadalupe*, to be entered as *British* plantation; the *Sarah* captain *Taylor* having brought to their market the first parcel of *Guadalupe* sugars imported into *England* since the conquest of that island.

Admiral de la *Clue* was defeated by admiral *Boscawen*, and five ships taken or destroyed.

Aug. 22. The regiment commanded by his grace the duke of *Richmond*, being encamped on *Southsea-common*, near *Southsea-castle*, had leave to deposit their powder and ball in the east wing of that fort. Nine barrels of cartridges being placed in a lower room, over which there was a barrack, where two women washed and dressed victuals, with a furze fire. The flooring being very old, it was supposed some sparks fell through the crevices, and in an instant all that quarter of the fort was blown up, and many people buried under the ruins. An invalid soldier was blown out of the fort above 100 yards; the centry, another invalid, was blown over the parapet wall, and had both his legs, and one arm torn off. The force of the explosion burst open the door of the great magazine, and tore a large bolt off, but reached no farther; all the windows were broke, almost all the building damaged, except the grand batteries towards the sea, and the batteries round the fort.

Aug. 23. At half an hour after four this morning, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at *Brussels*, which lasted about a minute.

Aug. 25. The marquis of *Granby*, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, was appointed commander in chief of all his Majesty's *British* forces, serving in the army under the command of prince *Ferdinand* in *Germany*.

Aug. 27. Rear admiral *Rodney*, with his fleet of frigates and bomb vessels, sailed from *Portsmouth*.

Aug. 30. Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, according to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to Thursday the 4th of *October*.

Aug. 31. Advices just received from *America* bring an account, that brigadier-general *Prideaux*, with his army of regulars, and the *New-York* provincials, in conjunction with 700 *Indians*, under the command of Sir *William Johnson*, marched from *Onwego*, on the 1st of *July* last, in order to attack *Niagara*; and that the garrison left to defend *Onwego* had been attacked by a large body of *French* and *Indians*, whom they had repulsed, with considerable loss.

A great fire broke out in *Stockholm*, by which 250 houses were reduced to ashes. The loss was computed at two millions of crowns.

Sept. 1. Draughts were made from the regiments at *Chatham*, *Canterbury*, and *Dover*, about forty-five men from each regiment, to recruit the regiments in *Germany*.

Sept. 3. A loan was opened at the Exchequer for 200,000*l.* upon the vote of credit, upon the same terms and conditions as the former loan for 300,000*l.*

Sept. 4. Died, her royal highness princess *Elizabeth Caroline*, second daughter to his late royal highness the prince of *Wales*.

Sept. 5. *Dresden* was taken by the army of the Empire.

Sept. 7. Dr. *Hensley*, who had been confined in gaol ever since his trial, gave bail before a judge, in order to plead his pardon the ensuing term.

Sept. 10. The marquis d'*Abreu*, envoy extraordinary from the court of *Spain*, had a private audience of his Majesty, to notify the death of the late king of *Spain*.

The right honourable the lord *Barrington*, secretary at war, by his Majesty's command, waited on lord *George Sackville*, with orders for him to deliver up all his places that he held under the government.

Sept. 11. The Catholic king, *Charles III.* was proclaimed at *Madrid*, with the usual ceremonies, by the *Comte de Alimira*, accompanied by all the other grandees on horseback; the cavalcade was splendid, and the people shewed the utmost satisfaction by their repeated acclamations: that night there was fire-works; the two succeeding days there were ball-feasts; mourning was laid aside for three days; and during those nights there were illuminations in that capital.

The grand canal, leading from *Dublin* to the river *Shannon*, had the water let into it,

of a vast number of persons, who expressed the great interest in viewing the curious fets and sluices, that were done on that most useful un-

royal highness the princess was privately interred in king Henry VII's chapel at body having been privately Prince's chamber the night nine at night the procession through the Old Palace Yard door of the Abbey, upon a and lined with black cloth, ty of foot guards in the fol-

at Marshal's men.

Royal Highness in livery. and officers of the prince of her Royal Highness.

pages of honour.

gentleman usher.

two equerries,

should to her royal highness is dowager of Wales.

asurer to her royal highness is dowager of Wales.

and Heralds at arms.

urse and chamberlain to her is the princess dowager of

arms bearing the coronet n, between two gentlemen

re a canopy, borne by eight gentlemen ushers.

king of arms with his rod ten two gentlemen ushers.

Tankerville as chief mourner. honour to the princess dowager Wales, viz.

is Chudleigh, Mrs. Moflyn, Mrs. Egerion,

sex women, Mrs. Deshair, Mrs. Goodrick.

on of the guards.

r of the Abbey, the dean, noir, fell into the procession

roy king of arms, singing king Henry VII's chapel ;

was deposited upon treffels, the funeral service before

as read by the dean. The let down into the vault ;

ing finished the burial ser- ing of arms proclaimed her

s style as follows : " Thus Almighty God, to take out

of this transitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late most illustrious princess *Estimeth Caroline*, second daughter of the most high, most mighty, and most illustrious prince *Frederick late prince of Wales*."

Sept. 15. *Stephen Martin Leach*, esq. Garter king at arms, set out for Germany, in order to carry to prince *Ferdinand* the ribbon and ensigns of that illustrious order.

Sept. 18. *Quebec* was taken by general *Townshend*, after a battle with the *French*, on the 13th, in which general *Wolfe*, though victorious, was slain.

In consequence of the decision of the congregation appointed by the Pope to examine into the affairs of the Jesuits in Portugal, the court of *Lisbon* begun to proceed against those fathers, 117 of whom were condemned to spend their lives in the fortress of *Mogazan*, or in the forts of the island of *Tercera*. In pursuance of this determination, in the night of the 15th of September they were shipped off in a *Ragusan* vessel, which sailed the next day under convoy of a man of war. The lay-brothers of the society, and those who had not made the last vow, were enlarged, upon condition that they quit the habit of the order ; otherwise they were to be confined for life in the prisons of *Angvad*.

Sept. 24. Admiral *Rodney* arrived at *Spirhead*, in his Majesty's ship *Deptford*, with the *Isis*, captain *Wheeler*, from off *Havre de Grace* ; the former to victual, and the latter to dock, victual, and return.

Sept. 26. Rear-admiral *Rodney* sailed from *Portsmouth* in the *Deptford*, to resume his station off *Havre de Grace*, where the *Chatham*, captain *Lockart*, and the *Isis*, captain *Wheeler*, joined him.

Captain *Smith*, in the *True Briton*, arrived at *Bristol*, who sailed from *Barbados* the 25th of July, in company with three hundred and twenty sail of merchantmen, of whom seventy or eighty were for *America*, under convoy of eight men of war of the line, and four bombs. There were great misunderstandings between commodore *More* and the islanders, by which they suffered greatly in their trade, the *French* having taken above forty sail in a very short time.

Sept. 28. *George Errington* and *Paul Vaillant*, esqrs. were sworn in at Guildhall, sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the year ensuing.

Sept. 29. Sir *Thomas Chitty*, knt. alderman of *Tower-ward*, was elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

R r

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The King was pleased to promote Dr. Robert Squire, dean of Tuam, in Ireland, to the bishopric of Cloyne, in the room of Dr. Safford, deceased.

Oct. 4. The Parliament met by commission, and was by his Majesty's royal proclamation ordered to be further prorogued to Tuesday the 13th day of November next; and then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Oct. 9. The store-vessel came into Plymouth from her moorings at the Eddystone, with all the workmen on board, the light-house there being entirely completed under the direction of that excellent mechanic Mr. Smeaton, F. R. S. without the loss of one life, or any material accident during the time of building.

The King was pleased to recommend the right reverend Dr. James Johnson, bishop of Gloucester, to the dean and chapter of Worcester, to be elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right reverend Dr. Madocks, deceased.

Monf. Thurst, who had been blocked up in Dunkirk road for some months by commodore Boys, found means to get out with a small squadron of armed vessels, on board of which it was said he had 1800 men, designed for a private expedition on the coast of Scotland or Ireland.

Oct. 10. This day Hessian Bay, lately arrived ambassador from Tripoly, had his first audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials; and had the honour of presenting his son to his Majesty at the same time: to whom he was introduced by the right honourable William Pitt, esq. one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, esq. assistant master of the ceremonies. He brought with him six fine Barbary horses, richly caparisoned, as a present to his Majesty.

Oct. 16. His grace the duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, opened the sessions of Parliament in that kingdom.

Oct. 17. His royal highness the prince of Wales and the royal family, with most of the nobility in town, waited upon his Majesty at Kensington, to pay their compliments, on the joyful news of taking Quebec. The Park and Tower guns were fired, flags every where displayed from the steeples, and the greatest illuminations were made throughout the city and suburbs that were ever known.

Oct. 18. His royal highness prince Edward arrived at Salisbury, after a ten weeks cruise in the bay. He was blown off the

coast of France by the same gale that drove admiral Hawke into Plymouth.

Oct. 20. The right honourable the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, waited on his Majesty, and being introduced by the right honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, made their compliments on the taking Quebec.

Oct. 25. An express arrived from Edinburgh with advice, that commodore Byng, with eight men of war, was victualling in Leitb road, with all expedition, in order to go in quest of Monf. Thurst's squadron.

Oct. 26. A proclamation was issued for a public thanksgiving, to be observed on Thursday the 29th of November next, throughout England and Wales, for the taking Quebec.

Monf. d'Acbe's squadron, consisting of 11 ships of the line, 723 pieces of cannon, and 6400 men, attacked our fleet under admiral Pocock, consisting of 9 men of war, 536 guns, and 4035 men, and was totally defeated. Major Brereton also defeated a body of French troops, commanded by Monf. Buffe near Vandewash.

Oct. 30. His Majesty was pleased to order a present of 500l. to Sir James Douglas, captain of the *Alcide* man of war; and the same sum to colonel Hale, who brought the account of the taking Quebec.

One circumstance relating to the death of general Wolfe deserves to be recorded. When he found himself to be mortally wounded, his principal care was, that he should not be seen to fall. *Support me, said he to such as were near him, let not my brave soldiers see me drop.—The day is ours—keep it.—These were his last words.*

We learn from Niagara, that by the assiduity and influence of Sir William Johnson, upwards of 1100 Indians had been convened there, and by their good behaviour they gained the esteem of the whole army. Sir William being informed the enemy had buried a quantity of goods on an island about twenty miles from the fort, sent a number of Indians to search for them, who found to the value of 8000l.

Oct. 31. Dispatches were sent to the several commanding officers of the troops in Scotland, with orders to put fort Augustus, and the rest of the forts along the coast, in the best posture of defence, and to hold every thing in readiness to repel the enemy; in consequence of which, beacon posts were set up for early intelligence, places of rendezvous for the regulars and militia appointed, and strict orders given that no

office

er should absent himself from his duty any pretence whatever.

Nov. 4. On the news of *Monf. Thurot's* ing from *Dunkirk*, the magistrates of *opool* assembled, and entered into an ciation for the defence of that opulent m.

Nov. 5. The *French* prisoners to the nber of 1250, confined at *Kinsale*, were moved into the interior parts of the ntry.

Nov. 8. His Majesty and the rest of royal family came from *Kensington* to *St. wen's*, to reside for the winter.

The right honourable *Sir Thomas Chitty*, t. Lord Mayor elect, was sworn into his ce at Guildhall, and the city regalia e delivered to him according to custom.

Nov. 9. The Lord Mayor attended in usual manner, went in procession from idhall to the Three Cranes, and from ce to *Westminster*, where he was sworn o his office before the barons of the hequer; after which he gave a grand ertainment at Guildhall.

Nov. 10. About five o'clock in the ming, a dreadful fire broke out at *Ham-* i coffee-house in *Sweeting's* alley, near *Royal-Exchange*, which consumed that, the *New York* coffee-house adjoining it; also *Mr. Vaughan's*, a fan-maker; . *Whitby's*, a print-seller; *Mr. Flea-* n's, a woollen-draper; *Mr. Hunt's*, a n-draper; *Mr. Legge's*, a woollen- ver; *Mrs. Bakewell's*, a print-seller, all the front of *Cornhill*. The *Virginia*, ee-house; *Mr. Worlidge*, an attorney; . *Martinius's*, secretary to the *Scotch* equit company; *Mess. Walton's* and *Voyce's*, ale-sale linen-draper; *Mr. Park's*, a bar-; and *Mr. Sedgwick's*, a broker, all in man's court. *Mrs. Bakewell's* house in bill was standing, but all the other teen were in ruins. Two little shops the corner of the passage to the *New* & coffee-house, were also burnt. Seve- other houses were much damaged. The began in a room belonging to *Mr. uridge*, who had invented a new kind of sic upon glasses, and lodged in *Hamlin's* fee-house; he perished in the flames. Day or two after, the fire broke out at the d *Lion* and *Sun* ale-house in *Sweeting's* y; it was soon got under, but the house s much damaged. By the fall of the ases in *Cornhill*, *Mr. Harford*, clerk to . *Martin* and *Co.* bankers, in *Lombard-* et, was killed.

Nov. 13. Both Houses of Parliament

being met, the Lord Keeper opened the sessions by his Majesty's command.

At *Halifax* in *Nova Scotia*, was the most violent gale of wind that had been known. It did vast damage to the wharfs in the town and suburbs. Great quantities of salt and sugars which were in the cellars near the beach, were wholly ruined: two schooners were driven ashore, some thou- sands of trees in the woods were blown down, and in some place the roads rendered impassable. The damages sustained at the wharfs, &c. was computed at several thou- sand pounds. As the storm happened at the height of the spring tide, and the wind in the southern point, it drove the tide in to that degree, that the water rose near six feet perpendicular above its ordi- nary flowing.

Nov. 17. His Majesty was graciously pleased to order a commission to be made out for arming his loyal subjects in the town of *Liverpool*, in the same manner as was issued in 1745.

The remains of general *Wolfe* were land- ed at *Portsmouth*, from on board the *Royal William*, man of war; during the solemn- ity minute guns were fired from the ships at *Spithead*, and all the honours that could be paid to the memory of a gallant officer, were paid on this occasion.

Nov. 19. Three expresses arrived with advice that *Monf. Conflans*, with the grand armament of *France*, was sailed from *Brest* to take the transports from *Vannes*, with the land forces under his protection, and then to sail on his intended expedition. His whole force consisted of twenty ships of the line, and four frigates; and trans- ports to carry 18,000 men.

Much about the same time, a certain ac- count was received, that *Monf. Thurot*, with his Squadron, was put into *Gottenburg* in *Sweden*.

Also that *Monf. Bompert's* Squadron had got safe into *Brest* in the absence of admiral *Hawke*, who had been driven off his station, as mentioned already.

Nov. 20. *Munster* was reduced by the *Hanoverians*.

A corps of 12,000 *Prussians* under gene- ral *Finck*, surrendered to the *Austrians* at *Maxau*.

Sir Edward Hawke obtained a victory over the *French* Squadron off *Quiberon* bay.

The corpse of general *Wolfe* was interred in a private manner in the family vault at *Greenwich*.

Nov. 21. A petition from the *Spital-* R 1 2
- fields

fields manufacturers was presented to Parliament, representing the great advantages, which the petitioners apprehend have arisen from the law, for prohibiting the making of low wines and spirits from barley, and praying that the same law might be continued.

Also a petition of the inhabitants of *East Greenwich*, setting forth, that in the said parish, in an open field, a quarter of a mile from the town, there was a magazine, in which there was generally no less than 6000 barrels of gun-powder, which being wholly exposed, was therefore liable through treachery, or by lightning, or other accidents, to take fire, by which the lives and properties of the petitioners were in imminent danger, as well as the royal hospital, and the King's yards and stores, and prayed that the said magazine, already in a ruinous condition, might be taken down.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to desire his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that a monument be erected in the collegiate church of *St. Peter, Westminster*, to the memory of the ever lamented late commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces, on an expedition against *Quebec*, major general *James Wolfe*, who, surmounting by ability and valour, all obstacles of art and nature, was slain in the moment of victory, at the head of his conquering troops, in the arduous and decisive battle against the *French* army, near *Quebec*, fighting for their capital of *Canada*, in the year 1759; and to assure his Majesty, the house will make good the expence of erecting the said monument. At the same time it was resolved, That the thanks of the house be given to the admirals and generals employed in the glorious and successful expedition against *Quebec*.

Nov. 22. Seventy thousand seamen were voted for the sea service, including 18,300 marines.

Nov. 23. Some of the ships from *Quebec* being arrived at *Plymouth*, and some at *Spithead*; the lords of the Admiralty began to be in pain for admiral *Saunders*, when they received a letter of excuse from him, dated in the chops of the *Channel*, acquainting them that as he had heard the *Brest* squadron were sailed, he hoped he should be pardoned for going to join admiral *Hawke* without orders. In this noble enterprize he was joined by general *Townshend*.

Nov. 24. All of a sudden, and without any of the usual preceding symptoms, happened one of the most violent eruptions of *Pesuvius* ever known. Beginning at that time, it never ceased, till the 4th of *December*, to vomit forth, by five different openings, vortices of flames with torrents of *lava*, which running with impetuosity towards *Nurcaria*, threatened that town and the whole neighbourhood with speedy devastation. The inhabitants left their houses, and fled to the neighbouring fields, offering up their prayers to heaven to put a stop to the calamity.

Nov. 26. The land tax of four shillings in the pound was ordered to be continued; and also the malt bill; but a further duty of three-pence per bushel, for raising the supplies for the ensuing year.

Nov. 27. His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Thomas Boscawen*, esq. captain general and governor in chief of *New Jersey*, in the room of

Francis Barnard, esq. appointed captain general and governor in chief of *Massachusetts* bay, in the room of

Thomas Pownall, esq. appointed captain general and governor of *South Carolina*, in the room of

William Henry Littleton, esq. appointed captain general and governor of *Jamaica*, in the room of — *Halifax*, deceased.

William Bull, esq. was appointed lieutenant governor of *South Carolina*.

Nov. 27. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *Thomas earl of Kinnoul*, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of *Portugal*.

The King was pleased to order letters patent to be passed the great seal of *Ireland*, containing a grant unto the right honourable *Richard Rigby*, esq. of the office of the Master of Rolls in that kingdom.

An express arrived from commodore *Duff*, with advice of his getting off safe from his station before *Quiberon* bay, where he was blocking up the transports destined to join the *Brest* fleet. Commodore *Duff* came off from *Quiberon* bay the 16th, and the next day saw the *French* fleet standing with their heads to the shore about seven or eight leagues south west of *Bellisle*. The commodore, after detaching what large ships he had to join admiral *Hawke*, returned to his station again with the frigates, in order to incommode the transports as much as possible, Mons. *Conflant's* squadron lying wind bound off *Bellisle*.

Nov. 30. Being the day appointed for a general

general thanksgiving for the signal successes of his Majesty's arms, it was observed with becoming solemnity. His Majesty, with the royal family, attended the heralds at arms went to the chapel, and heard divine service; the sermon was preached by the rev. Dr. *Lowth*, from these words, 'I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: the Lord do all these things,' *Isaiah* xiv. vii.

A fire broke out in the vestry-room of the Romish chapel in *Duke-street*, *Lincoln's-in-fields*, which burnt the chapel, with its ornaments, and two houses adjoining.

Dec. 4. A Prussian detachment under general *Dursche* was defeated at *Meissen* by the Austrians, in which engagement general *Dursche* was wounded and taken prisoner.

Dec. 5. A fire broke out at *Wilton*, near *Great Bedwin*, by which two farm-houses, and three others were consumed, with six barns ten ricks of corn, and all the implements of husbandry belonging to the farm, except such as were in the fields, to the value of 1500*l*.

Dec. 13. *Tripoly* was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, which was felt throughout an extent of 100 leagues in length, and as many in breadth, forming a space of 10000 square leagues, containing the chain of mountains of *Liban* and the *Anti-Liban*, with a prodigious number of villages, the greatest part of which became nothing but a heap of ruins. The shocks began the 30th of *October* at four in the morning, the waters of the docks overflowed, and all seemed to threaten a general destruction. They were felt in the same manner at *Burut*, twenty leagues to the south; but were more violent at the *Atsquire*, distance twenty-five leagues to the north. Many houses were thrown down at *Seyde*, and a number of people buried under their ruins.

At *Arc*, which is fifteen leagues higher than *Seyde*, the sea overflowed its borders, and poured into the streets, though seven or eight feet above the level of the sea.

The city of *Saphet*, about ten leagues distant, was entirely overthrown, and the greater part of its inhabitants perished by the fall of the houses.

The shocks were terrible at *Damas*, which is three journies from *Seyde*; all the minarets and a number of houses were thrown down, and six thousand souls perished.

Several other shocks were felt successively till the 25th of *November*, which did

not do much more damage; they thought their alarms at an end; when, on that day, about seven in the evening, the shock recommenced in a manner so terrible, that many edifices were thrown down, and the earth trembled under their feet all the time they were running to the fields.

The next day about four in the morning, it was succeeded by others still more dreadful, and when day-light came it discovered the dismal effects, the neighbouring towns presenting nothing but heaps of ruins. The city was no longer habitable.

Ealbec, which was fifteen leagues from hence on the side of *Mount Liban*, and an ancient castle built by the *Romans*, with stones, of which three were sufficient to form the arch of a large vault, were entirely destroyed.

Dec. 13. It was resolved by the commons in the parliament of *Ireland*, that the exportation of live cattle from that kingdom, would be prejudicial to the trade and manufactures thereof.

During the present war, there had been taken or destroyed, twenty-seven *French* ships of the line, and thirty-one frigates; and two ships of the line and four frigates lost; making in the whole fifty-eight taken or destroyed, and six lost. We lost seven men of war, and five frigates.

Dec. 17. A loan of eight millions was agreed to by parliament, for which an interest of four per cent. was to be allowed for a certain number of years, and a lottery ticket value 3*l*. was to be given as a gratuity for every 100*l*. so borrowed. The subscription for this sum was full before the resolution agreed to in Parliament was known. An additional duty of 3*d*. per bushel upon malt was laid, to pay the interest of this vast sum.

At *Baireith* in the night between the 16th and 17th of *December*, the cold was insupportable, *Reaumur's* thermometer was at fifteen, which was precisely the same degree it was at, in 1709. Many birds dropped down dead as they were flying in the air.

At *Leipsic* it was still more severe, inasmuch that ten centinels were frozen to death. The severity of the cold was equally felt at *Dresden* for want of firing. The *Austrian* troops had cut down all the fine trees, without exception, which adorned the garden of *Zinnendorff* without the *Pirna* gate of *Dresden*.

Truxillo, a rich mercantile city of *Peru*, was totally ruined by an earthquake.

Dec.

Dec. 19. The *Adventure* transport, captain *Walker*, arrived at *Plymouth* from the Bay, with advice that the ships in *Villaine* harbour were not destroyed; that he himself weighed up the guns of the *Saltil*; that he was fired upon from the land, and obliged to desist; that admiral *Hawke* had bombarded the town of *Cristell*, and set it on fire, because the magistrates had refused to permit any boats to pass up the *Villaine*, to destroy the men of war that had taken shelter there.

Prince *Sanseverino*, envoy-extraordinary from the king of the *Two Sicilies*, had a private audience of his Majesty, and delivered his letters of credence.

The right honourable *Robert Nugent*, esq. was sworn of the privy council.

Sir *James Lowther*, bart. was appointed lieutenant of the county of *Cumberland*.

John Ward, esq. blue mantle pursuivant.

Dec. 20. The following acts were signed by commission :

An act to continue and amend an act for the importation of *Irish* salted beef, pork, and butter.

An act to prohibit for a limited time, the distilling of spirits or low wines from all grain.

An act to punish mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army :

And to one naturalization act.

After which the House of Peers adjourned till *Tuesday* the 15th of *January*, and the House of Commons to *Monday* the 14th.

Dec. 21. The contract made this day by the commissioners of the victualling office for beef was no more than 21s. 5d. per hundred, and 27s. 11d. for pork.

Dec. 22. The King was pleased to appoint *James Oswald*, esq. to be one of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer, in the room of

Robert Nugent, esq. appointed one of the vice treasurers, &c. in *England*.

The King recommended to the dean and chapter of *Glocester*. *William Warburton*, D. D. one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and dean of *Bristol*, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right reverend Dr. *Johnson*, translated to the see of *Worcester*.

Dec. 23. His Majesty's ships the *Dowryfire*, *Dorsetshire*, and *Revenge*, arrived at *Plymouth*, with the *Formidable*, taken by Sir *Edward Hawke*'s Squadron in the late engagement.

About four in the morning, a fire broke

out at a cabinet maker's in *King-street*, *Covent-garden*, which entirely consumed that house, and two more in front; a large work-shop backwards took fire, and having no water for some time, the flames soon reached several houses in *Hart-street*, which were burnt down; likewise all the houses on the right-hand side of the way in *Rose-street*, through to *Long-acre*. About fifty houses were consumed, and several more greatly damaged. One fireman and a brewer's servant lost their lives by the fall of a house, and several others had their legs and arms broke, and were otherwise much hurt. The loss was computed at more than 70,000*l*.

Dec. 24. A subscription was begun in different parts of *London*, to raise a sum of money to be distributed amongst the infantry that signalized themselves in the two glorious actions of *Minden* and *Quebec*, and for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who bravely lost their lives in those ever memorable days of action.

Dec. 25. Being Christmas-day, and a high festival at court, his Majesty, preceded by the heralds, pursuivants, &c. went to the chapel royal at *St. James's*, and heard a sermon preached by the reverend Dr. *Newton*, and afterwards came down into the chapel and received the sacrament with the royal family, and offered a purse of gold for the poor.

A general bill of *Christenings* and *Burials*, within the bills of mortality, from December, 12, 1758, to December 11, 1759.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7294	Males	9919
Females	6959	Females	9685
In all	14253	In all	19604
Increased in the burials this year 2021.			

Whereof have died	
Under two years of age	6905
Between two and five	2063
Five and ten	803
Ten and twenty	694
Twenty and thirty	1576
Thirty and forty	1616
Forty and fifty	1638
Fifty and sixty	1413
Sixty and seventy	1265
Seventy and eighty	968
Eighty and ninety	435
Ninety and a hundred	86
A hundred	1
A hundred and three	1

GRANTS

GRANTS for the Year 1760.

N A V Y.

For 70,000 seamen, at 4 <i>l.</i> per man, per month, for 13 months	£.	3,640,000
For the ordinary of the navy, and half pay to sea officers		232,629
For building <i>Hafter</i> hospital	—	10,000
For building <i>Phymouth</i> hospital	—	10,000
For fitting wharfs, and other necessary buildings, at <i>Halifax</i>	—	8,000
For support of <i>Greenwich</i> hospital	—	10,000
Forwards discharging the navy debt	—	1,000,000
For service, including victualling land forces	—	501,078
For building, &c. of ships, for 1760	—	200,000

O R D N A N C E.

For the charge of that office	—	230,296
For the expence of that office in 1759, not provided for by Parliament	—	280,563

L A N D - S E R V I C E.

For maintaining a number of land forces, including those in Ger-		
4010 invalids, amounting to 57,294 men, for guards and garrisons	1,383,748	
Ditto the forces in the plantations, &c.	846,168	
Ditto four <i>Irish</i> regiments in <i>North America</i>	35,744	
and staff-officers, and officers of the hospitals	54,454	
For the charge of embodied militia, the <i>Argyleshire</i> men, and lord <i>Sutherland's</i>		
regiments	102,006	
For the troops of the <i>Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotba, and Buckeburg</i>	447,882	
regiments, and 9900 foot, <i>Hessians</i> , with artillery, &c.	268,874	
For the maintenance of a regiment of 920 <i>Hessian</i> horse, and 6072 foot, artillery, &c.	97,850	
For pensions to reduced officers widows	2,042	
For ordinary expences of the land forces, and other services, incurred and		
paid for	953,302	
For a present supply of forage, &c. to the combined army	500,000	
For augmentation of 1001 cavalry to the <i>Hanoverians</i> for a year	34,333	
Ditto of four squadrons to the <i>Hessians</i> for a year	20,776	
Ditto of five battalions to the King's army in <i>Germany</i>	52,903	
For half-pay to land forces and marines	35,651	
For the maintenance of reduced horse-guards, and regiment of horse	2,946	
For out-pensioners of <i>Chelsea</i> hospital	25,000	
For the charge of several augmentations to his Majesty's forces	134,139	
For embodied militia to Dec. 24, 1760, 260,104 <i>l.</i> Cloathing for		
1722 <i>l.</i>	290,826	
For <i>Brunswick</i> troops, 66,926 <i>l.</i> Augmentation to ditto, 23,843 <i>l.</i>	90,769	
For augmentation to <i>Hessians</i>	101,069	
For ordinary expences of the army, from Nov. 24, to Dec. 24	420,120	
Forwards pay and cloathing of the embodied militia for the year, ending		
, 1761	80,000	
For a regiment of light dragoons, and addition to colonel <i>Vaughan's</i>		
regiment for 1760	12,874	

S U N D R Y S E R V I C E S.

For to repay the supply of credit for last year	—	1,000,000
For to the king of <i>Prussia</i> , pursuant to convention	—	670,000
Forwards removing the powder magazine near <i>Greenwich</i>	—	15,000
For to the landgrave of <i>Hesse</i> , pursuant to treaty	—	60,000
For building hospital	—	5,000
For to <i>London</i> bridge	—	15,000
For to <i>Nova Scotia</i> , for 1760	—	11,785
For 1758	—	5,851
For 1760	—	4,058
For To the provinces of <i>North America</i>	—	200,000

Carried over 14,102,736

Brought

	Brought over,	£ 14,102,736
To the <i>East India</i> company, for defraying the expence of a military force in their settlements		20,000
To the Foundling-hospital		44,157
April 28. To reimburse the colony of <i>New York</i> expences in 1756		2,977
To the <i>British</i> forts and settlements in <i>Africa</i>		10,000
To the Foundling-hospital, for maintaining children between Feb. 8 and March 26		3,127
May 6. To Mr. <i>Hardinge's</i> administratrix for printing the journals		3,000
To Mr. <i>Dyfen</i> , towards printing the journals, &c.		2,000
To pay interest of money to Sir <i>John St. Aubin</i> , and others		634
May 12. To defray the extraordinary charge of the Mint		11,940
To discharge the remaining debts on the <i>Perib</i> estate		2,500
Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of the war in 1760		1,000,000

DEFICIENCIES.

Feb. 7. To make good to the sinking fund the deficiency on July 5, 1759, of the duties on offices and pensions	124,736
The like of subsidy of poundage on goods imported, and the additional duty on coffee and chocolate	84,141
The like Jan. 5, 1759, of duties on glass and spirituous liquors	8,752
The like of additional stamp duty on wine licences, &c. 30 Dec. II.	7,651
May 6. The like of deficiency of last year's grants	75,170
Total	15,503,564

Ways and Means for raising the above Supply.

Nov. 22. By land tax, at 4s. per pound	2,000,000
By malt duties continued	750,000
Dec. 18. By annuities and a lottery	8,000,000
May 12. By loans and exchequer bills, charged upon the next aids, if not discharged before Lady-day, 1761, for payment of the million for the navy, and 500,000 <i>l.</i> in part of naval services	1,500,000
To be taken out of the sinking fund	2,622,706
By supply of credit to be raised by Exchequer bills	1,000,000
Total	15,852,706

Note, Dec. 18, was voted an additional duty on malt, for payment of the interest of 800,000*l.* and the sinking fund to be a collateral security.

Note also, Feb. 26, was voted an additional duty on spirituous liquors, with a drawback.

Dec. 26. This morning arrived at *Portsmouth*, captain *Geary*, with several ships from Sir *Edward Hawke's* fleet; as did Lord *Howe* in his Majesty's ship *Magnanime*. Some of these ships were in a shattered condition, having had very bad weather for some time. Admiral *Rodney* arrived there with the ships under his command from off *Houvé-de-Grace*.

From the 25th of March, 1741, to the 31st of December, 1759, the number of children received into the Foundling-hospital, was 14,994.

Of which have been claimed and returned to their parents

Boys apprenticed to sea service and husbandry

Girls apprenticed out	74
Alive in the country	5929
— Hospital in <i>London</i>	155
— Hospital at <i>Ackworth</i>	113
— Hospital at <i>Sbrowsbury</i>	56
— Hospital at <i>Aylebury</i>	40
Died to the 31st of Dec. 1759	6293
	8465
Total	14994

Of these children, 13,610 have been received since the 21st of June, 1756.

1760, Jan. 9. About 120 *Portingest* jesuits, who had been beating about at sea many weeks, and who were in the utmost danger of being swallowed up in the *Madi*

ENT 200000

near sea, arrived safe at *Civita Vecchia*, where they went on shore, and part of us proceeded to *Castel Gondolfo*, and the to *Tivoli*, in the ecclesiastical state.

Jan. 11. The captain and supercargo of the *Crumph* letter of marque ship, made avit of the cruel usage they met with the *French*, by whom the ship had taken, and the crew carried into *Bress*, confined in a gaol there, near forty under ground, for twenty-three days, out any light for sixteen hours out of twenty-four: usage very different from the *French* prisoners met with in Eng-

Jan. 12. *Freibourgh*, a city of *Misnia*, into the hands of the king of *Prussia*.

Jan. 13. His royal highness the prince *Sales* sent 200*l.* by Dr. *Squire*, his clerk in closet, to be immediately distributed among the most necessitous sufferers by the *small fire* in *King-street*, *Covent-garden*.

Jan. 16. At a meeting of the nobility and gentry of *Scotland* at *Edinburgh*, it was unanimously agreed to abolish the inhospitality of giving vails to servants; and at the same time, it was their opinion, that in addition to the yearly wages of servants should be more honourable for the master, more beneficial to the servant. The resolution was agreed to in a meeting of the nobility and gentry of *Aberdeen*.

Jan. 17. Admiral *Hawke*, arrived at *South* and waited on his Majesty, by which he was received with particular marks of honour, his Majesty meeting him as he landed, and thanking him for the services he had done his country. His Majesty gave a pension of 2000*l.* a year upon him for life, and the lives of his two sons, and survivor of them.

Jan. 19. Upwards of 15,000 tons of ports were taken up for government use, part of which were designed to be sent to *Emden*, to reinforce the army, the first division of which were sent by march.

On the night between the 21st and 22d was felt at *Hamburg*, and its neighbourhood, a shock of an earthquake that lasted about a minute. It was felt at the same time at *Sleswic*, *Flensbourg*, and *Keil*, and other places in *Holslein*. It was felt also at *Copenhagen*, where it was followed by shocks less violent, and lasted about a minute, but happily no damage was done: all that could be observed was, that from the north, and passed towards the south, and was most felt in the little

22. III,

island of *Amagh*. It was the same at *Elfinor*, where the sea was so agitated, that several ships in that port were driven from their anchors.

A shock of an earthquake was felt also at *Utrecht*; and a like commotion was also very sensible at *Amsterdam*, *Lisfe*, *Paris*, *Cologne*, *Allicant*, and many other places, a few days before, or a few days after; and at *Damascus*, *Antioch*, *Tiberiade*, *Safat*, *Jaffa*, *Tripoli*, *Seyde*, and *Acria*, it was so violent that many of the buildings were laid in ruins, and the fate of *Lisbon* dreaded by all *Syria*.

Jan. 22. The *Royal William* of 80 guns, admiral *Boscawen*, *Sandwich* of 90, rear-admiral *Geary*, *St. George* of 90, captain *Gayton*, and the *Princess Amelia* of 80 guns, sailed from *St. Helen's* for the Bay.

The *English East India* company's forces under colonel *Eyre Coote*, totally defeated the *French* under general *Lally*, near *Wandewash*.

A fire broke out at a gingerbread baker's adjoining to *Whitarchapel* gaol, which consumed the baker's, and part of the gaol. The conflagration was so great, that lest the prisoners should be burned, the gaol doors were opened, and all of them, to the number of thirty, escaped, except three, who returned in the evening.

Jan. 24. A petition of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, was presented to Parliament, praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill to widen and enlarge several old streets, lanes, &c. and to open several new streets and ways, and for determining, in a summary way, all disputes arising, about the rebuilding of houses, in which several persons had an intermixed property.

Jan. 27. Between three and four in the afternoon, one of the dykes of the *Rhine* about a league distant from *Cleves*, was broken down by the ice, and in less than a quarter of an hour all the neighbouring country to the west of that city was overflowed, quite from *Calcar* to *Nimeguen*; a great number of the country people were left destitute both of houses and provisions, and reduced to a state of the most deplorable poverty and distress.

Jan. 28. The thanks of the House of Commons were voted to general *Townsend*, and the admirals *Hawke*, *Saunders*, and *Holmes*, for the signal services done their country.

Jan. 29. The *English* took *Chittiput* upon the coast of *Coromandel*, in the *East Indies*.

S s

Jan.

Jan. 31. His royal highness *William VIII.* landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, died at *Rintelen*, in the 78th year of his age.

Sheriffs appointed for the present year.

Berkshire, Charles Wymondesfold, esq.
Bedfordshire, Baker Coleman, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Saunders, esq.
Cumberland, William Dalton, esq.
Ceshire, Sir Peter Leicester, bart.
Cambr. & Hunt. Philip Vavasor, esq.
Cornwall, Chr. Treife, esq.
Devonshire, Arcott Bickford, esq.
Dorsetshire, Ralph Willatt, esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Bainbridge, esq.
Essex, Thomas Towers, esq.
Gloucestershire, Onesiphorus Paul, esq.
Hertfordshire, Ben. Trueman, esq.
Herefordshire, Ja. Hereford, esq.
Kent, Tho. Wilson, esq.
Lancashire, Samuel Hilton, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir William Halford, bart.
Lincolnshire, Clement Trafford, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Curr, esq.
Northumberland, Robert Bewick, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir William Dolben, bart.
Notfolk, John Berney, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Ralph Edge, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sam. Trotman, esq.
Rutlandshire, Cha. Roberts, esq.
Sherbrooke, Thomas Jones, esq.
Somersetshire, Sir William Yeo, bart.
Staffordshire, John Dolphin, esq.
Suffolk, Tho. Thoroughgood, esq.
Southampton, William Bennett, esq.
Surrey, Thomas Bridges, esq.
Sussex, John Aldridge, esq.
Warwickshire, Miller Sadler, esq.
Worcestershire, John Timbrell, esq.
Wiltshire, George Flower, esq.
Yorkshire, James Shuttleworth, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecknockshire, John Bullock, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Rees, esq.
Cardiganshire, Thomas Hughes, esq.
Glamorgenshire, Sir John De la Fountain Tyrwhit, bart.
Pembrokeshire, Thomas Roch, esq.
Radnorshire, John Dakins, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Robert Lloyd, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Richard Lloyd, esq.
Denbighshire, Griffith Speed, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Thomas, esq.
Merionethshire, Robert Vaughan Humphreys, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Richard Owen, esq.

Feb. 1. A Dutch vessel laden was thrown ashore near *Monmouth wall*, where she received very much; and would, in all probability, have been got off, had not the savage in a riotous manner, to the number 500: and after plundering her, roughly using the unfortunate crew in pieces.

Feb. 2. *Timony* on the *Carmandel*, was taken by the *English*.

This day, at the horse guard the trial of lord *Charles Hay*, m. of his Majesty's forces, who was every military crime, as an officer cowardice and dissimulation.

Feb. 4. The bill for raising by annuities and lottery, and for additional duty on malt, was signed; and the additional duty took place.

Feb. 6. A proclamation was general fast to be strictly observed out *England and Ireland*, on *Friday the 13th* next; and in *Scotland* the 13th.

Feb. 10. The *English* took the coast of *Caromandel*.

Feb. 11. A message from his gr. Lieutenant was presented to the of *Ireland*, acquainting them, Majesty had been pleased to order a considerable augmentation to be in forces upon that establishment, of which, and the particulars of augmentation, he had ordered to be them, not doubting but they would fully make good the expence which appeared necessary for the defence of that kingdom. That accompanied this message to 241,592*l.*

Feb. 12. The report of the of the committee appointed to the Lieutenant's message into consideration to the house, when an address was made to thank his Majesty for the seasonable augmentations which commanded to be made to his forces for the defence of that kingdom, and that they will be ready to concur Majesty upon every occasion, a circumstance of the nation was.

Feb. 13. The marquis of *Granby*, in chief of the *British* forces, arrived in town from the

Lord *Ferrers* was this day at the bar of the House of Lords wards committed close prisoner.

or the murder of his steward Mr.

; It blew a hurricane, by which
age was done both on land and in

A stack of chimnies falling in
court, near *Grosvenor-square*, de-
he bed and furniture of two rooms.
was blown off the house of earl
in *Great George-street*, into the
house in *Hanover-street*, had the
blown off. One of the pinnacles
adjoining to the House of
was blown down, and broke
the roof of the room over the
chamber. The *Mall* in *St.*
ark was covered over with branches
Upwards of twenty-seven feet of
e Admiralty roof was rolled up by
of the wind like a scroll; and a
nber of chimnies, fences, &c.
in down in *Westminster*.

hips in the river were driven from
iors, some lost their rudders, and
considerable damage by running
e another.

untry felt the terrible effects of
. In many places it was attend-
under, lightning, hail, and rain;
d houses, blew trees up by the
l swept away ricks of corn, hay,
re.

it did incredible damage to the
in almost every harbour some per-
shed in boats and in ships; but
lost to be regretted was that of the
te *Ramillies*, captain *Taylor*, with

Being embayed within the *Bolt-*
ich they had mistaken for the
, and imagined they were going
South-Sea, and close upon the
ey let go their anchors, and cut
their masts, and rode safe till five
ning, when the gale increased so
impossible to describe it; they part-
ly one midshipman and twenty-five
of the whole, jumped off the stern
ks, and were saved.

l. A distribution was made of
of new cloaths, among the *French*
in the city of *York*, from the cha-
llation of the city of *London*, for
of.

l *Boscawen* in the *Royal William*,
ral *Geary* in the *St. George*, ar-
lynmouth from the Bay, being dri-
by the violence of the storm.

l. A subscription was set on foot
for the relief of the widows and
of our brave countrymen who fell

before the walls of *Quebec*, and on the plain,
of *Minden*.

Feb. 20. Baron *de Back*, Lieutenant ge-
neral in the service of the empress *Queen*,
surprized the *Prussians* at *Corsdorf* in *Saxony*,
and took prisoners general *de Zeteritz*, and
six other officers, 275 men, 500 horses,
and one standard; several were killed on
both sides.

Feb. 21. All the neighbourhood of mount
Vesuvius was overflowed by a deluge of burn-
ing lava, which continued several days,
and the hopes of more than a thousand fa-
milies, whose industry and labour had cul-
tivated the ground, and who were to sub-
sist by its produce, were cut off in a mo-
ment.

Feb. 22. The committee of common-
council made choice of Mr. *Milne's* plan
for a new bridge at *Black-friars*.

Feb. 23. The lords of the treasury di-
rected Exchequer bills to be made forth for
several sums payable in course on the credit
of the land-tax act, which bills were to
bear interest at the rate of two pence by the
day for every 100*l.* and were to pass and be
current in all revenues, aids, taxes, and
supplies whatsoever, and at the receipt of
Exchequer. And all collectors were required
out of any current money in their hands,
to pay such bills when offered to them.

Feb. 26. *M. Thurot* with three frigates
had landed 1000 men at *Carrickfergus*,
within ten miles of *Belfast*, on the north-
east coast of *Ireland*, when the command-
ing officer on that coast with three compa-
nies of foot retired into *Belfast* castle;
and the *French* troops marched up into the
country. Orders were given for some horse
in *Dublin* to march, in order to stop their
progress, and they were soon after forced
back on board their vessels by some troops
that were hastily assembled to oppose them:
their little fleet was soon after attacked by
captain *Ellis*, with three frigates, one of
thirty-eight and two of thirty-six guns, and
totally defeated: *Thurot* was slain in the
action, and his squadron, consisting of the
Belleisle of forty-four guns, and five hun-
dred eighty-five men, the *la Blonde* of fifty-
two guns and four hundred men, and the
Terpsichore of twenty-six guns and three
hundred men, were taken and carried into
Ramsey Bay, in the *Isle of Man*.

Feb. 27. During the late hard gales of
wine, most of the springs in and about
Cbatam, were dried; a phenomenon not
easily to be accounted for.

March 1. The marquis of *Blaisel*, the
commandant

commandant of *Giessen*, went secretly to *Marbourg*, forced the gates, and defeated the *Hanoverian* garrison, the remains of which retired into the citadel. He then returned to *Giessen*, where he arrived safe with 100,000 crowns contribution money, and a great number of prisoners.

March 3. The *Irish* House of Commons voted their thanks to the several captains of his Majesty's ships of war, who, on the 28th day of *February* last, signalized their courage and conduct, in pursuing, defeating, and taking the *French* Squadron, that rashly and fruitlessly presumed to insult the coasts of that kingdom; expressing their high sense of the honour and advantage accruing to that kingdom, by their diligence, bravery, and success; and the discouragement thereby given to such vain attempts for the future.

March 7. The *Irish* house of commons voted their thanks to lieutenant colonel *Jennings*, for his prudent and resolute conduct at *Carrickfergus*, and for the gallant stand he made there, against a much superior force, by which he gained time for the militia to assemble, and preserved *Belfast* from being plundered.

Mar. 8. The princess *Caroline of Orange and Nassau*, sister of *William V.* prince of *Orange and Nassau*, hereditary stadtholder of the United Provinces, was married to the prince of *Nassau Weilbourg*.

March 14. Upwards of 4000. was collected at Mr. *Wierfield's* tabernacle for the relief of the distressed Protestants in and about *Custrin* in the *New Marche of Brandenburg*.

A terrible riot happened at *Kingston in Surrey*, occasioned by a methodist preacher, who came there, and brought a great number of people together in a barn to hear him. While he was preaching, a fellow threw some dirt at him, which made a great disturbance, and the mob at last dragged the preacher into the street, and rolled him in a ditch; and had it not been for the humanity of a gentleman near the spot, who took him into his house, he, in all likelihood, would have been murdered.

March 17. A copy of the bill found by the grand jury at *Leicester* against the unfortunate earl of *Ferrers*, in the Tower for murder, was presented to the House of peers, and a writ of *Certiorari* sent down to *Leicester*, to send up to the house the original bill.

The honourable House of Commons ad-

joined till *Friday*, on account of the death of general *Onslow*, by way of condolence, he being the Speaker's brother.

March 20. A most dreadful fire happened at *Boston* in *New England*, supposed the greatest ever known in the *American* colonies. Near 400 dwelling houses, stores, shops, shipping, &c. were consumed, together with goods, merchandize, &c. to the amount, in the whole, of above 100,000*l.* sterling. The governor wrote immediately to the other governments on the continent, desiring their assistance for the relief of the unhappy sufferers.

March 24. The Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel* was attacked by a lunatic at his table.

Several public and private bills were passed by commission in the House of Lords.

March 25. This being the birth day of his royal highness prince *Edward*, who then entered into the 22d year of his age, there was a great court at *Leicester* house on that occasion.

March 26. Arrived at *Spithead*, captain *Elliot* in the *Æolus*, with the *Brilliant* and his three prizes. The *Pallas* arrived at *Plymouth*. Captain *Elliot* waited on his Majesty, and was most graciously received.

John Rule, esq. appointed one of the commissioners for victualling the navy.

John Bridges, jun. esq. one of the commissioners for regulating the duties of excise.

The right honourable *Wilbore Ellis*, esq. sworn of his Majesty's privy council.

This day the workmen began to erect the scaffolding in *Westminster-hall* for the trial of earl *Ferrers*.

April 1. The King was pleased to grant unto his Majesty's dearly beloved grandson prince *Edward Augustus*, and to the heirs male of his royal highness, the dignities of duke of the kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and of earl of the kingdom of *Ireland*, by the names, styles, and titles of duke of *York* and of *Albany* in the said kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and earl of *Ulster* in the said kingdom of *Ireland*.

A party of dragoons marched over *London-bridge* for *Gravesend*, to embark for *Germany*. The *British* cavalry, when together, consisted of three regiments of horse, and nine regiments of dragoons; all esteemed a fine troops as any in the field.

April 3. Advice was received, that the *Mermaid* man of war, of twenty guns, which was a shore on one of the *Bahama* islands, was entirely lost.

April 5. A terrible fire broke out at *Hadnam*, near *Thame* in *Oxfordshire*, which burnt

between fifty and sixty houses, being tched.

il 6. The tower of a church at *Per-g*, which had been newly built, fell, and more than 500 persons, were killed or maimed.

il 16. The trial of *Laurence earl s*, for the murder of Mr. *Johnson* Edward, began before the House of at *Westminster* hall, lord keeper *Hening* appointed Lord high steward of ad on this occasion. The prisoner, own coach, attended by the major of Tower, and some other gentlemen, iarded by a party of the foot guards arders of the Tower, arrived at half in at *Westminster* hall, and was immed followed by the Lord high steward in ate-coach, drawn by six horses, who receded by five of his grace's coaches his arms and livery, and followed by relve judges and masters in chancery. he crown evidence, and part of his ip's, were this day examined.

ril 17. This day the evidence being, earl *Ferrers* was unanimously found of felony and murder.

ril 18. About two o'clock sentence was on earl *Ferrers*, by the Lord high stew-as follows, "That his lordship should ried back to the prison of the Tower, whence he came, and from thence to ace of execution, on *Monday* next, and to be hanged by the neck till he was after which his body was to be ded to Surgeons Hall to be dissected and mised." At this part of the sentence rdship cried out, "God forbid!" but recollecting himself, added, "God's e done!" Afterwards the Lord high rd took notice, that by the act of ment the lords, his judges, had a r of respiting; and therefore, that he t have more time to prepare himself, respited his sentence to *Monday, May 5*. *Ferrers* read a paper, in which he ex-d his concern for the trouble he had, but that he was advised to make the of lunacy, and begged their lordships to mend him to the King for mercy.

tween nine and ten o'clock this morn-dreadful fire broke out at the house of s. *Barrow* and *Reynolds*, oil-men, in us-street, adjoining to St. *Magnus* b; which consumed that house, also *Bailey's*, the tackle-porter alehouse; *Bland's*, an orange merchant; Mr. am's, a salter; Mr. *Franklin's*, a r; Mr. *Prentice's*, a seedman; Mr.

Wood's, the King's Head alehouse in *Fresh*-wharf gateway; all the warehouses at *Fresh*-wharf; and the roof of St. *Magnus* church, which fell in, and very much damaged the pews, altar-piece, &c. The organ was removed, but the hurry being so great, it was much damaged. Two ships lying off *Fresh*-wharf received little hurt, but a great quantity of sugar, oranges and lemons, wine, &c. was entirely destroyed. The damages amounted to at least 40,000*l*. In the house where it begun, there was some gunpowder which took fire, and greatly terrified the inhabitants; several firemen and other persons were wounded, and one blown up.

April 22. His Majesty was pleased to appoint *Ralph Woodford*, esq. to be secretary to the extraordinary embassy to the court of the Catholic king, in the room of *Ruvigny de Cosne*, esq.

Stanier Porten, esq. to be consul at *Madrid*, in the room of *John Burnaby Parker*, esq. deceased.

Lord *George Sackville* having desired a trial by court martial, it was granted, and the following was the sentence:

"This court, upon due consideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion, that lord *George Sackville* is guilty of having disobeyed the orders of prince *Ferdinand of Brunswick*, whom he was by his commission and instructions directed to obey, as commander in chief, according to the rules of war; and it is the further opinion of the court, that the said lord *George Sackville* is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever."

Which sentence his Majesty was pleased to confirm; and it was his Majesty's pleasure, that the above sentence should be given out in public orders, that officers being convinced that neither high birth, nor great employments, could shelter offences of such a nature; and that seeing they were subject to censures much worse than death, to a man who has any sense of honour, they might avoid the fatal consequences arising from disobedience of orders.

June 25. This day his Majesty in council called for the council-book, and ordered the name of lord *George Sackville* to be struck out of the list of privy counsellors.

April 30. The *East-India* company's ship of war the *Pitt*, of fifty guns, captain *William Wilson* arrived six months earlier than expected, the commander having conducted her thither and back by a passage hitherto

hitherto unattempted, and at a season of the year deemed impracticable, as it was in opposition to the monsoons, and the uniform custom of the country. An instance that improvements may long lie dormant for want of a proper exertion of endeavours to surmount speculative difficulties.

The navigation of this ship was by the eastern passage of the *Indian* ocean, through straits among the spice islands, which, not being particularised by name in the charts, were denominated *Pitt's Straits*, in honour of the great minister from whom the ship was called. From thence the route was by *New Guinea* and the *Philippine Islands* to *Canton*.

May 5. Lord *Ferrers* was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence. A scaffold was erected under the gallows at Tyburn, and part of it, about a yard square, was raised about eighteen inches above the rest of the floor, with a contrivance to sink down upon a signal given, and the whole was covered with black baize.

In the morning about nine o'clock, his body was demanded of the keeper at the gates of the Tower by the sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*. His lordship being informed of it, sent a message to the sheriffs, requesting that he might go in his own landau, instead of the mourning coach that had been provided by his friends; and this request being granted, he entered his landau, drawn by six horses, with Mr. *Humphries*, chaplain of the Tower, who had been admitted to his lordship that morning for the first time; the landau was conducted to the outward gate of the Tower by the officers of the Tower, and was there delivered to the sheriffs. Here Mr. sheriff *Vaillant* entered the landau to his lordship, and expressing his concern at having so melancholy a duty to perform, his lordship said, "he was much obliged to him, and took it kindly, that he accompanied him."

He was dressed in a suit of light-coloured clothes, embroidered with silver (his wedding suit) and soon after Mr. *Vaillant* came into the landau, he said, "You may perhaps, Sir, think it strange to see me in this dress, but I have my particular reasons for it."

The procession then began in the following order:

A very large body of the constables for the county of *Middlesex*, preceded by one of the high-constable, went first, and were followed by,

A party of horse grenadiers, and a party of foot.

Mr. sheriff *Errington* in his chariot, accompanied by his under-sheriff Mr. *Jackson*.

The landau, escorted by two other parties of horse-grenadiers and foot.

Mr. sheriff *Vaillant's* chariot, in which was his under-sheriff Mr. *Nichols*.

A mourning coach and six, with some of his lordship's friends.

A hearse and six, which was provided for the conveyance of his lordship's corpse from the place of execution to Surgeon's hall.

When they approached near the place of execution, his lordship told the sheriff, "that there was a person waiting in a coach near there, for whom he had a very sincere regard, and of whom he should be glad to take his leave before he died;" to which the sheriff answered, that "if his lordship insisted upon it, it should be so; but that he wished his lordship, for his own sake, would decline it, lest the sight of a person for whom he had such a regard, should unman him, and disarm him of the fortitude he possessed." To which his lordship, without the least hesitation, replied, "Sir, if you think I am wrong, I submit;" and upon the sheriff's telling his lordship, that if he had any thing to deliver to that person, or any one else, he would faithfully do it; his lordship delivered to him a pocket-book, in which was a bank-note, and a ring, and a purse with some guineas, in order to be delivered to that person, which were delivered accordingly.

The landau being now advanced to the place of execution, his lordship alighted from it, and ascended upon the scaffold, with the same composure and fortitude of mind he had possessed from the time he left the Tower. Soon after he had mounted the scaffold, Mr. *Humphries* asked his lordship, if he chose to say prayers? which he declined; but upon his asking him, "if he did not choose to join with him in the Lord's Prayer?" he readily answered, "he would, for he always thought it a very fine prayer;" upon which they knelt down together upon two cushions, covered with black baize, and his lordship with an audible voice very devoutly repeated the Lord's Prayer, and afterwards with great energy, the following ejaculation, "O God forgive me all my errors, pardon all my sins."

His lordship then rising, took his leave of the sheriffs and the chaplain; and as-

er thanking them for their many civilities, he presented his watch to Mr. sheriff *Vaillant*, which he desired his acceptance of; and signified his desire, that his body might be buried at *Braden or Stanton*, in *Leicester-shire*.

His lordship then called for the executioner, who immediately came to him, and asked him forgiveness; upon which his lordship said, "I freely forgive you, as I do all mankind, and hope myself to be forgiven." He then intended to give the executioner five guineas, but, by mistake, giving it into the hands of the executioner's assistant, an unseasonable dispute ensued between those unthinking and unfeeling wretches, which Mr. sheriff *Vaillant* instantly silenced.

The executioner then proceeded to do his duty, to which his lordship, with great resignation, submitted. His neckcloth being taken off, a white cap, which he had brought in his pocket, being put upon his head, his arms secured by a black sash, and the cord put round his neck, he advanced by three steps to the elevated part of the scaffold, and standing under the cross-beam which went over it, which was also covered with black baize, he asked the executioner, "Am I right?" Then the cap was drawn over his face, and, upon a signal given by the sheriff (for his lordship, upon being before asked, declined to give one himself) that part upon which he stood, instantly sunk down from beneath his feet, and left him entirely suspended.

For a few seconds his lordship made some struggles against the attacks of death, but was soon eased of all pain by the pressure of the executioner.

From the time of his lordship's ascending upon the scaffold, until his execution, was about eight minutes; during which his countenance did not change, nor his tongue falter.

The accustomed time of one hour being past, the coffin was raised up, with the greatest decency, to receive the body, and being deposited in the hearth, was conveyed by the sheriffs, with the same procession, to Surgeon's Hall, to undergo the remainder of the sentence. A large incision was made from the neck to the bottom of the breast, and another cross the throat; the lower part of the belly was laid open, and the bowels taken away. It was afterwards publicly exposed to view in a room up one pair of stairs at the hall; and on the

evening of *Thursday* the 8th of *May* it was delivered to his friends for interment.

May 6. Prince *Ferdinand*, by his proxy, Sir *Charles Cottrell Dornar*, the marquis of *Rockingham* and earl *Temple*, were installed knights of the garter at *Windser*, with the usual ceremonies. And next morning the marquis, the earl, and Mr. secretary *Pine*, were complimented with the freedom of that corporation.

May 7. Was held the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy. The collection at the church and after dinner, together with that at the rehearsal, amounted to upwards of 1020*l.* besides which, the princess *Amelia* gave 100*l.* for educating poor orphans, till of age to be put out apprentice, and *Sampson Gideon*, esq. 100*l.* for the benefit of clergymen's widows.

May 9. This morning, about two o'clock the remains of the late earl *Ferrers*, were privately carried from Surgeon's Hall, and interred in *Pancras* church. They were afterwards carried into *Leicestershire*.

His royal highness *Edward*, duke of *York*, took his seat in the House of Peers, on a chair of state, placed on the left hand of the throne. His royal highness was preceded by the heralds, and introduced by the great officers of state.

May 12. This being the 200th year since the accession of queen *Elizabeth*, the same was observed at the *Westminster* election (which began this day) as a high festival. After a sermon preached by the reverend Mr. *Widmore*, the only surviving member of the last jubilee, several copies of verses were spoken by the ushers, scholars, &c.

May 15. Six regiments of foot, commanded by major general *Griffin*, embarked at *Gravesend*, and sailed in the evening for *Germany*. The British forces, when joined by this last embarkation, consisted of one regiment of horse guards, two of horse, three of dragoon-guards, five of dragoons, and twelve of foot, viz. the 3 *Hodgson's*, 8 *Barrington's*, 11 *Beckland's*, 12 *Napier's*, 20 *King'sley's*, 23 *Welch* fusiliers, 24 *Cornwallis's*, 25 *Hume's*, 33 *Griffin's*, 37 *Strucri's*, 50 *Carr's*, and 51 *Brudenell's*, with the two Highland battalions of *Keith* and *Campbell*. In the whole, 14 battalions, and 24 squadrons. The general officers were lieutenant general marquis of *Granby*, *Mossyn*, and *Waldgrave*. Major general *Howard*, *Honywood*, *Griffin*, and *Brudenell*.

May 22. This day the lords commissioners

soners declared the royal assent to the following acts :

An act for enabling his Majesty to raise a certain sum of money, towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy, for the year 1760.

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund.

For enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of one million.

For adding the annuities granted in the year 1759, to the joint stock of three per cent. consolidated annuities.

For an additional number of one hundred hackney chairs.

For the better encouragement of the making of sail cloth in *Great-Britain*.

Towards defraying the charge of pay, and cloathing the unembodied militia for a year.

For limiting, confining, and better regulating, the payment of the weekly allowances, made by act of parliament, for the maintenance of families unable to support themselves, during the absence of militia men, embodied, and ordered out into actual service.

To continue several laws relating to the running of uncustomed goods, and preventing frauds relating to the customs.

For reviving and continuing so much of an act as relates to the more effectual trial and punishment of high treason and misprison of high treason, in the Highlands of *Scotland*, &c.

To enforce and render more effectual the laws relating to the qualifications of members to sit in the House of Commons.

For encouraging the exportation of rum and spirits, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the *British* sugar plantations, from this kingdom, and of *British* spirits made from melaties.

To repeal so much of an act passed in 29 Geo. II. concerning a free market for fish at *Westminster*, as requires fishermen to enter their fishing vessels at the office of the searcher of the customs at *Gravesend*, and to regulate the sale of fish, at the first hand, in the fish markets in *London* and *Westminster*; and to prevent salesmen of fish buying fish to sell again, on their own account; and for other purposes.

For allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills, made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers.

To indemnify persons, who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employment, &c.

For the more effectual securing the payment of such prize and bounty monies as are appropriated to the use of *Greenwich* hospital.

For rendering the exportation of rum from *Milford*, and the limits thereof, to the neighbouring counties, more easy to the proprietors and purchasers of the same.

For widening certain streets, lanes, and passages, within the city of *London*, and liberties thereof.

For training and preserving certain fen lands, and low grounds in the isle of *Ely*, and counties of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*.

For rebuilding, widening, and enlarging, the bridge over the river *Avon*, in the city of *Bristol*, and erecting a temporary bridge adjoining, and for widening the streets, &c. leading thereto, and for building another bridge, over some other part of the said river, within the said city, if necessary.

And several other public and private bills.

The speech of the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, for holding this Parliament delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houses of Parliament, on *Thursday* the 22d of *May* 1760.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" We have received the King's commands to put an end to this session of Parliament; and, upon this occasion, do assure you, that his Majesty looks back, with entire satisfaction, on your proceedings during the course of it. The duty and affection which you have expressed for his person and government, and the zeal and unanimity which you have shewn in maintaining the true interest of your country, can only be equalled by what his Majesty has formerly experienced from this Parliament.

" His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that it would have given him the most sensible pleasure to have been able to communicate to you, that his sincere endeavours to promote a general pacification had met with more suitable returns before this time. His Majesty, in conjunction with his good brother and ally the king of *Prussia*, chose to give their enemies proofs of this equitable disposition, in the midst of a series of glorious victories; an opportunity the most proper to do it with dignity, and to manifest to all *Europe* the purity and moderation of his views. After such a conduct, his Majesty has the comfort to reflect, that the further continuance of the calamities of war cannot be imputed to him, or his allies; and trusts in the blessing of heaven upon the justice of his arms,

arms, and upon those ample means, which your zeal, in so good a cause, has wisely put into his hands, that his future successes, in carrying on the war, will not fall short of the past; and that, in the event, the public tranquility will be restored on solid and durable foundations.

"We are further commanded to acquaint you, that his Majesty has taken the most effectual care to augment the combined army in *Germany*; and, at the same time, to keep up such a force at home, as may frustrate any attempts of the enemy to invade these kingdoms, which have hitherto ended only in their own confusion.

"The royal navy was never in a more flourishing and respectable condition; and the signal victory obtained last winter over the *French* fleet, on their own coasts, as it has added lustre to his Majesty's arms, has given fresh spirits to his maritime forces, and reduced the naval strength of *France* to a very low ebb.

"His Majesty has disposed his squadrons in such a manner, as may best conduce to the annoyance of his enemies; to the defence of his own dominions both in *Europe* and *America*; and to the preserving and pursuing his conquests, as well as to the protection of the trade of his subjects, which he has extremely at heart.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"Nothing could relieve his Majesty's royal mind, under the anxiety which he feels for the burdens of his faithful subjects, but the public spirited cheerfulness with which you have granted him such large supplies, and his conviction, that they are necessary for the security and essential interests of his kingdoms. The King has enjoin'd us to return you his hearty thanks for them; and to assure you of their due application to the purposes for which they have been given.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have nothing further in command from his Majesty, but to recommend to you the continuance and improvement of that union and good harmony, which he has observed with so much pleasure, and from which he has derived such important effects. Make it your study to promote these desirable objects; to support the King's government, and the good order of your respective countries; and to consult your own real happiness and prosperity. This behaviour, his Majesty graciously assures you, will be the most acceptable demonstration of your duty to him."

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After which the Lord Keeper said;

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to *Thursday* the 17th day of *July* next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to *Thursday* the 17th day of *July* next."

May 29. A detachment of 4000 men from prince *Ferdinand's* army under the command of *M. Wolf*, fell in with some *French* regiments, and took a company of grenadiers belonging to the regiment of *Dauphiny* prisoners, but a party of this detachment having entered *Fulda*, and began to pillage, the count *de Vair*, came hastily up with 254 *French*, killed about fifty of the *Hanoverians* upon the spot, took many prisoners and drove the whole party back to *Schiltz*.

May 30. The princess of *Anhalt Zerbst*, who was born duchess of *Holstein Gottorp*; and was mother to the grand duchess of *Russia*, died at *Paris*, in the 47th year of her age.

May 31. On the approach of some battalions detached by prince *Henry*, the *Austrians* precipitately evacuated *Cottbus*, *Spremburg*, and some other towns of *Lusatia*.

Marshal Daun's army was encamped near *Dresden*. The king of *Prussia* still remained in his strong camp. *Meissen* was filled with combustibles placed in such a manner, that by one single match, the enormous magazines formed there could be at once reduced to ashes.

The plague broke out again at *Smyrna*; and by the heavy and continual rains which fell during the winter, the country was for the most part overflowed: so that their days were those of sadness, being assailed at the same time by a devouring contagion, by earthquakes, and by the dread of a cruel famine.

June 2. Six squadrons of *Zeitzen's* and *Kleist's* hussars, under the command of the *Prussian* major *Zetmar*, were attacked at *Nichtwitz* in *Saxony*, near *Torgau*, by the troops of *Laszy* and *Lichtenstein*, and the *Saxon* regiments of *Zetschwitz*, *Renard*, and *Groschwitz*. The *Austrians* were superior in numbers three to one, by their own confession; yet *Zetmar* retired towards *Torgau* in good order, and even carried off sixty prisoners; 150 of the *Prussians* were killed; but this retreat was considered as a master-piece of military skill and conduct.

June 5. The *Prussian* garrison of *Landsbut* retired to *Schwiednitz*.

T t

June

June 6. The marriage of the princess of the *Brazils*, daughter to the king of *Portugal*, with the Infant Don *Pedro*, his Majesty's brother, was celebrated at *Lisbon* with great pomp, and successive rejoicings, for three nights; all the foreign ministers joined in the public demonstrations of joy on this occasion, which secured the *Portuguese* from the possibility of a disputed succession, except the Pope's Nuncio, *M. Acciajuoli*, who had received a cardinal's hat, and he thought fit to keep the windows and doors of his house close shut up the whole time, and strictly forbid his domestics to suffer the least appearance of light to be seen from any part of his house; so that even the necessary and usual lights were not used. This indecent behaviour favoured a suspicion, that *Acciajuoli* had been tampering in a conspiracy with the King's two brothers, Don *Joseph*, and Don *Antonio*, which obliged his Majesty to banish him from his dominions, and come to an open rupture with the court of *Rome*. Don *Joseph* and Don *Antonio* were soon after confined, by the King's order, in two cells of the convent of *Bojaco*.

June 7. This day the first pile towards building the new bridge, at *Black-Friars*, was drove in the middle of the *Thames*.

June 9. The foundation was laid for a new chapel, at the end of *Portland-street*, *Marybone*.

June 10. The *Hambourgh* merchants, residing in this city; had a meeting at *John's* coffee-house, *Cornhill*, when they agreed to and signed a petition to the lords of the Admiralty, for a convoy to protect their trade, the court of *France* having, on the 30th ult. declared the treaty of commerce with that city null and void; and having also demanded satisfaction in the affair of the stores that had been some time detained there, by order of the regency. The *Hind*, of 20 guns, was immediately ordered to convoy their trade.

June 11. A fire happened at *Borgo*, a town of *Sweden*, on the gulph of *Finland*, by which three fourths of the houses, and all the public buildings except four, were reduced to ashes.

June 12. Major-general *Elliot*, the earl of *Pembroke*, and several other officers, set out for *Germany*, that regiment of light horse being ordered thither.

This day the first pile driven at *Black-Friars* to fix one of the caissons of the bridge, was broke down by a west country barge. The man belonging to it was taken up and

sent to the Compter. It being proved to be an accident, he was only fined 5*l*. But any wilful damage done to the said bridge, is, by act of Parliament, made felony.

Dr. *Ward* paid to Messrs. *Walpole* and Co. 200*l*. for the sufferers by the late fire at *Boston*.

June 17. General *la Mothe-Fouquet*, at the head of a *Prussian* corps, dislodged 600 *Cossaks* from *Bruckberg*, where they took post with the artillery, and afterwards entered *Landshut*.

June 18. A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when the court empowered the committee of the city lands, to put in execution an act passed last session, for widening the streets, &c. and directed an opening to be made as soon as possible from *Crutched-Friars* into the *Minories*.

June 23. At day-break general *Landau* attacked *Mummelberg*, *Bruckberg*, and *Blasdrufferberg*, three fortified mountains near *Landshut*, which were vigorously defended by general *Fouquet*, who was however at length obliged to retire into *Kirchberg* and *Gladenberg*, where he was soon after summoned to surrender; but he chose rather to force his way through the *Austrian* than lay down his arms, which was effected though with the loss of 7331 men, himself and many officers being made prisoners. Immediately after this action the *Austrian* were admitted into *Landshut*; and their operations before *Glatz* proceeded without interruption. The *Prussians*, under *Fouquet*, amounted to no more than 15,000 men, and the *Austrians* were 40,000, of whom 6,000 were killed upon the spot, and 12,000 wounded.

June 24. The King was please to grant unto *George Powlett*, esq. the office or place of lieutenant of the Tower of *London*. And,

To *James Cornwallis*, esq. the office of chief porter of the Tower of *London*.

James Holford, esq. to be consul at *Genua*, in the room of *John Birtles*, esq.

Mr. *Hammond*, accountant-general to the Bank, in the room of ——— *Jones*, dec.

Matthew Wilson, esq. a commissioner of bankrupts, in the room of ——— *Clow*, resigned.

Joseph Vere and *William Hart*, esq. bankers and goldsmiths, were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

June 25. Commodore *Moore*, in the *Berwick*, with a convoy, arrived in the Downs from *Antigua*. Sir *James Douglas* in the *Dublin*, with the *Bellepueux*, and *Birnsfont*, arrived there, and took the command.

The

The retailers of fish, who had stands at *Billingsgate, &c.* were, in pursuance of the late act, obliged to remove from the premises.

At *Jamaica* the rebellion of the negroes about the beginning of *June* broke out with redoubled fury, and the number that joined were very considerable. They made their first appearance on captain *Ferross's* estate, where they murdered *Mr. Smith* the overseer, who was then at supper with four more gentlemen, one of whom was also murdered, another left for dead, and the other two escaped. After this they went to other estates, and murdered several other white people; but by this time the country was alarmed, and the militia and regulars went in pursuit of them. The negroes in their first skirmish had greatly the advantage, and several gentlemen of the militia were killed; but, with the assistance of some sailors, they next day attacked them a second time, killed twenty-five, and took good many prisoners. Colonel *Spragge*, who commanded, encamped at *George William's* estate, with the whole regulars and militia, from whence parties were sent out after the negroes, who never stood above one fire before they ran into the woods. In these sallies, however, several of their headmen were killed, and about twenty guns and fifty pounds of powder taken; a loss to them the greatest they could have met with. They murdered all the negro children, and carried the women with them, over whom they were obliged to keep a constant and close guard. The insurrection, as intended to be general, and their plan appeared to have been a total massacre of all the whites, and to make the island a negro colony. This plan was intended to be executed immediately after the departure of the fleet for *England*; but the *Indians* on *Mr. Ferross's* estate, who were principals in the plot, having got themselves drunk, their impatience happily anticipated the design, otherwise, in all probability, many more Europeans would have suffered in opposing their attempt.

Advice was received that general *Amherst*, having seen the last provisions and stores sent off for *Oswego*, left *Benedict* himself, *June* 20, and the whole army under his command, consisting of 10,000 infantry, 150 battoe-men, and 500 rangers, with a train of artillery, set out from *Oswego* to march to *Montreal* the 30th. The fortifications of *Louisbourg* were nearly demolished by the miners, &c. sent from *Eng-*

land, and the garrison was preparing to proceed to *Quebec*.

June 30. At four o'clock in the afternoon the castle of *Marburg* surrendered to the French, and the garrison were made prisoners of war.

July 1. One thousand five hundred French, under the command of *Nordman, de Wurser, and de Vicoville*, entered *Fritzlar*, a town in *Lower Hesse*, seven leagues distant from *Cassel*, and nailed up and broke the carriages of four pieces of cannon twenty-four pounders, destroyed a great quantity of provisions, set one hundred and thirty men of *Birckin's* regiment at liberty, and carried off six *Hanoverian* officers, sixty men, twenty matrosses, and some horses, belonging to the *English* cavalry, and other booty; they were attacked in their retreat to the French camp by general *Luckner*; the action lasted an hour, and each party claimed the victory.

July 3. This day, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the rope-house belonging to his Majesty's dock-yard at *Portsmouth*, which, notwithstanding all possible assistance from the people or the yard, the officers and men belonging to his Majesty's ships in the harbour and at *Spirithead*, the marines at quarters, and the soldiers from the town and barracks, who all exerted themselves with remarkable zeal, could not be got under till past two in the afternoon, having consumed the said rope-house, with the spinning-house, hemp-house, and one of the store-houses with several stores. The fire began in the upper part of the bachelor's loft, and was so instantaneous that the flame was discovered as soon as the smoke through the tiling. The night had been excessively tempestuous, with great flashes of lightning, one of which, at eleven o'clock, had almost blinded the watchman at his post, and another, about ten minutes before the flame appeared, had passed him like a ball of fire, in a line of direction towards the place where the fire broke out. The loss amounted to 400,000*l.* Not more than two or three lives were lost.

July 8. *William Hart*, esq. lately chosen sheriff by the common hall, gave bond to serve the said office; his plea of exemption, as a gentleman of his Majesty's privy chamber, not having been admitted. On this occasion he delivered the following speech:

" My Lord Mayor,
" Notwithstanding I am elected into this office contrary to the royal mandate directed
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to your lordship's predecessors, by virtue of which I am not bound to take upon me the burden thereof, I am determined nevertheless not to screen myself under the royal sanction, but am come prepared to execute the bond required by the act of common council.

"This I more readily comply with, that I may disappoint those busy intermeddlers, who, in opposition to your lordship's recommendation, thought proper to elect me, and who, I must say, would be more beneficial to their families, in following their respective callings, than in doing acts of injustice to individuals, to the prejudice of the corporation of which they are members.

"It is with concern I am obliged to declare, I do not regard my election to this office with that honour I should have done, had it been carried into execution with the knowledge of my fellow citizens, in conjunction with your lordship, and this honourable court, for whom I shall ever retain the highest regard."

July 9. The *Royal George*, East India-man, captain *Beamish*, arrived at *Portsmouth* from *Bengal*. Colonel *Clive* and his lady came passengers in her. As they were coming out of the river of *Bengal*, they met an express dispatched from the coast of *Coromandel*, with advice that colonel *Coote* having attacked the *French* in their entrenchments, the latter were totally defeated with the loss of their cannon and baggage, general *Lally* wounded, and *Monf. de Buffly*, and colonel *Murphy* taken prisoners. On our side, colonel *Brereton*, the second in command, was killed.

July 11. *Charles III.* formerly king of the *Two Sicilies*, made his public entry into *Madrid* as king of *Spain*, having been proclaimed in *September* 1759.

His royal highness the duke of *York* arrived at *Winchester*, reviewed the several regiments encamped near that city, consisting of the 34th regulars, and the *Bedford, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, and Gloucestershire* militia, and afterwards proceeded to *Southampton*, where lodgings had been provided for him.

July 12. The Parliament was prorogued by the King in council, from *Thursday* the 17th of this instant, to *Thursday* the 16th of *September* next.

July 14. Colonel *Clive* was introduced to his Majesty at *Kensington*, with *Richard Clive*, esq. his father, and was most graciously received.

July 15. *Richard Tolfson*, esq. citizen

and stationer, was chosen one of the sheriffs for this city, for the ensuing year, *Joseph Vere*, esq. having paid his fine. Mr. *Tolfson* paid his fine.

July 16. The hereditary prince of *Brunswick* revenged himself at *Embsdorf*, near *Marbourg*, for his loss at *Corbach*: having put himself at the head of six battalions of *Luckner's* hussars, and *Elliot's* English dragoons, he surprized *Monf. de Glanville* in a defile among the mountains, defeated, and pursued him.

July 20. A most remarkable shower of hail fell in the neighbourhood of *Ausfeld* and *Comminger*, in *France*; some of the hailstones were five inches in diameter, and all the sheep and men who were exposed to it were killed.

July 23. Draughts were this day made from the three regiments of foot guards, to complete the four battalions that were ordered for embarkation, under the command of major general *Cesfar*.

July 25. Fresh orders were issued from the war office for eight men to be draughted out of each company of the three regiments of foot guards to follow those already embarked at *Grausend* for *Germany*.

July 26. *Glatz*, in *Bohemia*, was stormed and taken by general *Laudoun*, after the trenches had been opened six days: part of the *Prussian* garrison were cut to pieces, and the rest surrendered.

July 29. Two men grubbed down a very large old ash tree at *Lidden* near *Canterbury*, whose circumference at the root was upwards of fifty feet. In the center were two human skeletons almost entire, and by their bones and teeth seemed to have been of large stature; there was a scymetar or dagger, with some sort of box beads found by them; their heads lay very near together, but their bodies one to the east, and the other to the south east, and a head stone to each. Whether this tree grew on them casually, or was set on them as a memorial, is not certain.

July 30. The materials of the three following city gates were sold before the committee of city lands to Mr. *Blagden*, a carpenter in *Coleman-street*, viz. *Aldgate*, for 177l. 10s. *Cripplegate* for 91l. and *Ludgate* for 148l.

July 31. The king of *Spain* suppressed the *Havanna* company.

Cassel being abandoned by the *Hanoverians*, opened its gates to the troops of the prince *Xavier* of *Saxony*.

The same day the prince of *Brunswick* caused

caused the French to be attacked under Warbourg by the hereditary Prince, lord Granby, and general Spörcken: after an engagement of four hours, the British troops drove Monf. Fijcher out of Warbourg, who having passed the Dymel with his army, marched to Wölkmissen.

Admiral Rodney, who was lately forced by a storm to Spithead, had just before, while he was lying off *Havre de Grace*, to watch the mouth of the Seine, driven five flat bottomed boats, loaded with cannon and shot, ashore, and destroyed them with the fort at port Bassin; at the same time ten others, with great difficulty, escaped into the river Orne, leading to Caru.

They were remarkable fine vessels, upwards of 100 feet long, and capable to contain from three to five hundred men for a night's run. This success had the desired effect, the enemy having unloaded 100 others that were ready to sail, and sent them all up again to Rosen.

Captain Harvey, in the *Dragon*, and three other ships, attempted a descent on the island of *Gravai* in *Quiberon* bay; but finding the island better fortified with cannon, and supplied with troops, than he had reason to expect, he thought proper to desist, after a fruitless attempt to land in the night, in order to take the place by surprise. Before he quitted his design, he summoned the governor to surrender; and, to add weight to his menaces, in case of refusal, he brought up a convoy of empty victualers, to appear like transports with troops on board; but the governor, though he was deceived, made answer, that he was resolved to defend the island to the last extremity. "Upon this answer, captain Harvey ordered up eighteen transports, escorted by some frigates, who entered the road next morning; but the necessary dispositions being made for a good defence, over-awed the English, and their fleet soon retired, without making any attack. The five men of war, however, remained some days before the fort, and fired a few broadsides, which were answered by the artillery from the fort. Soon after a very hard gale of wind obliged the ships to get off as fast as possible.

Three battalions of English guards, making in all 3000 men, arrived at Bremen, and marched directly for the army.

Aug. 1. Prince Xavier of Saxony made himself master of Munden, sword in hand, where he took 350 prisoners, and several pieces of cannon; after this he also took

Cassel, Gottingen, and Elmbach, and threatened Hameln with a siege.

Aug. 3. Admiral Bysewen took possession of a small island near the river Pannes, about a mile broad, wherein he erected two or three tents for the sick, and planted a garden for them with all kinds of vegetables.

Aug. 4. The workmen began pulling down that part of Ludgate called the master's side; the common side which fronts Blackfriars was to remain till a convenient place could be provided for the reception of the prisoners. The statue of queen Elizabeth on the west side, was purchased by alderman Gosling, to be set up at St. Dunstan's church.

Breslau, the capital of Silesia, that had been invested on the 31st of July, and bombarded on the first of August by the Austrians under Laudon, was relieved by prince Henry of Prussia, Major general Tauentzien, the Prussian governor, behaved with great resolution on this occasion; and his Prussian majesty caused 50,000 German crowns to be distributed among the sufferers by the siege.

Aug. 7. Arrived at Spithead, the Rainbow man of war from Gibraltar, having on board captain Barton and all the crew, late belonging to the *Litchfield*, that was lost on the coast of Barbary in December 1758.

Aug. 8. The poll ended between Robert Kite, esq. alderman, and William Basler, esq. citizen and wax chandler, for one of the sheriffs of London; when Robert Kite, esq. had a majority of 105, and was next day declared, by the Lord Mayor, duly elected.

Aug. 9. The French prisoners at Plymouth, in Old Mill prison, broke out by undermining the wall, and about 150 made their escape, but all but sixteen were retaken.

Aug. 12. The Brecknockshire militia, consisting of 200 men, under the command of colonel Williams, arrived at Cambridge in their way to Yarmouth.

Algiers was blocked up by a Spanish squadron.

The earl marshal of Scotland, late minister from his Prussian majesty to the court of Spain, was introduced to his Majesty, and was most graciously received. An act of Parliament reversing his attainder so far as to enable him to inherit, passed last sessions.

Aug. 22. Benibem fell again into the hands of the allies, and the French garrison were made prisoners of war.

Aug. 25. Prince Xavier of Saxony, having taken Gottingen, levied contributions upon the inhabitants, to the amount of

of 30,000 crowns; and caused the out-works of the city to be repaired.

Some workmen that were employed to cut a drain from lord *Cholmondeley's* house in *Piccadilly*, into the *Green-park*, about six feet from the surface of the earth, found a coffin, in which was a human body, supposed to have been buried upwards of twenty years; the bones and skull were quite found; there was a contusion on the skull, which, it is supposed, was the occasion of its death, and of the body's being there privately buried.

Aug. 28. The order for the transports to take on board a body of *English* horse for *Germany*, was countermanded.

Sept. 1. The workmen began to erect the scaffold, in order to pull down *Aldgate*.

Sept. 3. *Passerwalk*, a town in *Upper Saxony*, opened the gates to the *Swedish* troops commanded by general *Lantingshausen*; general *Stutterheim*, and colonel *Belting*, who commanded the *Prussians*, having lost above 150 men on this occasion, retired to *Prentislow*.

Sept. 4. Admiral *Hawke* made himself master of the isle of *Dumet* on the coast of *France*; it was defended only by a fort with nine pieces of cannon and forty-six men, the captain of which was afterward tried by a council of war, at *Croiffic*, and degraded for misbehaviour.

His Majesty's ships received no other hurt than one shot through the *Bedford's* mizen mast.

Sept. 6. In the night the hereditary prince of *Brunswick* surprized at *Zirenbourg* 1500 of the volunteers of *Dauphiny* and *Clermont*, under the command of brigadier general *Nordman*; four or five hundred of whom, with thirty-six officers, were made prisoners, and many killed.

Sept. 7. *Prentislow*, a town in *Upper Saxony*, surrendered to the *Swedes*; and what is remarkable, general *Lantingshausen*, who commanded the assault, had but one man killed and nine wounded; while general *Stutterheim*, who defended the place, lost near 150 *Prussians*.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, was both in the drawing-room, and at chapel, being perfectly recovered from his late indisposition.

Sept. 8. This day all *Canada* was surrendered to the *British* troops.

The six regiments encamped at *Winchester*, viz. one of the regulars, and five of militia, were again reviewed by his royal highness the duke of *York*.

Sept. 9. A fleet of merchantmen from *Norway* came up the river, which made 124 merchantmen in the foreign trade that arrived in the port of *London* within six days.

Sept. 12. A terrible fire broke out at *Auburne*, in *Wilt*, which consumed seventy-two dwelling houses, besides many barns full of corn, warehouses, with cotton, suttan, &c. to the amount, of upwards of 20,000*l*.

Sept. 19. Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, pursuant to the last prorogation, and were farther prorogued to *Thursday, November 13*; when they were to sit for the dispatch of business.

Sept. 22. Arrived in the *Droms* vice-admiral *Pocock*, in the *Yarmouth*, from the *East Indies*, with the *Rippon* and *Celebster* men of war from *St. Helena*, and sixteen *East Indian*men, viz. the *Rhoda*, *Briamnia*, *Wincelsea*, *Tilbury*, *Prince of Wales*, *Essex*, *Chesterfield*, *Drake*, *Edgrate*, *HeBar*, *Walpole*, *Hardwicke*, *Duke of Dorset*, *Calcutta*, *Clinton*, *Delaware*, and *Prince Henry* packet. The eleven first named were from *China*. Admiral *Pocock* had been on that station ever since the year 1754.

Sept. 24. A general quarterly court of directors and proprietors of the *East India* company was held at the *India* house, when the thanks of the court were unanimously given to admiral *Pocock*, general *Clove*, and major *Lawrence*, for their great and glorious services done the company in the *East Indies*.

The *East India* ships lately arrived brought, among other things, 1,984,603 pounds of saltpetre, 4,382,200 pounds of bohea tea, 74,000 pounds of congou, 147,000 pounds of hyson, 1,533,200 pounds of singlo, and 62,900 pounds of fouchong; with 337 chests, 120 half chests, and 11 boxes of china.

Sept. 29. This day came on at Guildhall the election of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, when on holding up of hands a majority of at least six to one appeared in behalf of Sir *Matthew Blackston*, knt. alderman of *Bishopsgate* ward, and Sir *Samuel Fludger*, bart. alderman of *Cheap* ward; who being returned to the court of aldermen, Sir *Matthew Blackston* was declared duly elected.

Letters from *Halifax* in *Nova Scotia* mentioned that 6000 people had lately come to reside there from *Long Island*, *Connecticut*, and other settlements; and that near 10,000 *Indians* had come over with a *French* priest, who

who had sworn allegiance to his Britannic Majesty.

The excessive rains, and the scarcity of provisions determined the French to quit the andgraviate of *Hesse Cassel*.

OS. 3. About nine in the morning *Cleves* surrendered to a detachment of the allies, and the French garrison of 600 men, laid down their arms, and were conducted to *Rees*.

OS. 4. Major *Keller*, the Prussian governor of *Leipfic*, left that city with his whole garrison, and retired towards *Magdebourg*. Major *Hallas*, in the Imperial service, immediately took possession of the place at the head of a party of *Haddick's* officers.

This day major *Barre*, and captain *Deane*, arrived express in the *Vengeance* frigate from *Quebec*, in twenty-three days, with the news of the surrender of *Montreal*, and all *Canada*. The articles of capitulation were laid to have been a long time in drawing up by the French clergy, and to have been in readiness when general *Amberst* approached the town, and even offered to general *Murray*, before general *Amberst's* arrival, but refused upon a punctilio of honour.

Articles of capitulation between his excellency general Amberst, commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's troops and forces in North America, and his excellency the marquis de Vaudreuil, grand croix of the royal and military order of St. Lewis, governor and lieutenant general for the King in Canada.

ART. I. Twenty-four hours after the signing of the present capitulation, the English general shall cause the troops of his Britannic majesty to take possession of the gates of the town of *Montreal*: and the English garrison shall not come into the place, till after the French troops shall have evacuated it.

The whole garrison of Montreal must lay down their arms, and shall not serve during the present war. Immediately after the signing of the present capitulation, the King's troops shall take possession of the gates, and shall post the guards necessary to preserve good order in the town.

ART. II. The troops, and the militia, who are in garrison in the town of *Montreal*, shall go out by the gate of with all the honours of war, six pieces of cannon and one mortar, which shall be put on board the vessel where the marquis de *Vaudreuil* shall embark, with ten rounds for

each piece. The same shall be granted to the garrison of *Trois Rivières*, as to the honours of war.

ART. III. The troops and militia, who are in garrison in the fort of *Jacques Cartier*, and in the island of *St. Helen*, and other forts, shall be treated in the same manner, and shall have the same honours; and these troops shall go to *Montreal* or *Trois Rivières*, or *Quebec*, to be there embarked for the first sea ports in *France* by the shortest way. The troops who are in our posts, situated on our frontiers, on the side of *Acadia*, at *Detroit*, *Micilimakinac*, and other posts, shall enjoy the same honours, and be treated in the same manner.

All these troops are not to serve during the present war, and shall likewise lay down their arms. The rest is granted.

ART. IV. The militia, after being come out of the above towns, forts, and posts, shall return to their homes without being molested, on any pretence whatever, on account of their having carried arms.

Granted.

ART. V. The troops, who keep the field, shall raise their camp, and march, drums beating, with their arms, baggage, and artillery, to join the garrison of *Montreal*, and shall be treated in every respect the same.

These troops, as well as the others, must lay down their arms.

ART. VI. The subjects of his Britannic majesty, and of his most Christian majesty, soldiers, militia, or seamen, who shall have deserted, or left the service of their Sovereign, and carried arms in *North America*, shall be, on both sides, pardoned for their crime; they shall be, respectively, returned to their country; if not, each shall remain where he is, without being sought after or molested. *Refused.*

ART. VII. The magazines, the artillery, firelocks, sabres, ammunition of war, and in general, every thing that belongs to his most Christian majesty, as well in the towns of *Montreal*, and *Trois Rivières*, as in the forts and posts mentioned in the third article, shall be delivered up, according to exact inventories, to the commissaries, who shall be appointed to receive the same in the name of his Britannic majesty. Duplicates of the said inventories shall be given to the marquis de *Vaudreuil*. *This is every thing that can be asked on this article.*

ART. VIII. The officers, soldiers, militia, seamen, and even the *Indians*, detain-

ed on account of their wounds or sickness, as well in the hospital as in private houses, shall enjoy the privileges of the cartel, and be treated accordingly.

The sick and wounded shall be treated the same as our own people.

ART. IX. The English general shall engage to send back to their own homes the Indians, and Morisians, who make part of his army, immediately after signing the present capitulation. And in the mean time, in order to prevent all disorders on the part of those who may not be gone away, the said general shall give safe-guards to such persons as shall desire them, as well in the town, as in the country.

The first part refused. There never have been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army: and good order shall be preserved.

ART. X. His Britannic majesty's general shall be answerable for all disorders on the part of his troops. and shall oblige them to pay the damages they may do, as well in the towns as in the country.

Answered by the preceding article.

ART. XI. The English general shall not oblige the marquis de Vaudreuil to leave the town of Montreal, before he and no person shall be lodged in his house till he is gone. The chevalier Levis, commander of the land forces; the principal officers and majors of the land forces, and of the colony troops, the engineers, officers of the artillery, and commissary of war, shall also remain at Montreal to the said day, and shall keep their lodgings there. The same shall be observed with regard to Monsr. Bigot, intendant, the commissaries of marines and writers, whom the said Monsr. Bigot shall have occasion for; and no person shall be lodged at the intendant's house before he shall be gone.

The marquis de Vaudreuil, and all these gentlemen, shall be masters of their houses, and shall embark when the King's ships shall be ready to sail for Europe; and all possible conveniences shall be granted them.

ART. XII. The most convenient vessel that can be found shall be appointed to carry the marquis de Vaudreuil, by the straightest passage, to the first sea port in France. The necessary accommodation shall be made for him, the marquis de Vaudreuil, Monsr. de Rigaud, governor of Montreal, and the retinue of this general. This vessel shall be properly victualled at the expence of his Britannic majesty; and the marquis de Vaudreuil shall take with him his papers, without their being examined;

and his equipage, plate, baggage, and also those of his retinue.

Granted, except the archives, which shall be necessary for the government of the country.

ART. XIII. If, before, or after, the embarkation of the marquis de Vaudreuil, news of peace should arrive, and that, by the treaty, Canada should remain to his most Christian majesty, the marquis de Vaudreuil shall return to Quebec or Montreal, every thing shall return to its former state, under the dominion of his most Christian majesty, and the present capitulation shall become null and of no effect.

Whatever the King may have done on this subject shall be obeyed,

ART. XIV. Two ships shall be appointed to carry to France the chevalier de Levis, the principal officers, and the staff of the land forces, the engineers, officers, of artillery, and their servants. These vessels shall likewise be victualled, and the necessary accommodations provided in them. The said officers shall take with them their papers, without being examined, and also their equipages and baggage. Such of the said officers as shall be married, shall have liberty to take with them their wives and children, who shall also be victualled.

Granted; except that the marquis de Vaudreuil, and all the officers of whatever rank they may be, shall faithfully deliver up to us all the charts and plans of the country.

ART. XV. A vessel shall also be appointed for the passage of M. Bigot, the intendant, with his family; in which vessel the proper accommodation shall be made for him, and the persons he shall take with him: he shall likewise embark with him his papers, which shall not be examined, his equipages, plate, and baggage, and those of his retinue. This vessel shall also be victualled as before-mentioned.

Granted; with the same reserve as in the preceding article.

ART. XVI. The English general shall also order the necessary and most convenient vessels to carry to France, M. de Longueuil, the governor of Trois Rivières, the staff of the colony, and the commissary of the marine; they shall embark therein, their family, servants, baggage, and equipages; and they shall be properly victualled, during the passage, at the expence of his Britannic majesty. *Granted.*

ART. XVII. The officers and soldiers, as well of the land forces as of the colony, and also the marine officers and seamen, who are in the colony, shall likewise be embarked

for *France*, and sufficient and vessel shall be appointed for the land and sea officers, who married, shall take with them their and all of them shall have liberty their servants and baggage. As liers and seamen, those who are shall take with them their wives, and all of them shall embark effects and baggage. These vessels properly and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his *Britannic* majesty.

KVIII. The officers, soldiers, and followers of the troops, who their baggage in the fields, may before they depart, without any or molestation. *Granted.*

LIX. An hospital ship shall be by the *English* general, for such wounded and sick officers, soldiers, and, as shall be in a condition to be *France*, and shall likewise be victualled at the expence of his *Britannic* majesty.

be the same with regard to the wounded and sick officers, soldiers, and, as soon as they shall be recovered shall be at liberty to carry their wives, children, servants, and; and the said soldiers and sailors not be solicited or forced to enhance the service of his *Britannic* majesty.

LX. A commissary, and one of writers, shall be left to take care of hospitals, and of whatever may require service of his most Christian majesty.

LXI. The *English* general shall the ships for carrying to *France* the the supreme council, of justice, navy, and all other officers, commissions or brevets from his most majesty, for them, their families, and equipages, as well as for officers: and they shall likewise be maintained at the expence of his *Britannic* majesty. They shall, however, be at liberty in the colony, if they think fit to settle their affairs, or to withdraw, whenever they think fit.

: but if they have papers relating to the government of the country, they are to deliver them to us.

LXII. If there are any military affairs should require their presence in the colony till next year, they shall be at liberty to stay in it, after having.

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obtained the permission of the marquis de Vaudreuil for that purpose, and without being reputed prisoners of war.

All those whose private affairs shall require their stay in the country, and who shall have the marquis de Vaudreuil's leave for so doing, shall be allowed to remain till their affairs are settled.

ART. XXIII. The commissary for the King's provisions shall be at liberty to stay in *Canada* till next year, in order to be enabled to answer the debts he has contracted in the colony, on account of what he has furnished; but if he should prefer to go to *France* this year, he shall be obliged to leave till next year, a person to transact his business. This private person shall preserve, and have liberty to carry off all his papers without being inspected. His clerks shall have leave to stay in the colony, or to go to *France*; and in this last case, a passage and subsistence shall be allowed them on board the ships of his *Britannic* majesty, for them, their families, and their baggage. *Granted.*

ART. XXIV. The provisions, and other kind of stores which shall be found in the magazines of the commissary, as well in the towns of *Montreal*, and of *Trois Rivieres*, as in the country, shall be preserved to him, the said provisions belonging to him, and not to the King, and he shall be at liberty to sell them to the *French* or *English*.

Every thing that is actually in the magazines, destined for the use of the troops, is to be delivered to the English commissary, for the King's forces.

ART. XXV. A passage to *France* shall likewise be granted on board of his *Britannic* majesty's ships, as well as victuals, to such officers of the *India* company, as shall be willing to go thither, and they shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage. The chief agent of the said company, in case he should chuse to go to *France*, shall be allowed to leave such person as he shall think proper till next year, to settle the affairs of the said company, and to recover such sums as are due to them. The said chief agent shall keep possession of all the papers belonging to the said company, and they shall not be liable to inspection. *Granted.*

ART. XXVI. The said company shall be maintained in the property of the ecclesiastical and castors, which they may have in the town of *Montreal*; they shall not be touched under any pretence whatever, and

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the necessary facilities shall be given to the chief agent, to send, this year, his castors to France, on board his *Britannic* majesty's ships, paying the freight on the same footing as the *English* would pay it.

Granted, with regard to what may belong to the company, or to private persons; but if his most Christian majesty has any share in it, that must become the property of the King.

ART. XXVII. The free exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, shall subsist intire; in such manner that all the states and the people of the towns and countries, places and distant posts, shall continue to assemble in the churches, and to frequent the sacraments as heretofore, without being molested in any manner directly or indirectly.

These people shall be obliged, by the *English* government, to pay to the priests, the tithes and all the taxes they were used to pay, under the government of his most Christian majesty.

Granted, as to the free exercise of their religion. The obligation of paying the tithes to the priests, will depend on the King's pleasure.

ART. XXVIII. The chapter, priests, curates, and missionaries, shall continue with entire liberty, their exercise and functions of their cures, in the parishes of the towns and countries. *Granted.*

ART. XXIX. The grand vicars named by the chapter to administer to the diocese during the vacancy of the episcopal see, shall have liberty to dwell in the towns or country parishes as they shall think proper. They shall at all times be free to visit the different parishes of the diocese, with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction they exercised under the *French* dominion. They shall enjoy the same rights in case of death of the future bishop, of which mention will be made in the following article.

Granted; except what regards the following article.

ART. XXX. If by the treaty of peace, Canada should remain in the power of his *Britannic* majesty, his most Christian majesty shall continue to name the bishop of the colony, who shall always be of the *Roman* communion, and under whose authority the people shall exercise the *Roman* religion. *Refused.*

ART. XXXI. The bishop shall, in case of need, establish new parishes, and provide for the rebuilding of his cathedral and his episcopal palace; and, in the mean time, he shall have the liberty to dwell in

the towns and parishes, as he shall judge proper. He shall be at liberty to visit his diocese with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction which his predecessor exercised under the *French* dominion, save that an oath of fidelity, or a promise to do nothing contrary to his *Britannic* majesty's service, may be required of him.

This article is comprised under the foregoing.

ART. XXXII. The communities of nuns shall be preferred in their constitutions and privileges. They shall continue to observe their rules. They shall be exempted from lodging any military, and it shall be forbidden to trouble them in their religious exercises, or to enter their monasteries: safeguards shall even be given them if they desired it. *Granted.*

ART. XXXIII. The preceding article shall likewise be executed with regard to the communities of Jesuits and Recolets, and of the house of the priests of St. Sulpice at Montreal. Their last, and the Jesuits, shall preserve their right to nominate, to certain curacies and missions, as heretofore.

Refused till the King's pleasure be known.

ART. XXXIV. All the communities, and all the priests, shall preserve their moveables, the property and revenue of the seignories, and other estates which they possess in the colony, of what nature soever they be. And the same estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours and exemptions. *Granted.*

ART. XXXV. If the canons, priests, missionaries, the priests of the seminary of the foreign missions, and of St. Sulpice, as well as the Jesuits and the Recolets, chuse to go to France, a passage shall be granted them in his *Britannic* majesty's ships: and they shall all have leave to sell, in whole, or in part, the estates and moveables which they possess in the colonies, either to the *French* or to the *English*, without the least hindrance or obstacle from the *British* government.

They may take with them, or send to France, the produce, of what nature soever it be, of the said goods sold, paying the freight, as mentioned in the 26th article. And such of the said priests, who chuse to go this year, shall be victualled during the passage, at the expence of his *Britannic* majesty; and shall take with them their baggage.

They shall be masters to dispose of their estates, and to send the produce thereof, as

sell as their persons, and all that belongs to them to France.

ART. XXXVI. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada remains to his Britannic majesty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, merchants, and other persons, who chuse to retire to France, shall have leave so to do from the English general, who shall procure them a passage. And, nevertheless, if, from this time to that decision, any French or Canadian merchants, or other persons, shall desire to go to France, they shall likewise have leave from the English general. Both the one and the other shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage. *Granted.*

ART. XXXVII. The lords of manors, the military and civil officers, the Canadians, as well in the towns as in the country, the French settled or trading in the whole extent of the colony of Canada, and all other persons whatsoever, shall preserve the entire peaceable property and possession of their goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immovable, merchandizes, furs, and other effects, even their ships; they shall not be touched, nor the least damage done to them, on any pretence whatsoever. They shall have liberty to keep, let, or sell them, as well to the French as to the English, to take away the produce of them, a bill of exchange, furs, specie, or other returns, whenever they shall judge proper to go to France, paying their freight, as in the 26th article.

They shall also have the furs which are in the posts above, and which belong to them, and may be on the way to Montreal. And for this purpose they shall have leave to send, this year or the next, canoes, and men out, to fetch such of the said furs as shall have remained in those posts.

Granted, as in the 26th article.

ART. XXXVIII. All the people who are left Acadia, and who shall be found in Canada, including the frontiers of Canada on the side of Acadia, shall have the same treatment as the Canadians, and shall enjoy the same privileges.

The King is to dispose of his private Subjects: in the mean time they shall enjoy the same privilege as the Canadians.

ART. XXXIX. None of the Canadians, Indians, or French, who are now in Canada, and on the frontiers of the colony, on the side of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimackinac, and other places and posts of the countries above, the married and unmarried soldiers, remaining in Canada, shall be car-

ried or transported into the English colonies, or to Old England, and they shall not be troubled for having carried arms.

Granted; except with regard to the Acadians.

ART. XL. The savages, or Indian allies of his most Christian majesty, shall be maintained in the lands they inhabit, if they chuse to remain there; they shall not be molested on any pretence whatsoever, for having carried arms, and served his most Christian majesty. They shall have, as well as the French, liberty of religion, and shall keep their missionaries. The actual vicars general, and the bishop, when the episcopal see shall be filled, shall have leave to send to them new missionaries, when they shall judge it necessary.

Granted; except the last article, which has been already refused.

ART. XLI. The French, Canadians, and Acadians, of what state and condition soever, who shall remain in the colony, shall not be forced to take arms against his most Christian majesty, or his allies, directly or indirectly, on any occasion whatsoever. The British government shall only require of them an exact neutrality.

They become subjects of the King.

ART. XLII. The French and Canadians shall continue to be governed according to the custom of Paris, and the laws and usages established for this country; and they shall not be subject to any other impositions than those which were established under the French dominions.

Answered, by the preceding articles, and particularly by the last.

ART. XLIII. The papers of the government shall remain, without exception, in the power of the marquis de Vaudreuil, and shall go to France with him. These papers shall not be examined on any pretence whatsoever.

Granted, with the reserve already made.

ART. XLIV. The papers of the intendency of the offices of comptroller of the marine, of the ancient and new treasurers, of the King's magazines, of the office of the revenues, and forges of St. Maurice, shall remain in the power of M. Bigot, the intendant, and they shall be embarked for France in the same vessel with him. These papers shall not be examined.

The same as to this article.

ART. XLV. The registers, and other papers of the supreme council of Quebec, of the province, and admiralty of the said city; those of the royal jurisdiction of

Trois Rivières, and of *Montreal*; those of the seignorial jurisdictions of the colony; the minutes of the acts of the notaries of the towns and of the countries; and, in general, the acts, and other papers that may serve to prove the estates and fortunes of the citizens, shall remain in the colony, in the rolls of the jurisdictions on which these papers depend. *Granted.*

ART. XLVI. The inhabitants and merchants shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, under the same favours and conditions, granted to the subjects of his *Britannic* majesty, as well in the countries above, as in the interior of the colony. *Granted.*

ART. XLVII. The negroes and panis, of both sexes, shall remain in their quality of slaves, in the possession of the *French* and *Canadians* to whom they belong; they shall be at liberty to keep them in their service in the colony, or to sell them, and they may also continue to bring them up in the *Roman* religion.

Granted; except these who shall have been made prisoners.

ART. XLVIII. The marquis de *Vaudreuil*, the general and staff officers of the land forces, the governors and staff officers of the different places of the colony, the military and civil officers, and all other persons who shall leave the colony, or who are already absent, shall have leave to name and appoint attorneys to act for them, and in their names, in the administration of their effects, moveable and immoveable, until the peace. And if, by the treaty between the two crowns, *Canada* does not return under the *French* dominions, these officers, or other persons, or attorneys for them, shall have leave to sell their manors, houses, and other estates, their moveables and effects, &c. to carry away, or send to *France* the produce, either in bills of exchange, specie, furs, or other returns, as is mentioned in the 37th article. *Granted.*

ART. XLIX. The inhabitants and other persons who shall have suffered any damage in their goods, moveable or immoveable, which remained at *Quebec*, under the faith of the capitulation of that city, may make their representations to the *British* government, who shall render them due justice, against the person to whom it shall belong. *Granted.*

ART. L. and last, The present Capitulation shall be inviolably executed in all its articles, and *bonâ fide* on both sides, notwithstanding any infraction and any other pretence with regard to the preceding Ca-

pitulations, and without making use of reprisals. *Granted.*

P. S. ART. LI. The *English* general shall engage, in case any *Indians* remain after the surrender of this town, to prevent their coming into the towns; and that they do not, in any manner, insult the subjects of his most Christian majesty.

Care shall be taken that the Indians do not insult any of the subjects of his most Christian majesty.

ART. LII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian majesty, who are to go to *France*, shall be embarked, at least, fifteen days after the signing of the present Capitulation.

Answered by the eleventh article.

ART. LIII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian Majesty, who are to go to *France*, shall remain lodged and encamped in the town of *Montreal*, and other posts which they now occupy, till they shall be embarked for their departure; passports however shall be granted to those who shall want them for the different places of the colony, to take care of their affairs. *Granted.*

ART. LIV. All the officers and soldiers of the troops in the service of *France*, who are prisoners in *New England*, and who were taken in *Canada*, shall be sent back as soon as possible to *France*, where their ransom or exchange shall be treated for agreeable to the cartel; and if any of these officers have affairs in *Canada*, they shall have leave to come there. *Granted.*

ART. LV. As to the officers of the militia, and the *Acadians*, who are prisoners in *New England*, they shall be sent back to their countries.

Granted; except what regards the Acadians.

Done at *Montreal*, the 8th of September, 1760.

VAUDREUIL.

Done in the camp before *Montreal*, the 8th of September, 1760.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Oct. 5. Early this morning Mr. secretary Pitt waited on his Majesty with the above important news; at noon the Park and Tower guns fired, &c.

A grand expedition being on foot, this day a large train of brass artillery, followed by a great number of brass field pieces, went from the Tower to *Portsmouth*. The number of draught horses was 352. Several battering cannon, mortars, &c. were, the day before, shipped at the Tower. The whole train amounted to 100 pieces.

Oct.

Oct. 7. The camp at *Winchester* began to break up, the five militia regiments marched off to their respective counties. The 37th of regulars, (lord *Effingham's*) remained for embarkation, when joined by the other troops, viz. the 19th lord *George Beauclerk's*, 21st *Scotch* fusiliers, 30th lord *Louden's*, and 36th lord *Manners's*, the third battalion of the first regiment of foot guards, *Burgoyne's* light dragoons, *Crawford's* royal volunteers, and two regiments from *Ireland*.

Oct. 8. A ship of 70 guns, called the *Ottoman Crown*, having *Turkish* streamers embroidered with gold, waving down to the sea, appeared off *Malta*. Upon examination, it appeared that she had sailed from the *Dardanelles*, under the command of the Grand Seignior's high admiral, with 1050 men on board; that she was destined to collect the annual tributes at *Smyrna*, *Scio*, and *Trio*: but that the Christian slaves, having taken the opportunity, when the admiral, with 700 of his attendants were on shore at *Stambrlo*, to raise and massacre the rest of the crew, they instantly cut the cables, and sailed to *Malta*, where they arrived safe, and shared the booty, which amounted to 50,000 crowns a man. The captain of this ship was afterwards strangled at *Constantinople*, and the high admiral disgraced.

The order of *Malta*, as an encouragement to such brave fellows, made them the sole proprietors of the ship and slaves, as well as of all the contribution money, which latter was said to amount to a million and a half of florins, and other effects on board.

Oct. 9. *Berlin* surrendered to the *Austrians* and *Russians*, by capitulation.

The *Austrians* immediately levelled the arsenal and magazines with the ground, in which were immense quantities of ammunition and warlike stores, and demanded two or three hundred thousand guilders to be paid to the commanding officers; this being paid, measures were taken for raising the contributions, which amounted to 1,900,000 crowns, on the payment of which, the inhabitants received assurances, that they should be allowed the free exercise of their religion. Immediately after the surrender of the city strong guards were placed at the houses of all the foreign ministers, whither many of the most considerable inhabitants retired for safety of their persons and property.

The king of *Prussia* passed by *Crossen* on

the 11th instant, in his way to *Berlin* which the enemy evacuated on the 13th.

Oct. 12. Major-general *Kingsley* kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed to command the intended expedition.

Oct. 13. General *Werner* entered *Mecklenburg*, and issued an order to the heads of the circles and magistrates of the cities, for furnishing 30,000 rations, 20,000 portions, 50 oxen, and 300 sheep, for the use of the *Prussian* army. On the publication of this order, the grand duke removed from *Lubeck* to *Schwerin*, where he took up his residence.

Oct. 14. At a court of aldermen and common council, it was agreed to petition the Parliament for leave to take down *Gresham* college.

Oct. 15. By the *Union*, *Dennis*, arrived at *Perthmouth*, from *Quebec*, came advice, that colonel *Frazer*, with 800 men from *Quebec*, invested and took fort *Jacques Cartier*, September 9, before he knew of the surrender of *Montreal*. It was defended by the marquis *d'Abergotte*, an *Italian*, who held out till he was reduced to thirty pounds of powder.

Oct. 16. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, &c. of this city, waited on his Majesty at *Kensington*, with an address on the reduction of all *Canada*. His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on alderman *Kitt*, and *William Hart*, esq. sheriff.

Oct. 17. The last blast was given to the compleat demolition of the fortifications of *Louisbourg*.

Oct. 18. The tide in the river *Thames* was earlier by an hour and half than was expected.

Oct. 20. His Majesty, attended by the royal family, &c. reviewed, from a tent in *Hyde-park*, colonel *Burgoyne's* regiment of light dragoons. After which a new experiment was tried of a shell charged with tuming combustibles, which threw out a great smoke, and is intended to cover a retreat, and on other occasions.

Cosel, a strong city in *Silesia*, was blockaded by the *Austrian* troops under general *Laudohn*; but eight days after, upon advice of the approach of the *Prussian* general *Goltze*, the *Austrians* thought fit to retire, by reason, as they gave out, of the heavy rains that had fallen, and rendered their designs impracticable.

The King was pleased to appoint *William Mellish*, esq. receiver-general of the customs, in the room of *Roger Townsend*, deceased. *Henry Poole*, esq. one of the commissio-

ners of excise, in the room of *William Melish*, esq.

The earl of *Morton*, appointed lord register of *Scotland*.

Col. *Dabryple*, governor of *Guadalup*.

Capt. *Maclean*, governor of *Maligalante*.

Oct. 23. This morning the third battalion of the first regiment of foot-guards, consisting of 900 men, marched from the Tower to *Portsmouth*, in three divisions. His Majesty was in the portico of *Kensington* palace to see them pass by.

Wittenberg, where the *Prussian* general *Salomon*, with a battalion of *Platko* and another of *Grellman* had laid down their arms on the 14th, and from whence the imperial general *Deux Ponts* caused all the heavy artillery, consisting of 241 pieces of cannon, to be transported to *Torgau*, and likewise demolished the fortifications, fell again into the hands of his *Prussian* majesty, the Imperialists retreating from it by the *Elbe*.

Oct. 25. Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock this morning, our most gracious sovereign king *George* the Second was suddenly seized, at his palace at *Kensington*, by a violent disorder, and fell down speechless, and soon expired, notwithstanding all possible methods used for his recovery. His Majesty departed this life in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign; beloved, honoured, and regretted by his subjects for his many eminent and princely virtues.

His Majesty rose in the morning at his usual hour, without any apparent signs of indisposition. He called his page, drank his chocolate, and enquired about the wind, as if anxious of the arrival of the mails. He opened his window, and looking out of it, and seeing it a fine day, said he would walk in the gardens. This passed while the page attended him at breakfast; but on leaving the room he heard a deep sigh, immediately followed by a noise like the falling of a billet of wood from the fire, and returning hastily, found the King dropt from his seat, as if in attempting to ring the bell, who said faintly, call *Amelia*, and then expired. He was instantly raised and laid upon the bed, the Princess was called, who was told he was dead upon her entering the room, but being a little deaf, and her spirits being hurried by the alarm, she did not understand what was said; and ran up to the bed side, and stooping tenderly over her father, as thinking he might speak to her in a low voice, she then first discovered he was dead;

this shock so sudden, so unexpected, and so violent, threw her into agonies.

His Majesty, in the fall, received a small hurt on his temple, and his physicians and surgeons being sent for, came instantly to his assistance, but without effect. An attempt was made to bleed him, but the issues of life were dried up. The news of this event, which threw the court into the utmost consternation, was carried to the secretaries of state. Mr. *Pitt*, whose coach was ready at the door to carry him to his country seat, was ordered instantly to *Kew*, where he acquainted his Majesty with the great event in form, the King having first heard it on the road, as he was riding out, by a messenger who had been dispatched by one of the pages of the presence, he turned back, and at *Kew* he received a letter from the princess *Amelia*, soon after which Mr. *Pitt* arrived.

His Highness prepared immediately to attend the privy council, that upon the King's demise, had got together as fast as possible. His late Majesty derived his title to these kingdoms from *Elizabeth*, the only surviving daughter to *James I.* who married *Frederick V.* count *Palatine* of the *Rhin*, elected king of *Bohemia*, but never put in possession of the throne. By this Prince, *Elizabeth* had a daughter, who was afterwards married to *Ernst Augustus*, elector of *Brunswick*, and duke of *Hanover*, the great grandfather to the late King. Upon the abdication of king *James II.* his two daughters *Mary* and *Ann*, successively filled the *British* throne; but, both dying without issue, the crown devolved to *George I.* grandson of *Elizabeth*, daughter to *James I.* This Prince, when of age, married his first cousin, daughter and heiress of the duke of *Zell*, by which that dukedom became united to the dominions of *Hanover*. This lady, whose name was *Sophia Dorothea*, is said by a *German* writer to have been betrothed to *Augustus Frederick*, prince of *Wolfenbutter*, two years before she was prevailed upon, by motives of family interest, to marry the young prince of *Brunswick*. This may in some sort account for that little affection that afterwards subsisted between those great personages. By this marriage, however, he had two children, the late King, and a princess, married to the late king of *Prussia*, mother to the present illustrious monarch. Our late King was born in 1683, and when in his 15th year was presented by his grandfather, the prince of *Zell*, to king *William*; who received him

him with the fondness of a parent. On the 4th of April 1706, he was elected knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter; on the 2d of June following was invested with the whole habit and ensigns of the order; and on the 22d of December 1710, was installed at Windsor, with the dukes of Devonshire and Argyle, lord Halifax being his proxy. In November 1706, he was created duke, marquis, earl, and viscount, by the title of duke and marquis of Cambridge, earl of Milford-Haven, viscount of Northampton, and baron of Tewkesbury.—It was observed by some friends of his highness, at that time, that it was a defect to give him the peerage of England, and not the precedence of all other peers.

In 1708, he went a volunteer to make a campaign in the Netherlands, under John, duke of Marlborough. On the 22d of June he arrived at the camp, and on the 11th of July, the battle of Oudenard was fought, in which his electoral highness put himself at the head of a squadron of Hanoverian dragoons, commanded by lieutenant general Balow, charged the enemy sword in hand, with the greatest intrepidity. His horse was killed under him, and colonel Lussekby, who commanded the squadron, was slain, bravely fighting by his side. On the accession of George I. to the throne in 1714, orders were brought from Hanover to the regency, to prepare a patent for creating the electoral prince, George Augustus, prince of Wales.

Upon opening his Majesty, the right ventricle of the heart was found burst, and the pericardium filled with a great quantity of extravasated and coagulated blood. The left ventricle was found empty, and the coats of all the vessels were worn away extremely thin, and every symptom appeared that indicated a universal decay of all the vital parts. His Majesty had been frequently out of order of late, and his pulse so extremely low, that the physicians could scarce perceive any motion in it at all. The key of his bureau was found in his hand.

The lords of the Privy Council assembling at Carleton house, gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, who caused all the lords and others of the late King's Privy Council, to be sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, and was pleased to make the following most gracious declaration:

"The loss that I and the nation have

sustained by the death of the King my grandfather would have been severely felt at any time, but coming at so critical a juncture, and so unexpected, it is by many circumstances augmented, and the weight now falling upon me much increased. I feel my own insufficiency to support it as I wish; but animated by the tenderest affection for my native country, and depending on the advice, experience, and abilities of your lordships, on the support and assistance of every honest man, I enter with cheerfulness into this arduous situation, and shall make it the business of my life to promote, in every thing, the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, to preserve and strengthen both the constitution in church and state; and, as I mount the throne in the midst of an expensive, but just and necessary war, I shall endeavour to prosecute it in the manner the most likely to bring on an honourable and lasting peace, in concert with my allies."

Whereupon the lords of the council made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

At the Court at Carleton House.
Present the King's most excellent Majesty.
His R. H. the D. of Visc. Falmouth
Cumberland Visc. Barrington
Abp of Canterbury Visc. Ligonier
Duke of Leeds Lord Anion
Duke of Newcastle Lord Mansfield
Earl of Helderlyste Mr. Vice Chamberlain
Earl of Chelmsford Mr. Secretary Pitt
Earl Walgrave Henry Fox, Esq.
Earl Gower Sir Tho. Robinson.

His Majesty, at his first coming into the council, was pleased to declare, that understanding that the law requires he should, at his accession to the crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the church of Scotland, he was ready to do it this first opportunity; which his Majesty was graciously pleased to do according to the forms used by the law of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments thereof in the presence of the lords of the council, who witnessed the same: and his Majesty was pleased to order, that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the court of Session to be recorded in the books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the public register of Scotland. And that the other of them remain among the records of the council, and be entered in the council book.

GEORGE

GEORGE III.

1760, **T**HIS day, about noon, his *Oct. 26.* Majesty, king George III. was proclaimed, first before *Nesville* house, where the officers of state, nobility, and privy counsellors, were present, with the officers of arms, all being on foot: then the officers of arms, being mounted on horseback, the like was done at *Charing-cross*; within *Temple-bar*; and at the end of *Wood-street*, in *Cheapside*; and lastly, at the *Royal Exchange*, with the usual solemnities. The archbishop of *Canterbury*, the duke of *Leeds*, and lord *Falmouth* attended the procession into the city.

The form of the proclamation was as follows:

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, to call to his mercy our late sovereign lord king George the Second, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crowns of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince George, prince of *Wales*; we therefore the lords Spiritual and Temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and citizens of *London*, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty prince, George prince of *Wales*, is now, by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord George the Third, by the grace of God, king of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, defender of the faith, and to forth: To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal prince George the Third with long and happy years to reign over us.

"Given at the court at *Carlton-house*, this 25th day of *October*, 1760.

G O D save the K I N G."

WILLIAM; *Tho. Cant. Leeds; Hol-dernesse; Chelmsford; Hoiles New-castle; Falmouth; Mansfield; Waid-graves; Gower; Anson; Barrington; Ligier; W. Pitt; W. Finch; T. Robinson; H. Fox; Thomas Clitty*, Mayor; and thirty-four more noblemen and gentlemen.

Oct. 27. This day his royal highness *Edward duke of York*, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's honourable privy council, and took his place at the board, on his Majesty's right hand.

The right honourable *John earl of Bute*, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His Majesty was pleased to order, that the parliament should be prorogued to *Thursday*, the 13th day of *November* next.

His Majesty was pleased to declare, that in all the prayers, liturgies, and collects for the royal family, instead of the words [*their royal highnesses George prince of Wales, the princess dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princesses and all the royal family*] be inserted [*her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and all the royal family*].

The order for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder was renewed for six months longer.

Oct. 28. Orders for the court to go into mourning on *Sunday* next, the 2d of *November*, for his late Majesty king George the Second, of blessed memory, viz.

The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress: dark *Norwich* crape.

The men to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape handbands, and black swords and buckles.

Undress: dark grey frocks.

The lord Marshal's order for a general mourning, for his late majesty king George the second.

"In pursuance of an order of his Majesty in council, the 27th day of *October* 1760, these are to give public notice, that it is expected, that all persons upon the present occasion of the death of his late Majesty, of blessed memory, do put themselves into the deepest mourning, (long cloaks only excepted;) the said mourning to begin upon *Sunday*, the 2d of *November* next. And his Majesty is pleased to permit the officers of the army to appear before him in red, faced with black; and the officers of the fleet in blue, faced with black.

EFFINGHAM M.
N. B.

N. B. The order from the lord Chamberlain's office respects the household only; that from the lord Marshal, the public.

This day the right honourable the Lord Mayor, and aldermen of the city of *London* waited on his Majesty at Saville-house, and being introduced by his grace the duke of *Devonshire*, lord chamberlain of the household, Sir *William Mureton*, knt. the recorder, made their compliments of congratulation and condolence in the following address:

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"Your Majesty's truly dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, and aldermen of the city of London, beg leave to approach your royal person, and congratulate your Majesty upon your happy accession to the imperial crown of these realms, and, at the same time, to condole the loss of our late most gracious Sovereign, whose glorious reign and princely virtues must ever make his memory dear to a grateful people.

"It is our peculiar happiness, that your Majesty's heart is truly English, and that you have discovered in your earliest years the warmest attention to the laws and constitution of these your kingdoms; laws so excellently formed, that as they give liberty to the people, they give power to the prince; and are a mutual support to the prerogative of the crown, and rights of the subjects.

"Your Majesty is now in possession of the united hearts of all your people, at a time when the honour and credit of the nation are (by the courage and activity of your Majesty's fleets and armies) in the highest extent; a time when we have happily no divisions at home to obstruct those measures which have carried terror to our enemies abroad.

"As your Majesty's reign is so happily begun with the universal approbation and joy of the whole nation, permit us, Great Sir, to express the high sense we have of your Majesty's virtues, by the strongest assurances of our unalterable zeal for your Majesty's sacred person and government; being convinced that your Majesty has the true interest of this nation intirely at heart, and that your power will ever be exerted in protecting the trade, rights, and liberties of your subjects. May you reign long in the hearts of your people, and may the crown of these kingdoms ever descend to one of your Majesty's illustrious family to latest posterity."

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To which address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I have great satisfaction in the early marks you have given me of your zeal and affection for me and my government; and I return you my hearty thanks. You may rely on my tender concern for the rights, trade, and manufactures of the city of London."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

After which his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on *Thomas Rawlinson*, esq. alderman, and *Francis Gosling*, esq. alderman.

OR. 29. A proclamation was issued requiring all persons that were in office of authority or government at the decease of the late King, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices, and to take the oaths to his present Majesty as soon as convenient.

The town of *Wittenberg*, in which were the *Prussian* grand magazines in *Saxony*, surrendered to the Imperial army.

The Royal Society appointed the Rev. Mr. *Maskeelyne*, F. R. S. accompanied by Mr. *Robert Waddington*, to go to the island of *St. Helena*; and Mr. *Charles Mason*, assistant observer at the royal observatory at *Greenwich*, accompanied by Mr. *Jeremiah Dixon*, to go to *Bencoolen* in the island of *Sumatra*, in the *East Indies*, in order to observe the transit of *Venus* over the sun, *June 6, 1761*: His late Majesty having been pleased to grant money for defraying the expences of the said expeditions, and the *Sea-horse* frigate, captain *Smith*, was appointed to carry the observers. Three astronomers were also appointed for the same purpose, by the *French* king, to go to the island of *Rodrigo*, in the *Aethiopian* ocean, the north of *Siberia*, and *Pondicherry*.

OR. 30. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of *London* waited on the princess dowager of *Wales*, with their addresses of condolence and congratulation.

OR. 31. This day about noon, the first stone of the new bridge at *Black friars* was laid in the north abutment, by the right honourable the Lord Mayor, attended by several aldermen and commoners of the committee, by striking the same with a mallet, the officers laying thereon, at the same time, the city sword, and mace. Several pieces of gold, silver, and copper coins of his late Majesty, were placed un-

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det

der the stone, together with a *Latin* inscription in large plates of pure tin.

Nov. 2. His Majesty was carried in private from *Saville*, house in a chair, to *St. James's* palace, through the garden, and heard a sermon at the Chapel Royal, preached by the Rev. Dr. *Nicholls*, master of the Temple, from *Psalms* xxiii. 4. *I though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil.*

Nov. 3. A bloody battle was fought near *Torgau*, between the armies commanded by his *Prussian* majesty and field marshal *Dawn*, which lasted from two in the afternoon till nine at night. According to the *Prussian* account, the King had 2500 men killed, 4900 wounded, and two generals, with 1500 soldiers, made prisoners; but the loss of the *Austrians* amounted to four generals, 200 officers, and 7000 soldiers made prisoners; a proportionable number killed and wounded; twenty-six pair of colours, one standard, fifty pieces of cannon, and three haubitzers. The *Austrians* however said, that the King lost 15,000 men killed and wounded; that 6000 laid down their arms, and that *Dawn's* trophies consisted of forty-two pair of colours and three standards: by this account, the loss of the *Austrians* is made to amount only to 1541 killed, 3639 wounded, and 5613 prisoners; though they confessed, that the King took thirty-seven pieces of cannon, and that *Torgau* and *Meissen* immediately fell into his hands.

The commissioners of lieutenancy for the city of *London*, waited on his Majesty with their address, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on *William Baker*, esq. alderman.

Nov. 4. His Majesty removed from *Saville* house to *St. James's*. The apartments he occupied were those of the late king *William*. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* took *Schomberg* house, (late lord *Pitzwalter's*) in *Pall Mall*, the prince's *Annia*, Sir *Richard Lyttelton's* in *Camden Square*, and the countess of *Yarmouth* the house late Mr. *Nugent's* in *Dover Street*. The duke of *York* resided at *Saville* house, till a house was built for his reception in *Pall Mall*, and the prince of *Wales* continued at *Leicester* house.

Nov. 7. At a hearing in the King's-bench, concerning *St. Luke's* hospital for lunatics not paying parish rates, the court determined in favour of the hospital.

The merchants of *London* waited on his Majesty with their address.

Nov. 8. The Parliament was further prorogued by proclamation to *Tuesday* the 18th instant.

Nov. 9. About eight o'clock, his late Majesty's bowels were privately interred in king *Henry* the VIIth's chapel. A party of horse-guards preceded, who were followed by the lord Chamberlain, bearing his staff of office, and other noblemen, in two mourning coaches, and three footmen behind, each with flambeaux; then came a second party of horse-guards, followed by another mourning coach and six, upon the front seat of which were two noblemen, and on the back seat lay a box, rather long, covered with purple velvet and gold nails, to which were fixed four golden handles. The noblemen who attended being alighted, eight yeomen of the guard, who waited at the Abbey door to receive the bowels, put a napkin through each handle, which was supported by two of them, and so carried into the chapel, preceded by the above noblemen, through the Abbey, in which were posted a party of foot-guards, and deposited in the royal vault. The trumpets sounded a dead march during the whole ceremony.

Nov. 10. Sir *Matthew Blackston*, knt. accompanied by the aldermen, &c. went in his coach, in a private manner, to Westminster-hall, and was sworn into the office of Lord Mayor, with the usual ceremonies. The clergy of *London* and *Westminster* presented their address.

The following is the order in which the royal corpse of his late Majesty was, on *Monday, November 10*, conveyed from *Westminster*, palace, to the Prince's chamber, near the House of Lords, where it was deposited in state.

The right honourable the earl of *Rochford's* coach, with six horses, several servants behind in livery, with lighted torches.

The honourable Mr. *Finch's* coach, with two horses, one servant behind in livery, with a torch.

His grace the duke of *Devonshire's* chariot, with six horses, several servants behind in livery, with torches.

Two horse-grenadiers, with their swords drawn.

Two of the royal coaches in mourning, with six horses each, the servants behind in mourning, with torches.

A large party of horse-grenadiers.

A royal coach in mourning, with six horses, the servants behind in mourning, with torches.

The

arfe, covered with purple
mented with carved work ;
ing at the upper part on
orned at the top with fe-
was drawn by eight cream-
with large purple velvet
flowed by the royal trum-
ch habits, founding a dead
mpanied with a large party

was clofed by one of the
it of mourning, with the
by two horses, and one
a royal livery frock, with

of all the royal carriages,
a train of men walked in
th lighted torches in their

arter past nine o'clock the
ed the *Green-park*, from
passed slowly on through
s to the grand entrance
of Lords, where the royal
out, and carried up to the

his evening the corpse of
was solemnly interred in
's chapel, according to the
is royal highness the duke
as chief mourner, and his
by the dukes of *Newcastle*
. Minute guns were fired
id the bells in every parish
e whole ceremony. Two
ards, and two hundred and
l the scaffold, and kept off

*the interment of his late most
y king George the Second of
from the Prince's chamber
abbey.*

's men with black staves,
wo and two
of the presence.
if the back-stairs.
f the bed-chamber.
en of the robes.
ufhers quarter waiters.
jes of honour.
if the privy chamber
man ufher assistant.
ufhers daily waiters.
ians to the King.
haplains to the King.
lerks of the closet.
es to late Majesty.

Clerks comptrollers and clerks of the green-
cloth.

The master of the King's household.
Gentlemen ufhers of the privy chamber.
King's council, King's ferjants.
King's solicitor, King's attorney.
Prime ferjeant.

Barons younger fons.

Viscounts younger fons.

Barons of the Exchequer and justices of
both benches according to their seniority ;
lord chief Baron ; lord chief justice of
the Common-pleas, may go as a privy
councillor ; master of the Rolls may go
as a privy councillor ; lord chief justice
of the King's-beach, being a peer may
walk as fuch.

Bath king at arms.

Knights of the *Bath* not lords nor privy
councillors.

Privy councillors not peers of the realm.

Barons eldest fons.

Earls younger fons.

Viscounts eldest fons.

The comptroller of the King's household,
being a peer to walk as fuch ; the trea-
furer of the King's household, being a
peer of *Ireland* to walk as fuch with their
staves.

Two purfuivants.

Barons of *Ireland*.

Barons of *Great Britain*.

Bifhops in their rochets.

Marquiffes eldest fons.

One herald of arms.

Earls of *Ireland*.

Earls of *Great Britain*.

Earl of *Effingham* as exercising the office of
earl marshal of *England*.

Dukes eldest fons.

One herald of arms.

Marquiffes.

One herald of arms.

Dukes.

One herald of arms.

Dukes having great offices.

Lord privy feal,

Lord prefident of the council.

Lord archbifhop of *York*, no train borne.

Lord Keeper bearing the purfe, no train
borne, nor mace carried.

Lord archbifhop of *Canterbury*, no train
borne.

Norrey king of arms.

Master of the horfe.

Clarencieux king of arms carrying the crown
on a purple velvet cushion between two
gentlemen ufhers daily waiters.

Lord

Lord Chamberlain of the household with his white staff.

The Royal Body, carried by twelve yeomen of the guard, covered with a large pall of purple velvet, and lined with purple silk, with a fine Holland sheet, adorned with ten large escutcheons of the Imperial arms painted on satin, under a canopy of purple velvet; supporters on each side of the pall, three dukes; the canopy borne by gentlemen of the privy chamber; and ten gentlemen pensioners with their axes reversed.

Garter principal king of arms; supporters, gentleman usher, gentleman usher of the Black Rod, the Rod reversed.

The Chief Mourner, his train borne by two dukes, assisted by the vice-chamberlain, supporters on each side a duke.

Two dukes and fourteen earls to be assistants to the chief mourner.

First gentleman usher of the privy chamber. Groom of the stole.

Lords of the bed-chamber.

Second gentleman usher of the privy chamber.

The master of the robes.

The grooms of the bed-chamber.

The remaining part of the band of gentlemen pensioners with their axes reversed.

Yeomen of the guard to close the ceremony.

N. B. The knights of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, who walked in this procession, wore the collars of their respective orders.

The procession was from the Prince's chamber, through the *Old Palace-yard* on foot, to the great north door of the Abbey, and the way was railed in on both sides, and floored, twenty feet wide, and covered with an awning, with black baize on the floor, and under the awning, and the whole way to the Abbey, and in the Abbey, to the steps leading to *Henry the VIIIth's* chapel, was lined on each side with the foot-guards.

The procession being entered the church, passed along down to the end of the north isle, and then crossed to the south isle, and from thence to the said steps, and there fell on each side, until the judges the knights of the *Bath*, the privy councillors, the peers, the body, the chief mourner, &c. were placed in king *Henry the VIIIth's* chapel.

At the entrance within the church, the dean and prebendaries in their copes, attended by the choir, all having wax tapers in their hands, received the royal body, and fell into the procession just before *Clarendon*

king of arms, and so proceeded to *Henry the VIIIth's* chapel, where was deposited on tressels, the cushion being laid at the head, a canopy held over it by the gentlemen privy chamber, while the service to the liturgy of the church of *England* read by the bishop of *Rockester*, *dean*, and the chief mourner as supporters, were seated on chairs, them at the head of the corpse, lords assistants seated on stools on each side of the bed-chamber seated, and the peers and others seated in the stalls on each side of

When the part of the service interment was read, the royal carried to the vault, preceded by the mourner, his supporters and assisting, *Garter* going before them white staff officers of his Majesty and placed themselves near the

The royal corpse being interred, of *Westminster* went on with the burial; which ended, and an anthem in the choir, *Garter* king of arms, read his late Majesty's stile as follows:

"Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, the late most high, mighty, and most excellent monarch, by the grace of God, king of *Great Britain*, and *Ireland*, defender of the faith, and sovereign of the most noble order of the Garter, duke of *Brunswick* and arch-treasurer and elector of the German empire."

"Let us beseech Almighty God to preserve with long life, health, honour, and all worldly happiness, the late most high, mighty, and most excellent monarch, our sovereign lord *George* by the grace of God, king of *Great Britain*, and *Ireland*, defender of the faith, and sovereign of the most noble order of the Garter, duke of *Brunswick* and arch-treasurer and elector of the German empire."

"GOD save king *GEORGE*"

Nov. 12 The university of *Oxford* waited on his Majesty with their addresses, and afterwards dined at the St. *John's* hall.

Late this evening an express arrived from *Prussia's* victory on the over-marshal *Daum*.

Nov. 13. This morning 91

occasion, the Park and Tower guns were fired : at noon there was a numerous court, and the evening concluded with illuminations, &c.

Nov. 14. The university of Oxford waited on his Majesty with their address, and afterwards dined at the Crown and Anchor.

At a proof at *Woolwich* of the new-invented smoke balls, one of them burst, whereby colonel *Desjaguliers* had his arm broke, lord *Howe* received a small contusion on his side, Sir *George Saville* had his ancle torn, Sir *William Roebuck* a finger broke, and lord *Eglington* had his sword broke by his side. His royal highness the duke of *York* was present, but received no hurt.

At an extraordinary council held at St. *Jama's*, it was resolved that the expedition then fitting out, should be carried on with the utmost vigour, and orders for that purpose were immediately dispatched to *Portsmouth*.

Bengal, Nov. 14. The late Nabob *Jaffier Ally Cawn* (who was raised to that dignity by colonel *Clive* in 1757) for his cruelty, weak conduct, and male-administration in general, was deposed, and his son-in-law, *Mahomed Cossim Ally Cawn* appointed in his room. This great event was brought about principally by the address of president *Vansittart*, and as the *grandeess*, and all the inhabitants heartily concurred in it, not a drop of blood was spilt. The new Nabob not only confirmed all the company's former privileges, but also granted many valuable new ones, with the addition of a very considerable sum of money.

Nov. 18. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, attended in the state coach by the earl of *Huntingdon*, master of the horse, and the earl of *Essex*, groom of the stole, and opened the session of Parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The just concern which I have felt in my own breast, on the sudden death of the late King, my royal grandfather, makes me not doubt, but you must all have been deeply affected with so severe a loss. The present critical and difficult conjuncture has made this loss the more sensible, as he was the great support of that system, by which alone the liberties of *Europe*, and the weight and influence of these kingdoms can be preserved; and gave life to measures, conducive to those important ends.

" I need not tell you the addition of

weight which immediately falls upon me, in being called to the government of this free and powerful country at such a time, and under such circumstances. My consolation is in the uprightness of my own intentions, your faithful and united assistance, and the blessing of heaven upon our joint endeavours, which I devoutly implore.

" Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of *Briton*; and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people, whose loyalty and warm affection to me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not, but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to, and strengthen, this excellent constitution in church and state; and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown; and, as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the Divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue.

" I reflect, with pleasure, on the successes with which the *British* arms, have been prospered this last summer. The total reduction of the vast province of *Canada*, with the city of *Montreal*, is of the most interesting consequence, and must be as heavy a blow to my enemies, as it is a conquest glorious to us; the more glorious, because effected almost without effusion of blood, and with that humanity, which makes an amiable part of the character of this nation.

" Our advantages gained in the *East-Indies* have been signal; and must greatly diminish the strength and trade of *France* in those parts, as well as procure the most solid benefits to the commerce and wealth of my subjects.

" In *Germany*, where the whole *French* force has been employed, the combined army, under the wise and able conduct of my general, prince *Ferdinand of Brunswick*, has not only stop't their progress, but has gained advantages over them, notwithstanding their boasted superiority, and their not having hitherto come to a general engagement.

" My good brother and ally, the king of *Prussia*, although surrounded with numerous armies of enemies, has, with a magnanimity

animity and perseverance almost beyond example, not only withstood their various attacks, but has obtained very considerable victories over them.

"Of these events I shall say no more at this time, because the nature of the war in those parts has kept the campaign there still depending.

"As my navy is the principal article of our naval strength, it gives me much satisfaction to receive it in such good condition; whilst the fleet of *France* is weakened to such a degree, that the small remains of it have continued blocked up by my ships in their own ports; at the same time the *French* trade is reduced to the lowest ebb; and with joy of heart I see the commerce of my kingdoms, that great source of our riches, and fixed object of my never-failing care and protection, flourishing to an extent unknown in any former war.

"The valour and intrepidity of my officers and forces, both at sea and land, have been distinguished so much to the glory of this nation, that I should be wanting in justice to them, if I did not acknowledge it. This is a merit which I shall constantly encourage and reward; and I take this occasion to declare, that the zealous and useful service of the militia, in the present arduous conjuncture, is very acceptable to me.

"In this state I have found things at my accession to the throne of my ancestors; happy, in viewing the prosperous part of it; happier still should I have been, had I found my kingdoms, whose true interest I have entirely at heart, in full peace: but, since the the ambition, injurious encroachments, and dangerous designs of my enemies, rendered the war both just and necessary, and the generous overture, made last winter, towards a congress for a pacification, has not yet produced any suitable return, I am determined, with your cheerful and powerful assistance, to prosecute this war with vigour, in order to that desirable object, a safe and honourable peace. For this purpose, it is absolutely incumbent upon us to be early prepared; and I rely upon your zeal and hearty concurrence to support the king of *Prussia*, and the rest of my allies, and to make ample provision for carrying on the war, as the only means to bring our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The greatest uneasiness which I feel at this time, is in considering the uncommon

burdens, necessarily brought upon my faithful subjects. I desire only such supplies as shall be requisite to prosecute the war with advantage; be adequate to the necessary services; and that they may be provided for in the most sure and effectual manner. You may depend upon the faithful and punctual application of what shall be granted. I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and also an account of the extraordinary expences, which from the nature of the different and remote operations, have been unavoidably incurred.

"It is with peculiar reluctance that I am obliged, at such a time, to mention any thing which personally regards myself. But, as the grant of the greatest part of the civil list revenues is now determined, I trust in your duty and affection to me, to make the proper provision for supporting my civil government with honour and dignity. On my part, you may be assured of a regular and becoming economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The eyes of all *Europe* are upon you. From your resolutions the Protestant interest hopes for protection, as well as all our friends for the preservation of their independency; and our enemies fear the final disappointment of their ambitious and destructive views. Let these hopes and fears be confirmed and augmented by the vigour, unanimity, and dispatch of our proceedings.

"In this expectation I am the more encouraged, by a pleasing circumstance, which I look upon as one of the most auspicious omens of my reign. That happy extinction of divisions, and that union and good harmony which continue to prevail amongst my subjects, afford me the most agreeable prospect. The natural disposition and wish of my heart, are to cement and promote them; and I promise myself that nothing will arise on your part to interrupt or disturb a situation so essential to the true and lasting felicity of this great people."

Nov. 22. Gottingen was invested by the *Hanoverians*; and during the blockade, which lasted till the 12th of *December*, the count de *Faux*, who commanded in the place, acquitted himself with great honour, and many successful sallies were made by *M. du Belfance*.

Nov. 25. Her royal highness the princess *Amelia*, removed from *Kensington*, to her house in *Cavendish-square*.

The

The Parliament of *Ireland* was dissolved by proclamation.

Dec. 2. As his Majesty was mounting his horse in *Hyde-Park* he suddenly reared up, but his Majesty throwing himself from him, happily received no hurt. He was blooded, however, by way of prevention, but, in the evening, was at *Covent-Garden* theatre, to see *Henry V.*

Seventy-two *English* seamen, prisoners of war in *France*, on their being removed from *Cberburg* (where another visit from the *English* was lately expected) to *St. Maloes*, overcame their guard, escaped to the sea-coast, and at a place called *d'Ell Santz*, seized a small fishing vessel, and arrived safe upon the coast of *Wales*, near *Milford-Haven*, near which place the pilot was bred and lived.

Dec. 3. A powder mill blew up near *Malden* in *Surrey*, the damage of which amounted to about 700*l.* but happily no lives were lost.

Baron *Kriephausen* and *M. Michell* delivered their new credentials, and the Quakers presented their address.

Dec. 5. By the violence of the wind this morning at N. N. E. great mischief was done at sea.

Dec. 9. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for the support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of *Great-Britain*.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-tax, to be raised in *Great-Britain*, for the service of the year 1761.

An act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the ensuing year.

His Majesty's yeomen of the guards, footmen, &c. all appeared in new liveries on this occasion.

Dec. 10. *Bishopsgate* was sold, and ordered to be pulled down with all convenient speed.

The address from the county of *Middlesex*, was presented, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on *Henry Clarke*, esq. of *Old-Palace-yard*.

Dec. 11. Was exported 2600 weight of gum senegal for *Flanders*. Before the conquest of *Senegal* we were obliged to purchase it of the *Dutch*, at the exorbitant price of 1*l.* per hundred.

Dec. 12. The expedition from *Portsmouth* being countermanded, orders were sent this morning from the war-office for

the troops to disembark and go into winter quarters.

A new treaty was signed at *London* with the king of *Prussia*, by which *England* engaged to pay to the king of *Prussia* 670,000*l.* sterling, the same sum as last year.

Dec. 13. The fleet returned to *Spithead*, and the disembarkation began.

Dec. 17. The right honourable *Philip York*, esq. commonly called lord viscount *Royston*, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

The earl of *Oxford*, and lord *Bruce*, lords of the bed-chamber.

Norborne Berkeley, *George Pitt*, and *William North*, esqrs. groomers of ditto.

Major-general *Campbell*, governor of *Limerick*.

Brigadier-general *Gage*, governor of *Montreal*.

Dec. 20. The battalion of foot guards intended for the expedition, arrived in town from *Portsmouth*.

Dec. 23. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to An act to enable his Majesty to be governor of the *South-Sea* company.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

An act to continue for a limited time, the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from *Ireland*.

A road bill, and to two private bills.

After which the House of Peers adjourned to *January* 13, and the House of Commons to *January* 7.

Dec. 25. Being a high festival at court, his Majesty went to the chapel royal with the usual state, and heard a sermon preached by the lord archbishop of *York*. After which his Majesty, the duke of *York*, and princess *Augusta*, received the sacrament from the hands of the lord bishop of *Durham*, and the King offered the byzant or wedge of gold, for the benefit of the poor.

Dec. 27. A proclamation was issued, ordering a public fast to be observed throughout *England* and *Ireland*, on *Friday*, the 18th day of *February* next, and in *Scotland*, on *Thursday* the 12th.

Dec. 30. Thirteen *Flanders* mails were landed at *Dart*, from *Flushing*; they were conveyed by the *Alderney* and *Hound* sloops, sent for that purpose.

Upon advice that a contagious distemper had broken out at *Sarlatia*, in the island of *Cephalonia*, the quarantine upon ships coming

ing from the *Levant* was ordered by his Majesty's council to be strictly observed.

The season was so mild this winter, that many pear trees in the gardens about town appeared in blossom, and others bursting into leaf; primroses and daisies were seen in the fields, and other indications of the approaching spring.

At a sale of powting pigeons in *Beach-lane*, one pair was sold for sixteen guineas; nineteen pair, the whole number put up to sale, sold for 92*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

Dec. 31. Part of the parapet wall of *Ludgate* prison, with the stone coping, fell into the street, but happily no person was hurt.

There was the greatest herring fishing that ever was seen in the *Highlands* since the memory of man, in a loch called *Loch-Salpan*, near *Kilmorie*, in *Strath*, in the isle of *Sky*; so that there were not vessels, salt or calks to cure them, which would be a general loss to the country.

The increase of the linen manufacture in *Scotland* last year, turned out very considerable. By the returns from the stamp-masters, the linen stamped for sale last year (exclusive of what was manufactured for private families, which was very considerable) was no less than 11,747,728 yards and 6-8ths; value 523,155*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The year preceding the number of yards stamped, amounted to 10,830,707; value 451,390*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* So that the increase this year, was no less than 917,021 yards and 6-8ths, value 71,762*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

During last year 10,239 lasts of wheat, 16,863 ditto of rye, 187 ditto of barley, and 155 ditto of oats, were exported from *Dantzick*. A last is two tons in weight.

A general account of all the christenings and burials at *Norwich*, from *Wednesday* the 26th of *December* 1759, to *Wednesday* the 24th of *December* 1760.

Christened, males 526, females 509, in all 1035. Increased in the christenings 26.

Buried, males 536, females 528, in all 1064. Decreased in the burials 563.

An account of all the christenings, burials, and marriages in *Liverpool*, from *December* 24, 1756, to *December* 25, 1760.

Christened, males 392, females 382, in all 774. Decreased in the christenings 92.

Buried, males 378, females 339, in all 717. Decreased in the burials 264.

Married 416. Increased in the marriages 82.

By an exact list that hath been published at *Newcastle*, it appeared that there have

been christened the last year, in four parishes, 588, buried 522; increased in the christenings 17, decreased in the burials 9.

During the last year 19058 children were born in *Paris*, 18446 persons died, 4059 couple were married, and 5264 foundlings were received into the foundling-house.

In the year 1760, 9545 children were born, and 10,014 persons died, and 2753 couple were married in the island of *Sesland*, including *Copenhagen*, the metropolis of *Denmark*, situated in that island.

Yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of *Dublin*, ending *Dec. 28*, 1760.

Christened, males 819, females 896, in all 1715. Decreased in the christenings 15.

Buried, males 1003, females 990, in all 1993. Increased in the burials 241.

At *Amsterdam*, in the course of the last year, there died 7700 people; 1525 marriages were celebrated in the reformed churches; and 1412 ships, of different nations, had in that space entered the *Tedd*.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 11, 1759, to December 9, 1760.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7778	Males	9935
Females	7173	Females	9895
In all	14951	In all	19830

Increased in the burials this year 226.

Whereof have died

Under two years of age	6838
Between two and five	1832
Five and ten	742
Ten and twenty	683
Twenty and thirty	1626
Thirty and forty	1740
Forty and fifty	1873
Fifty and sixty	1450
Sixty and seventy	1419
Seventy and eighty	1103
Eighty and ninety	444
Ninety and a hundred	74
A hundred	2
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and seven	1
A hundred and ten	1

1761, *Jan. 1.* The ode for the new year was performed before his Majesty at *St. James's*.

Jan. 4. Four *English* men of war were lost in the *East-Indies*, belonging to admiral *Cornish's* squadron.

nt of all the Public Debts, at the receipt of the Exchequer, standing out at Jan. 5, 1761, with the annual interest or other charges payable for the same.

EXCHEQUER.

Principal debt: Annual interest, or other charges payable for the same.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
s for long terms, being the remainder of the sum contributed and unsubscribed to the Sea company	1836275	17	10½	136453	12	8
lives, with the benefit of survivorship, the original sum contributed	108100	0	0	7567	0	0
r two and three lives, being the sum re- g after what is fallen in by deaths	77005	14	10½	9335	12	0
r bills made out for interest of old bills	2200	0	0			
EAST-INDIA Company.						
acts of parliament, 9 Will. III. and two acts, 6 and 9 Anne, at 3l. per cent.	3200000	0	0	97285	14	4
s at 3l. per cent, 1744, charged on the of the additional duties on low wines, spi- id strong waters	1000000	0	0	30401	35	8
BANK OF ENGLAND.						
original fund at 3l. per cent, from Aug. 1,	3200000	0	0	100000	0	0
elling Exchequer bills, 3 George I.	500000	0	0	15000	0	0
of the South-Sea company	4000000	0	0	121898	3	5½
s at 3l. per cent, charged on the surplus of or lottery, 1714	1250000	0	0	37500	0	0
3l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals ady-day, 1719	1750000	0	0	52500	0	0
3l. per cent. 1746, charged on duties on s for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady- 46	986800	0	0	29604	0	0
l. per cent. charged on cing fund by the acts 8, 29, 32, and 33 II.	13537821	5	1½			
3l. per cent. charged duties on offices and s, &c. by the act rge II.	500000	0	0			
3l. per cent. charged additional subsidy on ge, &c. by the act ge II.	6600000	0	0	21627821	5	1½
l. per cent. addition- tal of 5l. per cent. above 6600000. on the said fund by act	330000	0	0			
l. per cent. additional of 10l. per cent. in tickets on ditto, on the said fund by act	660000	0	0			
3l. per cent, charged on the sinking fund & 25 George II.	17701323	16	4	540996	14	0
Carried over	57239526	14	2½	1839380	17	9½
I.	Y y			Brought		

	Principal debt.			Annual inter; other charges able for the		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	572395	26	14	2½	18393	80 17
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the said fund by the act 29 George II.	1500000	0	0		53343	15
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on offices and pensions, &c. by the act 31 George II.	4500000	0	0		160031	5
Ditto at 4l. per cent. charged on the additional duty on malt, &c. by the act 33 George II.	8000000	0	0			
Ditto at 4l. per cent. additional capital at 3l. per cent. in lot. tickets on 8000000l. charged on the said fund by the said act	240000	0	0			
	8240000	0	0		329600	0
<p><i>Memorandum.</i> The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 19,089l. 15s. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery, 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. but was now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 38,638l. and also the subscribers of 100l. for 3 per cent. annuities, anno 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. which amounted to 33,750l. but was now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 33,082l. 15s. which annuities were an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same</p>						
					90810	10
SOUTH-SEA Company.						
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 George I.	25025309	13	11½		765326	
Annuities at 3l. per cent. anno 1751, charged on the sinking fund	2100000	0	0		64181	
	£. 98604836	8	2½		3302673	

Note. The land taxes and duties on malt being annual grants, are not charged account, nor the 1000000l. charged on the deduction of 6d. per pound on pension nor the 1000000l. charged on the supply, anno 1761, nor the 1500000l. towards pa the navy debt, &c. 1760.

Memorandum. The accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made up to quarter-days. is the reason that this account was made up to the 5th of *January* and not to *Christmas* last, as directed by the order of the House.

Jan. 6. His Majesty went to the chapel royal, and offered gold, myrrh, and frankincense, as usual. On account of the mourning, there was no play at hazard at night, nor any ball.

The wind having shifted to the east, upwards of 450 sail of ships, outward bound, which had been detained by the westerly winds many weeks, sailed from the *Downs*.

Jan. 7. Ten thousand beaver skins, and

a large quantity of other valuable furs entered from *Quebec*.

The reverend Dr. *Sandby*, vice ch of *Cambridge*, presented to his M book of verses of condolence and c lation from that University.

Jan. 8. Sailed from *Spirithead*, *borja* frigate, captain *Smirb*, for *B* with the astronomers on board.

Jan. 13. The young prince, f

of *Nassau Weilbourg*, was baptized with the utmost magnificence in the great church at the *Hague*, by the name of *George Belicus*. The sponsors were, *George* for the King, and count *Benwick* the princess dowager of *Orange*; *Stadholder* and the prince of *Weilbourg* were represented by the *States of Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, and Friesland*.

A resolution of council was issued, signifying Majesty's pleasure, that none of his subjects, in ordinary, with fee, be obliged to any public office, serve on juries or watch or wards, in any place they dwell, or elsewhere, on any pretext whatever, being an ancient privilege of his predecessors.

14. The organ and gallery in king William's chapel (erected at the intercession of his late Majesty) and the mourning taken away, in order for the banners of knights of the *Bath* to be put up in places.

A committee of city land contracted Mr. *Clagden*, carpenter, for the ground *loorgate*, on the side of *Fore-street*, to *gate*, 1000 feet in length, at 7s. per foot, to build an uniform row of houses, gave 10,000*l.* security to complete the same in four years from *Midsummer*.

There were now upward of 23,000 *French* in our possession, notwithstanding any exchanges that had been made by hips.

15. Mr. *Richard Dixon*, and Mr. *Spencer*, agreed with the committee building the bridge from *Black-Friars*, from the carpenter's work for 21,612*l.*

Mogul's troops were defeated by the

Liberry surrendered to his Majesty's having been very diligently blockaded the squadron under the command of Admiral *Cornish* for upwards of eight days; and for a considerable time by *Cornish*, commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces. General *Lally*, in expectation of relief from the *French* squadron, suffered himself, garrison, and inhabitants, to be reduced to the utmost degree of distress and misery for want of provisions. Colonel *Cornish* began the siege about a fortnight before its surrender; and the last assault, consisting of eleven twenty-four pounders, which he raised, was within five hundred yards of the walls. In

two days after this, they gave up the place at discretion. The 16th in the morning at eight o'clock, a company of grenadiers took possession of the *Valadour-gate*; and on the 17th, at the same time, colonel *Cornish*, accompanied by rear admiral *Cornish*, and the captains *Haldane* and *Tinker*, took possession of the citadel on the part of both services, as they were so connected together in the reduction of this important conquest to his Majesty's arms, and to the *East-India* company in particular.

Jan. 16. Major-general *Hodgson* kissed his Majesty's hand, on being appointed commander in chief of an expedition fitting out. As did also colonel *Crauford*, on being appointed second in command thereof.

The right honourable lord *Henley*, lord keeper of the great seal, was appointed lord high-chancellor of *Great-Britain*.

The earl of *Denbigh*, appointed master of the harriers and fox-hounds.

The earl of *Albermarle*, governor of *Jersey*.

Jan. 21. The judges were sworn in before his Majesty at St. *James's*, and afterwards before the lord chancellor.

Several hundred barrels of strong beer were shipped off for the use of the army in *Germany*, and a much larger quantity ordered thither.

Jan. 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for granting to his Majesty an additional duty upon strong beer and ale, and for raising twelve millions by way of annuities, and a lottery to be charged on the said duty; and for further encouraging the exportation of strong beer and ale.

By this act, an additional duty of 3s. per barrel, on all beer and ale, above 6s. the barrel, brewed for sale in *England*, was to commence on *January 24*, 1761. A proportionable duty was to be paid for every barrel of two-penny ale, brewed for sale in *Scotland*. Beer brewed before the said 24th of *January*, if any time thereafter mixed with any fresh guile, or brewing, to pay the additional duty. A drawback of 8s. a barrel to be allowed by the commissioners of excise on all beer and ale brewed after the said 24th of *January*, and exported to foreign parts; deducting 3d. a ton for charges of the officers. Even a bounty of 1s. a barrel was to be paid, by the commissioners of excise on all strong beer and ale exported, for which duties had been paid, brewed after the said 24th of *January*, from malted corn, when barley is at 24s. a quarter or under.

An act for regulating his Majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The Speaker of the House of Commons having declined, on account of his age, any farther services in Parliament, his son, *George Onslow*, esq. was this day nominated at *Epsum*, as a candidate to represent the county of *Surrey*, at the ensuing election.

Jan. 24. The additional duty of 3s. the barrel on beer, ale, &c. took place.

Jan. 26. Several gentlemen took the oaths in the court of King's-bench, and among them the late earl *Marshall of Scotland*.

Sheriffs appointed for the present year.

Berkshire, James Theobald, esq.
Bedfordshire, Robert Butcher, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Sir John Vanhatten, knt.
Cumberland, John Langton, esq.
Cheshire, John Arderne, esq.
Camb. & Hunt. John Hagar, esq.
Cornwall, Nicholas Kempe, esq.
Devonshire, Sir John Davie, bart.
Dorsetshire, William Pitt, esq.
Derbyshire, Samuel Shore, esq.
Essex, Sir Charles Smith, bart.
Gloucestershire, John Del. Phelps, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Ashfordby, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Cot. Brooks, esq.
Kent, William Jumper, esq.
Leicestershire, Sir George Beaumont, bart.
Lincolnshire, William Roe, esq.
Devonshire, William Phillips, esq.
Northumberland, Alex. Collingwood, esq.
Northamptonshire, Thomas Ward, esq.
Norfolk, William Churchman, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Samuel Gordon, esq.
Oxfordshire, Ch. Price, esq.
Rutlandshire, Henry Dove, esq.
Shropshire, John Smitheman, esq.
Somersetshire, John Adams, esq.
Staffordshire, Jeremiah Smith, esq.
Suffolk, Thomas Moseley, esq.
Southampton, George Powlett, esq.
Surrey, John Daufon, esq.
Suffex, William Thomas, jun. esq.
Warwickshire, Andrew Hacket, jun. esq.
Worcestershire, Richard Cafe, esq.
Wiltshire, Scroop Egerton, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir John Lister Kaye, bart.

For South Wales.

Brecknockshire, Howell Gwynn, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Richard Gwynn, esq.
Cardiganshire, Walter Lloyd, esq.
Glamorgan, Samuel Price, esq.
Pembrokeshire, William Bowen, esq.
Radnorshire, John Evans, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Francis Lloyd, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Denbighshire, Pierce Wynne, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Pennant, esq.
Merionethshire, Lewis Owen, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Richard Price, esq.

Feb. 10. The settlement of *Mibis*, on the coast of *Malabar*, was taken by the *English*.

Early this morning a fire broke out at Mr. *Cope's*, a sugar baker, in *Tbames-street*, opposite *College-hill*, which consumed the same, Fishmonger's-hall, and another house adjoining, all fronting the street, and greatly damaged eight or nine more backwards. The greatest part of Mr. *Pitt's* Meeting-house was also beat in, and several persons were buried in the ruins, who were all dug out.

Feb. 13. Being the day appointed for a general fast, it was observed with the utmost solemnity.

The collection made at Mr. *Whitfield's* Tabernacle, for the sufferers by the fire at *Boston*, in *New-England*, and the plundered Protestants in the new *Marche of Brandenburg*, amounted to upwards of 550*l*.

Feb. 15. Five *Saxon* battalions were taken by the *Prussians*, in *Silesia*.

Feb. 16. An express was brought by a Scheveling-boat, with advice of the death of the Elector of *Cologne*, bishop of *Osna-burg*, &c.

Feb. 17. The King was pleased to appoint *John Pownall*, esq. secretary to the lords commissioners for trade and plantations.

Feb. 18. At a court of common-council, it was agreed, that an application should be made to the governors of the *London* work-house for leave to sit up part thereof for the reception of the prisoners confined in *Ludgate*.

Feb. 26. This afternoon a fire broke out at the mill belonging to his Majesty at the *Red-house*, *Deptford*, and consumed the same, and a quantity of flour, &c. which was in it; but by timely assistance was prevented from spreading. The damage was computed at about 2000*l*. It was occasioned by the violence of the wind, which drove the mill with such velocity that it could not be stopped.

March 3. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, with the usual state, attended by the earl of *Huntingdon*, master of the horse, and the earl of *Lynchfield*, and gave his assent to

Anno 1761. GEORGE III.

An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in *America*.

An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable on tallow imported from *Ireland*, hogs lard and grease;

And to forty other public and private acts.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech.

March 4. At a numerous meeting of the livery at Guildhall, for the nomination of candidates at the ensuing election, the majority of hands appeared for Sir *Richard Glyn*, bart. Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, att. *William Beckford*, esq. and the hon. *Thomas Harley*, esq.

March 9. An insurrection happened at *Texham*, in *Northumberland*, occasioned by allotting for militia-men, in which many were killed, wounded, &c.

Sir *Edward Hawke* in the *Royal George*, and Sir *Charles Hardy* in the *Union*, arrived at *Spithead*. The *English* now entirely abandoned *Quiberon-bay*.

March 12. Being the anniversary feast of the *Magdalen* charity, a sermon was preached before the governors, &c. at St. *Bride's*, by the bishop of *Offory*, and the collection at church and dinner amounted to 44*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

March 16. Some new created peers kissed his Majesty's hand, and Sir *Charles Hardy* and captain *Spy* were introduced to his Majesty by lord *Anson*, and graciously received.

March 19. His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

A bill for granting to his Majesty one million, and for exempting any sum granted to the royal family from taxes.

For granting to his Majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.

To enable his Majesty to raise a certain sum towards discharging the navy debt.

To render more effectual the act relating to the commissions and salaries of the judges.

For defraying the charge of the pay of the militia, when unembodied, and for cloathing those now embodied.

For granting to his Majesty 15,000*l.* per annum, for defraying the charges of his Majesty's mints, and coinage of gold and silver monies.

For relief of insolvent debtors.

For enlarging the harbour of *Whitehaven*.

For the preservation of the game in *Scotland*;

And to twenty-eight other public and private bills.

After which his Majesty closed the session with a most gracious speech.

At night great rejoicings were made at all the gaols in this city, on account of his Majesty signing the insolvent act.

Feb. 20. Being *Good Friday*, his Majesty and the royal family went to the chapel-royal, and heard a sermon preached by the lord bishop of *Rocheester*.

March 21. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another, the writs to bear teste this day, and returnable on *May 19*.

Likewise a proclamation for electing and summoning the sixteen peers of *Scotland*. The election was to be at *Holyrood* house, in *Edinburgh*, *May 5*. The Lord Chancellor was also ordered to cause writs to be issued for electing members for the convocation of the clergy, to bear teste *March 25*, and to be returnable *May 22*.

The *Ajax East-Indiaman*, captain *Lindsey*, homeward bound from *Bengal*, with a large quantity of diamonds, silk, muslin, and other valuable effects, was taken off cape *Clear*, and carried into *Brest*, computed worth 200,000*l.*

The right hon. the earl of *Shaftesbury* was sworn of the privy council.

March 22. Being *Easter-Sunday*, his Majesty and the royal family went to the chapel-royal, and heard a sermon preached by the reverend Dr. *Newton*. After which his Majesty received the holy communion from the bishop of *Durham*, assisted by the sub-dean.

Fifty per cent. insurance was given on the *Denbam Indiaman*, captain *Tryon*, she having been a missing ship some time.

March 24. Major-general *Hodgson* set out for *Portsmouth*, to take upon him the command of the troops going on the expedition.

March 27. Lord *Pulteney* set out for *Portsmouth*, to embark on the expedition.

March 28. The King was pleased to promote *Charles Jackson*, D. D. to the united bishopricks of *Leighlin* and *Ferns*, in *Ireland*, in the room of

Right reverend Dr. *Richard Robinson*, translated to the bishoprick of *Kildare*.

March 29. This morning the expedition fleet sailed from St. *Helens* with a fair wind.

This fleet which sailed from *Spithead* in three divisions, commanded by commodore *Kessel*,

Keppel, Sir *Thomas Stanhope*, and captain *Barton*, consisted of the following ships.

<i>Swadwich</i>	guns 90	<i>Swiftsure</i>	74
<i>Valiant</i>	74	<i>Prince of Orange</i>	70
<i>Temeraire</i>	74	<i>Hampton Court</i>	64
<i>Turkey</i>	74	<i>Effix</i>	64
<i>Dragon</i>	74	<i>Achilles</i>	60

with several frigates, fire-ships and bombs, and upwards of 100 transports, having on board the following regiments, under the command of major-general *Hodgson*, and brigadiers *Crawford*, *Rufane*, and *Howe*:

9 <i>Whitmore's</i>	69 <i>Colville's</i>
19 <i>Beauchamp's</i>	76 <i>Rufane's</i>
21 <i>Scotch</i> fusiliers	85 <i>Crawford's</i> 1st batt.
30 <i>London's</i>	90 <i>Morgan's</i> and
61 <i>Gray's</i>	Ld. <i>Pulteney's</i> five in-
67 <i>Erskine's</i>	dependent companies,

and three companies of the train of artillery, making in the whole 9000 men.

March 30. As some tinnerns at *Tregony* in *Cornwall* were lately employed on a new mine, one of them accidentally struck his pick-axe on a stone. The earth being removed, they imagined, from its size, that it was a rock; but some characters being perceived on a more close inspection, together with its shape and hollow sound, when struck, made them conclude it to be (what on opening it proved) a coffin. On removal of the lid, they discovered the skeleton of a man of gigantic size, which, on the admission of the air, mouldered into dust. One entire tooth remained whole, which was two inches and a half long, and thick in proportion. The length of the coffin was eleven feet three inches, and depth three feet nine inches.

Sailed from *Spithead* his Majesty's ship the *Pembroke* of 60 guns, and *Territ* sloop, with the trade under convoy for the *West-Indies*, and the *Vanguard* of 70 guns, capt. *Swanton*, and *Superbe* of 74 guns, captain *Rowley*, with the *Indiamen* under convoy for the *East-Indies*.

March 31. A shock of an earthquake was felt at *Cork*, at a quarter past twelve, between the gates only, which continued about a minute, undulating from east to west, *vice versa*.

At six in the evening, near low water, the tide rose suddenly at *Kinsale* about two feet higher than it was, and went out again in the space of four minutes with great force, which was repeated several times, but the first was the greatest.

The same day, between twelve and one, *Lochness*, near fort *Augustus* in *Scotland*, rose suddenly near thirty inches, and continued

so near half an hour, during which time the water was so much agitated, that all the boats at the fort were driven upon the dry banks. There was no kind of external cause for this phenomenon, such as rain, winds, &c. but, on the contrary, this day and several days before it were remarkably fine. A similar instance happened there at the time of the earthquake at *Lisbon*, but never at any other time for these fifty years past.

An unusual agitation of the sea was felt at the same time, many leagues to the westward of cape *Finis terre*, by the people in the ships lately arrived from *Lisbon*. At *Amsterdam* the branches moved about a foot from the perpendicular, and the vessels in the harbour were agitated. It was felt violently along the coast of *Spain*, and at *Madrid* it lasted three minutes, and threw down the furniture in several houses: but at *Lisbon*, it lasted five minutes, and was thought as severe as that in 1755, though no lives were lost, and only a few old houses were shattered, and some new ones cracked.

The siege of *Cassel* was raised by the allies, who marched out of the lines with their drums beating, without being molested. The *French* said, that if the siege had been continued two days longer, the place must have surrendered for want of provisions.

April 1. Two thousand *French* prisoners were removed from *Portchester* castle to *Forton* near *Grifort*, late an hospital for marines, where they were guarded by the regiment of *Old Buffs*.

The *Oriflamme* man of war was taken from the *French*.

April 2. Ended at Guildhall the poll for members for the city of *London*, when the numbers were, for

Sir <i>Robert Ladbrooke</i> , knt.	—	4306
Sir <i>Richard Glyn</i> , bart.	—	3285
<i>William Beckford</i> , esq.	—	3665
Hon. <i>Thomas Harley</i> , esq.	—	3983
Sir <i>Samuel Fladger</i> , bart.	—	3193

A party of the Imperial troops was defeated by the *Prussians*.

The *Bertine East-India* ship was taken from the *French*.

The draughts from the foot guards and dragoons marched for *Gravesend*, to embark for *Germany*.

April 3. The right hon. *James Grenville*, esq. cofferer of his Majesty's household, was sworn of the privy-council, and took his place accordingly.

April 4. The four members for the city of

f London were declared at Guildhall duly lected.

April 5. The embarkation of the troops for Germany was completed at *Gravesend*, and the transports immediately fell down to the *Nore*.

April 6. A proclamation was issued by the lords justices and council of *Ireland*, declaring his Majesty's pleasure for summoning a Parliament to meet at *Dublin*, May 19; the writs to bear teste April 7.

Count *Kunysegg*, great dean of the chapter, was chosen elector of *Cologne*.

April 7. Orders were sent to *Portsmouth* to fit out a fleet for another expedition.

The earl of *Pembroke*, lord *George Lennox*, and lieut. gen. *Conway*, passed through the *Hague*, in their way to the army.

April 10. The pay-masters of Exchequer bills began this day to pay off the principal and interest of the Exchequer bills, carrying 4 per cent. interest, made out for naval services in 1760, from which time all interest upon these bills ceased.

April 11. A fire broke out at a biscuit baker's, near *Brown's* wharf, *East Smithfield*, which burnt down twenty-eight houses, and greatly damaged twelve others; the King's brewhouse was preserved.

Societies for the encouragement of agriculture were lately established in several parts of *France*.

A company of the train, another of miners, and some battering cannon and field pieces, with artillery, horses, and *Burgoyne's* regiment of light horse, were embarked at *Portsmouth* to join the expedition.

April 13. Sailed from *Spithead* the *Buckingham* of 70 guns, and *Nassau* of 64 guns, with the above reinforcements in twenty transports to join the fleet.

April 14. The King was pleased to recommend to the precentor and chapter of *St. David's*, Dr. *Samuel Squire*, dean of *Bristol*, to be elected bishop of *St. David's*, in the room of the right reverend Dr. *Ellis*, deceased.

His royal highness the duke of *York* was appointed rear admiral of the blue.

Lieutenant-general *Falliot*, governor of *Kinsale*.

Charles Jenkinson, and *Edward Weston*, esqrs. under secretaries of state.

Col. *Septimus Robinson*, gentleman usher of the black rod.

Hon. *Wilma Vaughan*, esq. secretary to the chancellor of the Exchequer.

A letter from *Paris* was published in the foreign prints, importing, that all the

friends of the house of *Austria* had not been able to divert his most Christian majesty from listening to terms of peace; that the Empress Queen finding that *France*, *Russia*, *Sweden* and *Poland* were desirous of having a place named for a congress, and that if she persisted in refusing to join them, she run the risk of being abandoned by them, she at length condescended to name *Augsburg* as the place of the congress, and the court of *Russia* undertook to obtain the court of *London's* consent. *England* accordingly agreed to the congress, and on the third instant signed its counter-declaration.

Advice came that the *Denham Inhaman*, captain *Tyrone*, was burnt at *Buenos Aires*, to prevent her falling into the hands of the *French*. The crew retired into fort *Martborough*, which they defended with great bravery, but were obliged at last to surrender. The best effects were removed.

The marquis of *Granby* arrived in town from the army in *Germany*. Lieutenant-general *Conway* succeeded to the command, and left the *Hague* this day for that purpose.

April 16. The draughts for *Ireland*, &c. destined for *Germany*, sailed from *Shields*, under convoy of the *Deal Castle*.

April 17. Major general *Townsend* set out for the army in *Germany*.

April 18. Sailed from *Spithead* the *Windfor* man of war, with several other transports, with light horse for the expedition.

April 19. Arrived capt. *Ellis* of the *Escorte*, and capt. *Rooke*, aid-de-camp to major-gen. *Hodgson*, with letters from commodore *Keppel* and gen. *Hodgson*, to the right hon. Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, which gave an account, that on the 8th they had attempted to land part of the troops at *Lomaria* bay, on the side of the island of *Belleisle*, but that it had been thought proper to desist from that attack. One boat of *Erskine's* grenadiers, commanded by captain *Osborne*, landed at a point, and drew up undiscovered; but not being seconded, though they flanked the enemy, were obliged, after losing their captain, to throw down their arms. The *French* made the whole loss 800 killed, and upwards of 300 taken prisoners.

Three cartel ships arrived at *Spithead* from *France*, with 500 prisoners on board; one of which went to *Guernsey*. The whole number of *English* prisoners remaining in *France* did not exceed 1000 men, and the number of *French* prisoners in *England* exceeded 25,000.

A *French* magazine at *Wex*, consisting of

of several operations of hay, accidentally took fire, and was consumed. The loss was computed at two millions of livres. Sixty boats were sunk in endeavouring to extinguish the fire, and thirty-three soldiers perished in the flames.

May 1. *May* gate was sold for 166*l.* and *Aldersgate* 170*l.*

April 24. A fire broke out in some stables behind *Swallow street*, about ten at night, and raged with great fury till about two in the morning, in which time fourteen houses were burnt down, two of which were handsome new-built dwellings of great value. A box of writings that was in an iron chest belonging to Mrs. *Buckade*, though inclosed in sand near a foot thick, was entirely consumed, and a quantity of cash in the same box was melted.

April 25. A field of grass near *Chatham* was eaten up by a species of caterpillars that destroyed the very roots, and left the field as it blasted with lightning.

April 29. At the anniversary feast of the *London* hospital, 1354*l.* 17*s.* was collected.

April 30. The time limited for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, was continued for six months longer.

An order of the House of Lords, dated *March* 19, was fixed on the gate of *Hyndland*, *Edinburgh*, requiring *William Alexander*, taking upon himself the title of earl of *Sarling*; *Henry Bockswick*, taking upon himself the title of lord *Brockswick*; *William Mackellan*, taking upon himself the title of lord *Kirkcaldright*; and *George Kirkcaldright* and *David Drury*, each of them severally taking upon himself the title of lord *Kirkcaldright*, to attend the House by themselves, or proxies, on the second *Monday* of the next session, to shew by what authority, and upon what ground they take upon themselves such titles respectively.

May 1. This day the most honourable John marquis of *Granby*, lieutenant-general of the granance, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, and took his seat at the board accordingly.

The honourable Henry Grenville, esq. was appointed ambassador to *Constantinople*.

John Carter, governor of *Dumfriesshire*.

Robert Allen, esq. lord chief justice of the common pleas in *Ireland*.

John Carter, esq. and William Black, esq. in King's-council.

John Carter, comptroller of his Ma-

Major-general *Parflew*, governor of *Gibraltar*.

Thomas Brown, esq. Norrey king at arms. Two thousand five hundred English troops, chiefly cavalry, arrived in the *Wessex*, and next day landed at *Bremen*.

May 2. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of *Worcester*, the right reverend Dr. *John Tillotson*, bishop of *Salisbury*, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of Dr. *Hoadly*, deceased.

About one o'clock this morning, a terrible fire broke out at a biscuit-baker's on *Wapping-wall*, between *Pelican* and king *James's* stairs, *Lower Shadwell*, which consumed about thirty houses. One ship, which was repairing in the dock, took fire, but was soon extinguished; and eight other ships were, with great difficulty, preserved. Several persons had their limbs fractured, and several perished in the flames. Eight barges and lighters were destroyed, and three sunk, and the damage computed at above 50,000*l.*

May 4. At *Charles-Town*, *South-Carolina*, a most violent whirlwind of that kind commonly known by the name of *Typhoons*, passed down *Apley* river, and fell upon the shipping in *Rebellion* road, with incredible violence. This terrible phenomenon ploughed *Apley* river to the bottom, and laid the channel bare. It made a noise like constant thunder; its diameter was judged to be about 300 fathoms, and its height 35 degrees. Upon its meeting another gust the tumultuous agitation of the air was increased, and the froth and vapour seemed to be thrown up to the height of 40 degrees, while the clouds that were driving in all directions to this place, seemed to be precipitated, and whirled round at the same time with incredible velocity. There were forty-five sail of ships in the road, five of which were sunk, and his Majesty's ship the *Dolphin*, with eleven others, lost their masts, &c. The damage to the shipping was reckoned at 20,000*l.* sterling. The strong gust by which it was met, checked its progress, otherwise the town of *Charles-Town* must have been driven before it like chaff. This tremendous column was first seen about noon, upwards of fifty miles west by south from *Charles-Town*; and destroyed in its course houses, plantations, men, and cattle. In several parts every tree and shrub was torn up; great quantities of branches and limbs of trees were seen furiously driven about, and agitated in the body of the column.

human as it passed along. By four o'clock the sky was clear and serene, so that it was acce to be believed that such a dreadful event had been so recently exhibited.

A match, that one man having twenty-five horses should ride 100 miles a day for twenty-nine days successively, for 1000 sines, began at *Newmarket*, and was determined within the time.

May 7. Was held the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy. The collection at the church, and after dinner, (including a collection of 200l. by the hands of earl *albert*) amounted to 1078l. 15s. 3d. besides 200l. given by *Sampson Gideon*, esq.

An express from *Belleisle* brought advice, that Sir *William Pere William*, bart. a captain in *Burgoyne's* dragoons, and a member of Parliament for *Shoreham*, was killed in reconnoitring; 250l. in bank notes were found in his pockets, which, together with his body, were returned by the French governor.

The workmen began to lay the foundation of the duke of *York's* house in *Pall-Mall* with stone.

May 11. The several divisions of the *Middlesex* militia were mustered in the artillery ground, *Totterdell-fields*, *Lamb's Conduit-fields*, and *White-Conduit-fields*, where they received their new clothing, &c. and afterwards marched off in different parties, to *Hampstead*, *Highgate*, *Hendon*, and *Finchley*, to be quartered there till farther orders.

A proclamation was published to prorogue the meeting of the Parliament of *Ireland* to the 23d day of *June* next.

May 14. Ten transports, with the regiment of *Old Buffs*, and a party of *Erskine's* (which were taken by the French at sea, and since ransomed) sailed from *Spithead*, under convoy of the *Warspite* and *Torrington*, to join the fleet at *Belleisle*.

May 15. The Parliament was further prorogued to Thursday July 2, and the convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, to Friday, July 3.

His Majesty signified it as his pleasure, that all officers belonging to regiments in *Germany*, who were not absent upon regimental business, should join their respective corps immediately.

May 18. Fifty-four French prisoners escaped from *Winchester* castle. Near eighty more were taken out of the common sewer. There was a visible eclipse of the moon at night.

May 19. Mr. *Godfrey's* experiment for extinguishing fire, was tried in the house

erected for that purpose, by the Society of arts, &c. in *Marybone-fields*. The duke of *York*, prince *William*, and prince *Henry*, several persons of distinction, and a numerous crowd, attended on this occasion; which answered the desired purpose.

May 20. At a meeting of the Society of arts, their approbation and thanks were ordered to Mr. *Godfrey* for his experiment.

Arrived at *Spithead*, his Majesty's ships *Edgar* and *Hampton-Court*, with twenty-five transports from off *Belleisle*, most of which had lost their cables and anchors, and some had their boats staved. The same afternoon the *Hampton-Court's* boat, coming on shore with captain *Scroop* on board, was overset in a hard gale about half a mile from the ship, and lieutenants *Curtis* and *Joice*, and a seaman, were drowned. The captain, after struggling near two hours on an oar, was taken up with the packet, by a boat from the ship. At the departure of these ships general *Hodgson* had driven the French out of their fortified camp into the citadel, upon which his batteries were playing. General *Crauford* and his two aids de camp, with fifty men, being reconnoitring in the night, had been surprized and made prisoners by 300 of the enemy.

Lord *Robert Manners's* regiment embarked at *Plymouth* for *Belleisle*. The remaining battalion of colonel *Crauford's*, (which had embarked and failed on board the *Hero*, *Monmouth*, and *Burford* men of war) had been driven back by contrary winds.

At the instance of his *Britannic* Majesty, the king of the two *Sicilies* performed in person the function of investing Sir *James Grey*, the *British* minister at the court of *Naples*, with the ensigns of the honourable order of the *Barb*, with which he was honoured by the King his master. The ceremony was performed on the 20th of *May*, his *Sicilian* majesty's name-day, amidst a full assembly of the grandees, the great officers of state assisting his Majesty on that very singular occasion.

The right reverend Dr. *John Thomas* was confirmed bishop of *Winchester*, at *Bow* church, as was on Saturday Dr. *Samuel Squire*, bishop of *St. David's*.

May 23. Upwards of fifty waggons, laden with ordnance stores, with 150 mattrasses, went from *Woolwich* to *Portsmouth*, in order to be embarked for *Belleisle*. This reinforcement was probably sent to make good the loss sustained on the night between the 5th and 6th instant, when the French, made a sally with 300 men, under the com-

grand of *M. de la Garrigue*, forced the English lines, cut 400 men to pieces, among whom were two officers of condition, made 300 prisoners, nailed up two pieces of cannon, and one mortar, and took a great quantity of intrenching tools, with the loss only of fifty men, killed, wounded, and missing.

May 4. *Hart Stanley*, esq. his Majesty's minister to the court of France, set out to embark for Calais.

May 25. The *Trident* man of war sailed from Plymouth, with the transports under her convoy, having lord *Robert Manners's* regiment on board, and live cattle for *Belleisle*; a proof how much in earnest our ministry were to get possession of that island.

The marquis of *Granby*, and several other officers set out for Germany, and were followed the next day by lieutenant-general *Waldegrave*, and his aid de camp, lord *Himlingbroke*, the earls of *Suffolk* and *Abingdon*, lord *Brama*, &c.

May 26. The new knights companions of the most honourable order of the *Bath* were installed in *Henry the VIIIth's* chapel, viz. The right honourable lord *Caryfort*; the right honourable lord *Blakeney*; the honourable lieutenant-general Sir *Joseph Burke*; Sir *James Gray*, bart. Sir *William Beauclerk*, bart. Sir *John Gibbons*, bart. admiral Sir *George Pococke*; major-general Sir *Jessery Amberst*; major-general Sir *John Griffin Griffin*; Sir *Francis Blake D'Arval*; Sir *Charles Frederick*; Sir *George Warren*; and admiral Sir *Charles Saunders*.

May 28. The *Druid* sloop arrived from *Belleisle* with advice that the enemy were driven out of their redoubts and the town of *Palais* into the citadel, with considerable loss on the 13th.

May 29. Sailed for *Belleisle* his Majesty's ships *Hampton-Court* and *Chichester*, with the transports, having on board 300 tons of shells, forty-four new anchors, &c.

The house of lord *Annesley*, at *Castle-Villain* in Ireland was burnt to the ground, and great quantities of household furniture, &c. consumed.

May 30. A set of fine cream coloured horses, and several other coach and saddle horses from *Hanover*, were landed at *Tower-wharf* for his Majesty's service.

The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of *Salisbury* the right reverend Dr. *Robert Drummond*, bishop of *St. Asaph*, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of Dr. *Squire*, prom.

May 31. Arrived in town M. de *Ruffy*,

the French minister. He was near a week at Calais, by contrary Mr. *Stanley* and he met there, on conference of some hours.

An ass went 100 miles in two hours at *Newmarket*. The bett w to 10l. he did not perform it in two hours, and the owner won 40l. to 1

June 1. Began paying at the p the sum of 20,000l. granted to the his Majesty's ships *Nelson*, *Hardwin* and *Swan* sloop, as also the mpris were on board at the conquest of May 1, 1758; which sum had been from the effects taken at that place

The caisson for the first pier o *Friars-bridge* was set afloat, and day fixed in its proper place.

June 2. M. *Buffy* waited on M tary *Pitt*, the earl of *Bute*, and the *Newcastle*, and afterwards went to

June 3. The *Algerine* ambassa introduced to the King at St. *James* presented six fine horses to his Majesty viewed them in the royal garden, I windows of the palace.

June 4. Being the anniversary Majesty's birth, when he entered 1 year of his age, it was celebrated utmost demonstrations of joy. The was a more brilliant court on any Most of the ladies cloaths were silver brocade. The guns in the l at the Tower were discharged, and evening several curious fire-work played off on *Tower-bill*, *St. James' Leicester-fields*, *Kew*, and *Richman* illuminations in the houses, and ball at St. *James's*.

At the duke of *Newcastle's* entreat was a curious desert, representing t del of *Palais*, and his Majesty's to sieging the same.

June 5. At a court of common it was agreed, that the freedom o should be presented to his Royal F *Edward Augustus* Duke of *York* and one of the rear-admirals of the bl dron of his Majesty's fleet (in a gold 150 guineas value) in testimony of tiful affection of that court for the tritious sovereign, whose peculiar glori to reign over a free, happy, and people, and as a pledge of the gra spect they bore his Royal Highness early entrance into the naval service King and country, the noblest a effectual bulwark of the wealth, rep and independence of this commercia

to Royal Highness should be re-honour the city by his acceptance freedom.

Dominica was taken by the

orning was observed the long extent of *Venus* over the sun.

Belleisle was taken by the *English*. It was presented to Sir *Edward*, the hands of lord *Farnham*, the city of *Dublin*, in a gold ark of their gratitude to that gallant for his great services, particularly victory over *M. Conflans*, on 10, 1759.

The *Hertfordshire* regiment of command by colonel *Sabine*, be-narch for *Bristol*, as did the *Nor-south* camp.

yal Highness the Duke of York (as rear-admiral) in the court y, being met at the door, and into court, by the lord chan-
-master of the Rolls.

The *Huntingdonshire* regiment, d by lord viscount *Mandeville*, *Higbgate* in their way to *Chatham*. A terrible shock of an earthquake is day at *Sherborne*, *Shaftesbury*, five minutes before twelve.

1. The right reverend and ho-Dr. *Drummond* was confirmed at *Salisbury* at *Bow* church.

2. The bishop of *Winchester*, pre-e order of the Garter, and the *Salisbury*, chancellor of that or-d on his Majesty at *St. James's*, ed their patents.

3. The duke and duchess of out for *Harwich* to embark for their way to *Genoa*.

4. A man of war, with sixteen r convoy from *Oporto*, arrived at as did the *Albany* sloop from *Bel-* between ten and twelve o'clock the Park and Tower guns were bonfires lighted before the Ad-
-dice, War-office, &c. on the news of the surrender of *Fort-Pa-* de *St. Croix* beat a parley on the f the 7th instant, and the terms ation were agreed upon in the when *Beauchamp's* grenadiers took of the place.

Anne, a French man of war, was

1 there was a great appearance at s to compliment his Majesty on ion of *Belleisle*.

June 15. This day and the next, the *Berkshire* and *Wiltshire* regiments of militia, two battalions of the *Glostershire*, and one of the *Hampshire* began to encamp at *Winchester*.

At a court of aldermen and common-council held at Guildhall, it was unani-mously resolved, to present a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the conquest of *Belleisle*.

Fifteen towns of the *Cherokee-Indians* were destroyed by colonel *Grant*.

June 16. The allied army defeated the *French* at *Kirchdenkern*, in *Wistphalia*.

June 17. Sir *Joseph Yorke* set out for *Harwich* to embark for *Holland*.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and com-mon-council, &c. of *London*, waited on his Majesty at *St. James's* with an address on the taking of *Belleisle*, and were most graciously received.

June 18. Her royal highness the prin-cess *Amelia*, attended by lady *Betty Walde-* grove, &c. went for a few days to lord *As-* crom's seat in *Kent*.

June 20. The furniture belonging to his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, was removed from *Pall Mall*, to *Beaufort* house, in upper *Grosvenor-street*.

June 22. A train of artillery was drawn into *Hyde-park*, where it was guarded by a party of the foot-guards.

June 23. Sir *Robert Ladbrooke*, with many other gentlemen of the committee for building *Blackfriars* bridge, went on board the caisson, and laid the first stone of the first pier.

June 24. *John Cartwright*, and *Thomas Challenor*, esqrs. and aldermen, were chosen sheriffs of *London*, for the year ensuing.

Upwards of 300 prisoners from *Ludgate*, the two Compters, and the Fleet, were discharged at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor.

M. Bours, ambassador extraordinary from the States General, arrived from *Holland*.

The master of the Rolls came into posses-sion of 700*l.* per annum in the liberty of the Rolls, pursuant to the will of the late Sir *Joseph Jekyll*.

June 25. His Majesty in council was pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to *Thursday* the 2d of *July* next, should be further prorogued to *Thursday* the 3d day of *September* following. And that the convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, which stood prorogued to *Friday* the 3d of *July* next, should be further pro-rorogued to *Friday* the 4th day of *September* following.

The Parliament of *Ireland* was likewise prorogued to the 25th of *August* next.

By the violence of the lightning, six deer were struck dead in *Bushy-park*, and burnt in an extraordinary manner. Much mischief was done by inundations, &c. in different parts of the kingdom; and by the excessive heat, several horses on the road dropped down dead.

June 26. Arrived at *Plymouth* his Majesty's ship the *Enterprize*, with the *Jamaica* fleet under convoy. They brought advice, that the independent companies arrived there the beginning of *March*, and that the rebellion among the negroes was quite suppressed.

June 29. His excellency M. *Boreel*, ambassador from the States General, had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials.

Fifty-three convicts, taken in their passage to *America*, by a *French* privateer, and re-taken by the *Wager* man of war, were landed at *Portsmouth*, and set out for *London* in two waggons strongly guarded. Seventeen of them were to be sent abroad for soldiers.

The city road from *Islington* to *Old-street* was opened for all passengers and carriages.

June 30. The King was pleased to grant unto *John Huffle Delaval*, of *Ford* in the county of *Northumberland*, and his lawful issue male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of *Great Britain*.

July 2. M. *Boreel*, the Dutch ambassador, appeared at court with his new equipage. The harness of his horses were covered with silver, and his horses dressed in an extraordinary manner.

July 4. Arrived in town, from *Paris*, the secretary of *Hans Stanley*, esq. with dispatches for Mr. secretary *Pitt*.

All the members of the privy council were summoned to meet at St. *James's* on the 8th.

July 7. At a court of common council, a report from the committee of city lands was read, in relation to the expence of beautifying *Guildhall*, amounting to upwards of 600*l.* which was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be carried into execution forthwith, so as to be finished before next Lord Mayor's day.

July 8. His Majesty being in council, made the following declaration, viz.

"Having nothing so much at heart as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable and permanent to posterity, I have, ever since

my accession to the throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a Prince for my comfort; and I now with great satisfaction acquaint you, that, after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the princess *Charlotte of Mecklenburg Strelitz*, a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue and amiable endowment, whose illustrious line has constantly shewn the firmest zeal for the Protestant religion, and a particular attachment to my family. I have judged proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprized of a matter so highly important to me and to my kingdom, and which, I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

Whereupon all the privy counsellors present, made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to them might be made public; which was ordered accordingly.

The above-named Princess was born May 29, 1744, and is the youngest sister to *Adolphus Frederick IV.* duke of *Mecklenburg Strelitz*.

This day *Charles earl of Egremont*, was sworn one of the privy council.

July 9. Early this morning a fire broke out at the house of Mrs. *Kennedy*, in *Manchester-buildings*, near *Cannon-row*, *Windsor-street*, which consumed that house, and the house of Miss *Dawson* the dancer, and a house in the *Fish-market*, and damaged several others.

His Majesty appointed the earl of *Harcourt* to conduct to *England* his intended consort, and lord *Anson* to command the fleet.

July 11. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the most honourable *John marquis of Tweeddale* to be his Majesty's justice general of *Scotland*.

Arrived in town from the *Hague*, the count de *Walden*, one of the Lords of the States of *Holland*, also Sir *Joseph Yorke*.

The proclamation for the King's coronation was published at *Windsor-street*, *Temple-Bar*, and the *Royal Exchange*.

PROCLAMATION.

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas we have resolved, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of our royal coronation, upon Tuesday the twenty-second day of September next, at our palace at *Windsor-street*; and inasmuch as by ancient customs

and

es, as also in regard of divers re-
sundry manors, lands, and other
ments, many of our loving subjects
are, and are bound to do and perform
several services on the said day, and
some of the coronation, as, in times
past, their ancestors, and those from
whom they claim, have done and performed
in coronation of our famous progenitors
ancestors: we therefore, out of our
care for the preservation of the
rights and inheritances of our lov-
ing subjects, whom it may concern, have
thought fit to give notice of, and publish
proclamations therein; and do hereby give
notice, and publish the same accordingly:
do hereby further signify, that by
virtue of the commission under our great seal of
Great Britain, we have appointed and au-
thorized our most dearly beloved brother
and cousin *Edward* duke of *York*, with
other members of the privy council,
five or more of them, to receive,
consider, and determine the petitions and
which shall be to them exhibited
of our loving subjects in this be-
half, and we shall appoint our said com-
missioners, for that purpose to sit in the
chamber of our palace at *Westmin-*
ster *Tuesday* the twenty-first day of this
month of *July*, at ten of the clock in the
evening of the same day, and, from time
to time, to adjourn, as to them shall seem
for the execution of our said com-
mission, which we do thus publish, to the
effect that all such persons, whom it may
concern, may know when and
to give their attendance for the ex-
amination of their petitions and claims, con-
sidering the services before-mentioned to
be performed unto us at our said
coronation: and we do hereby signify unto
every of our subjects, whom it may
concern, that our will and pleasure is, and
do hereby strictly charge all persons, of
what rank or quality soever they be, who
upon our letters to them directed,
signifying of their offices or tenures, or
otherwise, are to do any service at the said
time of our coronation, that they
give their attendance accordingly,
in the respects furnished and appointed as to
the solemnity appertaining, and an-
swer to the dignities and places which
some of them respectively holdeth and
occupy; and of this they, or any of them,
shall not fail, as they will answer the con-
sequences of their perils, unless upon special
licence by ourselves, under our hand, to be

allowed, we shall dispense with any of their
services or attendances."

"Given at our court at *St James's*, the
8th day of *July*, 1761, in the first year of
our reign."

July 15. Several fine drawings were made
of his Majesty, in consequence of the
premium offered by the society of arts, the
committee agreed to reduce the number to
four, which were this day laid before his
Majesty by the duke of *Devonshire*, in order
that one of them might be ultimately fixed
on, to make a die for a new coinage.

July 16. The Lord Mayor, six alder-
men, and twelve commoners, went in pro-
cession from the Mansion-house, followed
by the committee of the Grocer's company,
to *Saville-house*, and being arrived there,
the Grocer's company were first introduced
to his royal highness the duke of *York*, who
presented him with a copy of the freedom
of that company in a gold box of 100
guineas value; after which the Lord Mayor,
&c. presented him a copy of the freedom
of the city in another rich box.

The subscribers to the 600,000*l.* to be
raised by lottery, made good the fourth and
last payment of 30 *per cent.* on the said cap-
ital.

The society for the encouragement of
arts, &c. adjudged a premium of sixty
pounds to the rev. Mr. *Gainsborough* of
Henley in Oxfordshire, for the best model of
a tide-mill; and the gratuity of twenty
guineas for the best drawing and likeness of
his Majesty to Mr. *J. Meyers*.

A body of 12,000 *Austrians* were defeated
by the king of *Prussia*, in *Silesia*.

July 17. A remarkable agitation of the
sea was observed by the fishermen, on the
coast of *Yorkshire*; and at *Whitby* the tide
rose and fell four times successively in about
a quarter of an hour.

The duke of *Bridgewater*, the earl of
Stamford, &c. went to *Buxton* to see the
water turned into the canal over *Irnwell*,
for the *Manchester* navigation, which drew
together a great number of spectators, and
answered the most sanguine expectations.

July 18. A solemn thanksgiving for
the late victory was held in the camp of
the allies.

July 19. His royal highness the duke
of *York* arrived at *Scarborough*, and was
immediately saluted by twenty-one of the
castle guns, and by all the ships in the har-
bour, with their colours flying. At night
he went to the room; and opened the ball,
with lady *Caroline Montagu*; and after-
wards

wards played at cards; and next morning was waited on by the corporation in their formalities, and walked with them to church, attended by Sir William Buxby, colonel Morrison, major St. John, &c.

July 26. Early this morning arrived in town captain Haptes, and the honourable captain Moulton, from the *East Indies*, with an account of the surrender of Pondicherry to rear-admiral Stevens. The express reached his Majesty just as he was going to take his morning's ride, which, on that account, he declined. At noon there was a great court on the occasion, and the Park and Tower guns were fired.

At night there were bonfires, &c. and the *East India* house in particular was finely illuminated.

And in the evening arrived captain Innis and captain Douglas, from the *West Indies*, with an account of the taking of the island of Dominica, by lord Rollo, and Sir James Douglas, on June 7.

The court of claims met in the painted chamber, and adjourned for a week.

July 22. This day at noon arrived at St. James's major Wedderburn, dispatched from prince Ferdinand with an account of a victory gained by the allied army over the French on the 16th instant.

His Majesty had a great court to compliment him on the occasion, the Park and Tower guns were fired, &c.

Arrived in the Downs the *Success* and *Starborough* frigates, with fourteen merchant ships under convoy from South Carolina. Several more put into Portsmouth.

July 23. The honourable colonel Fitzroy, aid de camp to prince Ferdinand, arrived with the particulars of the late victory.

Lord Anson, and several lords of the Admiralty, earl Temple, &c. went to Deptford, and named the *Caroline* yacht the *Charlotte*, in honour of the intended queen.

July 25. The colours taken in the late battle were carried under a guard from *Witchell* to St. James's, and then to his Majesty.

His Majesty ordered major Wedderburn a reward of 1000*l.* and appointed him to command a new regiment, called the Queen's royal volunteers.

July 26. A prayer of thanksgiving was said, by his Majesty command, to the morning and evening service, for the taking of Pondicherry, Dominica, &c.

In witness of his Majesty's commands, given to the lords justices of Ireland,

the name of John Smith, earl of Clanricard, was this day struck by their excellencies out of the list of his Majesty's privy council in that kingdom.

July 27. Arrived in the Downs the *Jamaica* fleet, under convoy of the *Lively*, which had 70,000*l.* on board, for the use of the merchants.

The French prisoners confined in Rochester gaol, to the number of twenty, made their escape, by digging themselves out.

July 28. A proclamation was published in the *Gazette*, for recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign Princes and States; for giving encouragement to seamen and able-bodied landmen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war; and for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as should conceal themselves, on or before the 12th day of September next.

At a meeting of the lords commissioners of claims, the duke of Rutland's claim was allowed, as master of the horse to the King; the duke of Norfolk's, as earl marshal of England; John Dymoke, esq. a champion, with all the profits usual; the earl of Suffolk's claim to carry the gold spurs; and several other claims were referred to his Majesty; after which the court adjourned to Tuesday the 4th of August next.

The sea flowed at Plymouth about eighteen inches, in about two minutes, and immediately ebbed with the same rapidity. This extraordinary flux and reflux continued the whole day. The same was observed at Penzance, and at Carrick, Dungarvon, and Waterford in Ireland.

July 30. His Majesty was pleased to appoint the right honourable George lord Anson, to be admiral and commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet.

July 31. The subscribers to the 5,400,000*l.* raised by 3 per cent. annuities for the service of the present year, made good their sixth payment at 10 per cent. at the Bank.

Aug. 1. The earl of Harcourt and his son, lord Newnam, arrived at Harwich, and sailed immediately in the yacht, under convoy of his Majesty's ship the *Rye*, to ratify the marriage treaty with the princess of Mecklenburg.

Aug. 4. The court of claims met in the painted chamber, and allowed the claims of the mayors of London and Oxford, to execute the office of butler, Sir Thomas Rider's claim of three maple cups, as lord of the manor of Blesington in Kent, was also allowed;

red; with that of the dean and chapter of *Westminster*. Lord *Argyvenney's* and *rd Maynard's* were referred to the King; and the duke of *Arb's* was allowed as lord of the isle of *Man*. Several claims were forced from *Scotland*, but the court took time to consider whether they could be received.

The *Charlotte*, and other royal yatches, fell down the river from *Deptford*, in order to join the fleet off *Harwich*, to proceed to the *Elbe*. The crew of the *Charlotte* were clothed at his Majesty's private expense, in a red uniform, with gold laced hats, light grey stockings, buckles and pumps.

The King appointed the honourable Sir *Joseph Yorke*, knight, &c. his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General.

Aug. 5. A most violent storm of thunder and lightning, attended with hail, did incredible damage to the corn in the neighbourhood of *Benfield* in *Northamptonshire*. Many of the hail stones, or rather pieces of ice, weighed a pound each, and broke the windows wherever they fell.

Another thunder-storm struck an oak belonging to *Roger North*, esq. at *Rougham* in *Norfolk*. The oak measured about thirty feet neat timber in the body, the bark of which was stripped off by the lightning, and many of the pieces driven to the distance of thirty yards. The body was split longitudinally, and in some places large pieces of solid timber forced out, and shattered, as if by the explosion of gunpowder. The lightning had no immediate effect upon the branches or small twigs, but left them all fair and green, as if nothing had happened to the body of the tree.

Aug. 7. Lord *Anson* arrived at *Harwich*, and immediately hoisted his flag on board the *Charlotte* yatch, &c. for the *Elbe*.

A navigation being completed from *Lynn*, to *Northampton*, the same was opened this day, and thirty-eight barges, laden with oaks, &c. preceded by a band of music, and adorned with flags and streamers, came up with the greatest ease to the public wharf, at the *South bridge*.

Aug. 8. A dispute having happened between the farmers of *King's Langley*, and the *Irish* reapers, about wages, the latter, in order to oblige the farmers to comply with their demands, assembled, to the number of 200, armed with pistols, swords, and clubs, and threatened to fire at the towns, upon which the royal foresters,

quartered at *Watford*, being sent for, a great skirmish happened, in which several were wounded. Six were taken and committed to *St. Alban's* gaol, and the rest were dispersed. Some of these after made a riot in the isle of *Ely*, where they were prevented from doing any mischief.

Aug. 9. Lord *Harcourt* passed by *Ham-burgh* in his way to *Strelitz*.

Aug. 12. The prisoners in *Ludgate* were removed to the *London* workhouse in *Bishopsgate-street*, in order that the former might be decorated against the approaching Lord Mayor's day.

Aug. 14. A very sensible shock of an earthquake was felt all over the island of *Guernsey*, accompanied with a rumbling hollow noise; and though the wind was easterly, a violent swell of the sea set in, all on a sudden, from the south west.

Aug. 15. A treaty of marriage was signed, between his Majesty and the princess *Charlotte* of *Mecklenburg Stralitz*.

Aug. 16. Lord *Anson*, with the men of war, yatches, &c. anchored off *Stade*; and his lordship, with the dukes of *Ac-caster*, and the countess of *Effingham*, immediately went on shore.

Aug. 17. His Majesty was pleased to appoint the honourable *Thomas Robinson*, to be his Majesty's secretary at the intended congress at *Augsburg*.

Aug. 20. At the council chamber, *Whitehall*, by the right honourable the lords of the committee of council appointed to consider of his Majesty's coronation,

It was ordered by their lordships, that upon the day of the coronation no fires whatever should be made, either in, under, or near any part of the scaffolding erected, or to be erected, on account of the coronation, in *Westminster-hall*, the *Abbey*, or elsewhere, upon any pretence whatsoever: and in case there should be a necessity for persons to go under the scaffolding with lights, they were obliged to make use of lanterns. And the lord great chamberlain, the earl marshal, the dean and chapter of *Westminster*, and the surveyor general of his Majesty's works, were to give the necessary directions herein, as to them respectively appertained.

Aug. 21. The bailiffs of *Scarborough* waited on his royal highness the duke of *York*, with the freedom of that borough, in a gold box of 100 guineas value; on the lid a representation of the town, the castle and harbour, with a first rate man of war riding in the road; the Duke reclining on a cannon,

cannon, and *Neptune* rising out of the sea offering him a shell.

Captain *Proby*, in the *Thunderer* of 74 guns and 600 men, who was cruising off *Cadix*, with the *Middle* of 64 guns, *Thebis* of 50 guns, and *Favorite* sloop, in order to intercept the *Achilles* of 64 guns and 650 men, and *Buffon* of 32 guns, fell in with and took those ships, and brought them into *Scarborough*.

His royal highness the duke of *York*, arrived at *York*, where, after viewing the militia, &c. he had the freedom of the city presented to him by the Lord Mayor, &c. in a gold box of 100 guineas value. He afterwards went to the assembly, &c. and opened the ball with the sister of Sir *John Lister Kaye*, bart. high sheriff for the county.

Aug. 22. The King was pleased to recommend to the archdeacon and chapter of *Landaff*, *John Ewer*, D. D. canon of *Windsor*, to be by them elected bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of the late bishop to the see of *St. Asaph*.

Aug. 23. His royal highness the duke of *York*, arrived in town from the north.

Aug. 25. The *Coragraz* man of war was taken from the *French*.

Aug. 28. His Majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to *Thursday* the 3d day of *September* next, should be further prorogued to *Thursday* the 8th day of *October* following. And that the convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, which stood prorogued to *Friday* the 4th day of *September* next, be further prorogued to *Friday* the 9th day of *October* following.

This afternoon Mr. *Garstin*, one of his Majesty's messengers, arrived, being sent express from *Strelitz* by the earl of *Harcourt*, his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with a treaty of marriage between his Majesty, and her most serene highness the princess *Charlotte* of *Mecklenburg Strelitz*, concluded and signed the 15th instant, by his lordship with Mr. *Zellerbach*, privy counsellor and first marshal of the court of the duke of *Mecklenburg Strelitz*, appointed and authorized thereto by their most serene highnesses.

By the dispatches brought by the said

messenger from his lordship, it appeared that her most serene highness proposed to set out from *Strelitz* on *Monday* the 17th, and to arrive at *Stade* the 22d, where his Majesty's yatches were ordered to wait her highness's arrival.

Augst 28. One million one hundred and forty thousand pounds was paid into the bank, being the seventh payment towards the twelve millions raised by subscription for the current year.

Arrived in town from their travels, the duke of *Marlborough* and his brother, lord *Charles Spencer*.

September 1. This evening his Majesty, attended by the duke of *Devonshire*, lord chamberlain, and several other officers of the court, were in the chapel royal, which was illuminated before-hand by his Majesty's order, to see the appearance it would have when lighted up.

Sept. 2. Being the first day of the triennial meeting of the three choirs at *Westminster*, the collection at the cathedral amounted to upwards of 186*l*.

Sept. 3. Both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued by commission, to *October* 9.

Sept. 6. After ten days voyage, occasioned by contrary winds, lord *Arson* with the squadron, having the intended queen on board, anchored at five this afternoon in *Harwich* road. Three different storms arose, in the last of which one of the yachts was in great distress.

On the 28th of last month her highness put to sea, but as no dispatches were received from that time till she landed at *Harwich*, the court was in some concern lest the tediousness of her voyage might affect her health; and, to persons of delicate constitutions, sea voyages are sometimes very pernicious.* Her highness had been twice in sight of the *British* coast, and as often driven off by contrary winds; one day in hopes of landing on *English* ground, and the next in danger of being driven to the coasts of *Norway*. Her arrival, therefore, was a desirable event; but as it was night when she came to *Harwich*, her highness slept on board, and continued there till three in the afternoon the next day, during which time her rout was settled; and instructions

* Her highness, during her tedious passage, continued in very good health and spirits, often diverting herself with playing on the harpsichord, practising English tunes, and endearing herself to those who were honoured with the care of her person.

ceived as to the manner of her proceeding to St. James's. At her landing, she was received by the mayor and aldermen of *London*, in their usual formalities. About five o'clock she came to *Colchester*, and stopped at the house of Mr. *Enow*, where she was received and waited upon by Mrs. *Enow* and Mrs. *Robow*; but captain *Best* attended her with coffee, and lieutenant *John Seaber* with tea. Being thus refreshed, she proceeded to *Wibem*, where she arrived at a quarter past seven, and stopped at lord *Stewart's*, and his lordship provided as elegant an entertainment for her as the time would admit. During supper, the door of her room was ordered to stand open, that every body might have the pleasure of seeing her highness, and on each side of her chair stood the lords *Harcourt* and *Anson*. She slept that night at his lordship's house; and a little after twelve o'clock next day, her highness came to *Rumford*, where the King's coach and servants met her; and after stopping to refresh, she then entered the King's coach. The attendants of her highness were in three other coaches. In the first were some ladies of *Mecklenburg*, and in the last was her highness, who sat forward, and the duchesses of *Ango* and *Hamilton* backward. They proceeded at a tolerable pace, attended by an incredible number of spectators, both on horse and foot, to *Straford le Bow* and *Mile End*, where they turned up *Dog Row*, and prosecuted their journey to *Hackney* turnpike, then by *Sboreditch* church, and up *Old Street* to the city road, across *Islington*, along the new road into *Hyde park*, down *Constitution* hill into St. James's park, and then to the garden gate of the palace, where she was received by all the royal family. She was handed out of the coach by the duke of *York*, and met in the garden by his Majesty, who in a very affectionate manner raised her up and saluted her, as she was going to pay her obeisance, and led her into the palace, where she dined with his Majesty, and the royal family.

Her highness's arrival at the palace, was immediately proclaimed by the firing of the guns in St. James's park, which were immediately followed by those of the Tower. And at nine in the evening, her highness, preceded by ladies in extreme rich dresses, was handed to the chapel royal by the duke of *York*.

The procession of the BRIDE.
Drums and trumpets.
The serjeant trumpeter.

VOL. III,

The princess's servants.

A page.

A quarter waiter.

A gentleman usher between the two senior heralds.

Vice chamberlain.

Maids of honour.

Ladies of the bedchamber, not peeresses.

Peeresses.

Unmarried daughters of peers.

The King's

The King's

Vice chamberlain.

Lord chamberlain.

The BRIDE, in her nuptial habit,

supported by their royal highnesses the duke of *York* and prince *William*; her train borne by ten unmarried daughters of dukes and earls, viz.

Lady *Sarah Lenox*. Lady *Car. Russel*.

Lady *Ann Hamilton*. Lady *Eliz. Ker*.

Lady *Harr. Bentinck*. Lady *Car. Mornaguc*.

Lady *Eliz. Keppel*. Lady *Louisa Greville*.

Lady *Eliz. Harcourt*. Lady *S. Strangways*.

Her serene highness having been in this manner conducted to the chapel, the lord chamberlain and vice chamberlain, with the two heralds, returned to wait upon his Majesty.

The KING'S Procession.

Drums and trumpets as before.

The knight marshal.

Pursuivants and heralds at arms.

Knights of the *Bath*, not peers; wearing their collars.

Privy councillors, not peers.

Comptroller of the household. Treasurer of the household.

Barons.

Bishops.

Viscounts.

Earls.

The lord steward of the household; being an earl.

Marquises.

Dukes.

Norroy and *Clarenceux*, kings of arms.

Two serj. at arms. Lord privy seal. Two serj. at arms.

Lord chancellor.

Lord archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Garter, principal king of arms, with his white rod or scepter, between two gentlemen ushers.

The earl marshal.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*.

His royal highness prince *Frederick*.

His royal highness prince *Henry*.

A a a

The

The sword of state, borne by the duke of Bedford, knight of the garter, in his collar, between the lord chamberlain and vice-chamberlain.

The KING, wearing his collar.
 Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. | Captain of the Life Guard. | Capt. of the Band of Pensioners.
 The gentlemen of the bed chamber in waiting.

The Master of the robes.
 Two grooms of the bed chamber.
 Gentlemen pensioners.

THE RETURN.

Drums and trumpets.
 Serjeant trumpeter.
 The queen's servants.
 A page.

A quarter waiter.
 A gentlemen usher between two heralds.
 Pursuivants and heralds at arms.
 Knights of the Bath; not peers.
 Privy counsellors; not peers.
 Unmarried daughters of peers.

Peeresses.
 Peers as before.
 Norrey and Clarencieux, kings of arms.
 Lord privy seal.
 Lord president.
 Lord chancellor.

Lord archbishop of Canterbury.
 Garter; between two gentlemen ushers.
 The earl marshal.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland.
 His royal highness prince Frederick.
 His royal highness prince Henry.

The sword of state, between the lord chamberlain and vice chamberlain.
 The KING.

The three captains of the guard.
 The gentlemen of the bed chamber in waiting.

Master of the rolls.
 Two grooms of the bed chamber.

The QUEEN,
 Conducted by the lord chamberlain and vice chamberlain, supported by their royal highnesses the duke of York and prince William, her train borne as before.

The ladies of her Majesty's bed chamber in waiting.
 Maids of honour.
 Gentlemen pensioners.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the lord archbishop of Canterbury. The duke of Cumberland gave her hand to his Majesty, and immediately on the joining their hands, the Park and Tower guns were fired.

Their Majesties, after the ceremony, sat on one side of the altar on two state chairs under a canopy; her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, sat facing them on a chair of state on the other side, all the rest of the royal family on stools, and all the peers, peeresses, bishops, and foreign ministers (including M. Bussy) on benches. There was afterwards a public drawing room, but no persons presented.

The marriage ceremony began at nine at night; at the conclusion of which, the guns at the Park and the Tower were fired, and the cities of London and Westminster, &c. were finely illuminated. The rejoicings were universally expressed by the people, with that cheerfulness which true loyalty inspired on this happy occasion.

The ten bride-maids to the queen were all dressed alike in white lutestring, with silver trimmings, ornamented with pearls, diamonds, &c. a dress which attracted the eyes of every one. They appeared at court the three days following in the same dress.

About eight at night, a fire broke out in a tobacco-warehouse, belonging to Mr. Shipton and Co. at the Three-Cranes, the corner of Queen-street, Cheapside, which entirely consumed the same, and four houses adjoining. A man by jumping out of a window, was killed on the spot, as was also a lighterman, by the falling of a stack of chimneys, and several others had their arms and legs broke.

Sept. 9. Was the most brilliant court at St. James's, that ever was remembered. The Spanish, Dutch, Tripolitan, and Moroccan ambassadors appeared richly dress, as did all the foreign ministers, among whom was M. Bussy. All her Majesty's bride-maids appeared in white-bodied coats, such as they wore at the royal wedding.

Sept. 10. His Majesty was pleased to order in council, that in the service of the church of England, where the royal family was appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following form and order should be observed, viz. "our gracious queen Charlotte, her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and all the royal family."

The bounties and rewards to seamen, voluntarily entering to serve in the royal navy;

navy, were extended by an order in council to *October 31*.

Sept. 11. Sailed from *Plymouth* for *Gibraltar*, the *Windsor* man of war of sixty guns, with the presents on board for the emperor of *Morocco*.

Sept. 12. Proclamation was made by the heralds at the usual places, that his Majesty's royal consort would be crowned with him on the 22d instant.

A fire broke out at Messrs. *Marks's*, hatters, in *Cannon-street*, which entirely consumed the same, together with the house of Mr. *Kirwan*, merchant, in *Lawrence Poultry* lane, and damaged several others.

Sept. 14. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council of *London*, waited on their Majesties, and the Princess Dowager, with their addresses of congratulation. The common council men were all dressed in new magazine blue silk gowns, lined with fur. The same day the university of *Cambridge*, waited on their Majesties, &c. with their addresses on the same occasion, and were afterwards entertained at dinner by the duke of *Newcastle*, their chancellor.

Their Majesties, attended by the dukes of *Devonshire*, *Manchester*, &c. were in the evening at *Drury-lane* theatre, to see the *Rehearsal*, on which occasion the crowd was so great there was much mischief done.

Sept. 16. The university of *Oxford* waited on their Majesties, &c. with their addresses, and were afterwards entertained by the earl of *Westmoreland*, their chancellor.

Orders were given out by the justices of the peace for *Westminster*, for the constables to patrol the streets where the scaffolding was built, on the nights of the 21st and 22d, and for seven nights after, and to apprehend all persons throwing squibs, crackers, &c. A proclamation was also published at the Royal Exchange, commanding all magistrates, peace officers, &c. to preserve the peace on the coronation day.

Sept. 17. A body of 4000 *Russians* was defeated, by a detachment of *Prussians*.

Sept. 18. A colonel's guard mounted at *Westminster*, and were placed at all the avenues to the Abbey, Hall, &c. At night *Westminster-hall* was illuminated, and — *Dymock*, esq. put on his armour, and tried a grey horse, which his late Majesty rode at the battle of *Dettingen*, before their royal highnesses the dukes of *York*, and prince *Henry*, the duke of *Devonshire*, &c. Several other horses were walked and rode up and down the hall; and earl *Talbot* also tried the horse he intended to ride on the coronation day.

Sept. 19. The *Russians* were repulsed before *Colberg*.

Sept. 20. The honourable *Henry Grenville*, esq. with his lady and daughter, set out on his embassy to *Constantinople*.

Sept. 22. This day his Majesty king *George* the Third, and queen *Charlotte*, were crowned in the abbey church of *Westminster*, with the ceremonies accustomed upon that great and glorious solemnity.

His Majesty came privately to the Prince's Chamber, and the Queen to *Black Rod's* room near the House of Peers, about nine o'clock. The Peers assembled in their own house, the Peeresses and the dukes of *Normandy* and *Aquitaine* in the Painted Chamber, the rest in the Court of Requests.

About eleven o'clock the procession was drawn out into *Westminster-hall*, which was soon after followed by their Majesties, who seated themselves in the chairs of state under their canopies.

Then the swords and spurs were presented and laid upon the table, with the regalia brought up in procession by the dean and prebendaries of *Westminster*: which, being severally presented and laid upon the table, were afterward delivered by the Lord Great Chamberlain to the Lords appointed to carry them, on being summoned by Garter; as also the bishops appointed to support their Majesties, and who were to carry the bible, the chalice, and paten.

PROCESSION to the CORONATION of their MAJESTIES GEORGE III. and Queen CHARLOTTE.

King's herb woman, with her six maids, strowing the way with herbs.

Dean of *Westminster's* beadle, with his staff.

High constable of *Westminster*, with his staff, in a scarlet cloak.

A file.

Four drums.

The drum-major.

Eight trumpets.

A kettle drum.

Eight trumpets.

The serjeant trumpeter.

A 2 2

The

The six clerks in chancery.
 Closet-keeper of the chapel royal,
 King's chaplains, having dignities.
 Sheriffs of *London*.
 Aldermen of *London*.
 Masters in Chancery.
 King's serjeant at law.
 Solicitor-general Hon. *Charles York*. Attorney-general, *Charles Pratt*, esq.
 The King's ancient serjeant.
 Gentlemen of the privy chamber.
 Barons of the Exchequer and justices of both benches, two and two.
 Chief baron of the Exchequer. Chief justice of the common pleas, being a privy coun-
 cellor, went as such.
 Master of the rolls, being a privy councillor, went as such. Chief justice of the
 King's bench, lord *Mansfield*, went as a peer.
 Children of the choir of *Westminster*, in their surplices.
 Serjeant of the vestry. Serjeant porter in scarlet gowns.
 Children of the chapel royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.
 Choir of *Westminster*, in surplices.
 Organ blower, Groom of the vestry.
 Gentlemen of the chapel royal, in scarlet mantles.
 The sub-dean of the chapel royal, in a scarlet gown.
 Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in surplices and rich copes.
 The dean of *Westminster*, in a surplice and rich cope. Right Rev. Dr. *Pearce*.
 The Master of the jewel house, Sir *Richard Littleton* with one of his officers going by
 him, both in scarlet.
 Two Pursuivants of *Scotland*.
Barb king of arms, in his habit of the order, and crown in his hand.
 Knights of the *Barb*, not Peers, in the full habit of the order, two and two, carrying
 their caps and feathers in their hands.
 Bloemantle pursuivant. Rouge-dragon pursuivant.
 Privy-counsellors, not peers.
 His Majesty's vice-chamberlain. Hon. *William Finch*, esq.
 Compt. of the household, earl *Powis*, went as a peer, Treasurer of the household,
 Earl of *Thames*.
 Rougecroix pursuivant. Portcullis pursuivant.
 Baronesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 Barons in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
Norfolk herald extraordinary.
 Bishops, in their rochets; their caps in their hands.
 Blank courier herald, *Brunswick* herald.
 Viscountesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 Viscounts, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
Lancaster herald. *Somerset* herald.
 Countesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 Earls in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
Windsor herald. *Richmond* herald.
 Marchionesses in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 Marquisses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
York herald. *Chester* herald.
 Duchesses, in their robes of estates; their coronets in their hands.
 Dukes, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.
 The lord chamberlain of the household, duke of *Devonshire*.
Ulster, *Clarencieux*, *Norroy*, king of arms.
 Earl privy seal, in his robes of estate; his coronet in his hand, earl *Temple*.
 Lord chamberlain, in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand, bearing the purse,
 Lord *Healey*.
 Bishop of *Canterbury*, in his rochet; with his cap in his hand, Dr. *Thomas Secker*.
 Members of the privy chamber, in proper mantles, their hats in their hands,
 representing the dukes of

Agincourt

Aquitaine,
Sir William Brette,
The queen's vice-chamberlain, lord viscount Cantalupo.

Normandy,
Sir Thomas Robinson, bart.

Two gentlemen ushers.

The ivory rod with the dove, borne by the earl of Northampton, in his robes of estate.

The Queen's lord chamberlain, duke of Manchester, in his robes, with his coronet and staff in his hand.

The scepter with the cross, borne by the duke of Rutland, in his robes of estate.

Two serjeants at arms.

The Queen's crown, borne by the duke of Bolton, in his robes of estate.

Two serjeants at arms.

Gent. Pension.

Bishop of Norwich.

THE QUEEN, in her royal robes, (on her head a circlet of gold adorned with jewels) going under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by sixteen barons of the Cinque Ports; her train supported by her royal highness princefs Augusta, in her robes of estate, assisted by six earls daughters.

Bishop of Lincoln.

Gent. Pension.

Lady Mary Grey,
Lady Elizabeth Montague,
Lady Jane Stewart,

Lady Selina Hastings,
Lady Heneage Finch,
Lady Mary Douglas,

Princess's coronet, borne by the marquis of Carnarvon.

Dutchess of Ancafter, mistress of the robes.

Two women of her Majesty's bed-chamber.

THE KING'S REGALIA.

St. Edward's staff, borne by the duke of Kingston, in his robes.

The golden spurs, borne by the E. of Suffolk, in his robes.

The scepter with the cross, borne by the duke of Marlborough, in his robes.

The third sword, borne by the earl of Sutherland, in his robes.

Curtana, borne by the earl of Lincoln, in his robes.

The second sword, borne by the earl of Suffolk, in his robes.

Usher of the white rod.

Lord Mayor of London, in his gown, collar, & jewel, bearing the city mace, Sir M. Blackiston.

Lyon king of arms of Scotland, carrying his crown in his hand, John Campbell Hook, esq.

Garter principal, king of arms, his crown in his hand, Stephen Martin Leake, esq.

Gentleman usher of the black rod, with his rod, Sir Septimus Robinson.

The lord great chamberlain of England, in his robes of estate, and coronet and white-staff in his hands.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand; his train borne by ****.

His royal highness the duke of York, in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand; his train born by colonel Brudenell.

Earl marshal, in his robes, with his coronet and earl marshal's staff, earl of Evesingham.

The sword of state, borne by the earl of Huntingdon, in his robes.

Lord high constable of England, in his robes, with his coronet & staff, D. of Bedford.

High constable of Scotland, in his robes, with his coronet and staff, earl Erroll.

A Gent. carrying the staff of the lord high steward.

Serjeants at arms.

The scepter with the dove, borne by the duke of Richmond, in his robes.

The paten by the bishop of Rochester.

St. Edward's crown borne by the lord high steward in his robes, earl Talbot.

The bible carried by the bishop of Carlisle.

The orb, borne by the duke of Somerset, in his robes.

The chalice, by the bishop of Croyster.

Serjeants at arms.

A Gent. carrying the sword of the lord high steward.

Bishop of
Lincoln.

The KING,
In his royal robes, (on his head a cap
of estate adorned with jewels) going
under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne
by sixteen barons of the Cinque Ports,
his train supported by six lords, eldest
sons of peers.

Viscount Mandeville,
Lord Howard,
Lord Beauchamp.

Marquis of Hartington,
Lord Grey,
Lord Newnham,

Bishop of
Durham.

And, at the end of it, the master of the robes, honourable *James Bradenell*.
Standard bearer of the band of gentlemen pensioners. Captain of the yeomen of the guard, in his robes. Captain of the horse gentlemen pensioners, in his robes. Captain of the gentlemen pensioners, in his robes. Lieutenant of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

A gentleman of the King's bedchamber.

Two grooms of the bed-chamber.

Ensign of the yeomen of the guard. Lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard.
Exempts. Yeomen of the guard. Exempts.

The clerk of the cheque to the yeomen of the guard.

N. B. All the peers in the procession were in their robes of estate; and, being knights of the Garter, Thistle, or Bath, wore the collars of their respective orders.

About half an hour after one, their Majesties entered the Abbey, and went to their seats on the east side the throne. The archbishop of *Conterbury* made the recognition, and then their Majesties made their first oblation, and took their seats on the south side of the altar. Then the litany began; during which, the regalia were severally presented at the altar, and the great officers retired to their seats.

The litany being ended, and part of the communion service read by the Archbishop, *Dr. Drummond* bishop of *Salisbury*, preached the sermon; which being ended, his Majesty made the usual declaration, and took and subscribed the coronation oath.

After *Veni Creator*, his Majesty removed to *St. Edward's* chair; and the unction was performed by the Archbishop, four knights of the Garter holding a pall over his Majesty during the anointing, viz. the duke of *Devonshire*, earl of *Northumberland*, earl of *Hertford*, and earl of *Waldgrave*. The spurs were then presented, and his Majesty girt with the sword, which was afterwards offered and redeemed.

His Majesty was then invested with the armill, the purple robe or imperial pall, and orb, and afterwards receiving the ring, returned the orb to the altar.

The marquis of *Rockingham*, deputy to the duke of *Norfolk*, as lord of the manor of *Worship*, presented a right-hand glove to his Majesty, who putting it on, received from the Archbishop the scepter with the

cross, and afterwards the scepter with the dove, into his left hand; and the Marquis did afterwards support his Majesty's right hand as occasion required.

The Archbishop then set the crown upon his Majesty's head, about half an hour after three o'clock, amidst the acclamations of an infinite number of spectators; upon which the peers put on their coronets, the dukes of *Normandy* and *Aquitaine* their hats; the bishops, knights of the Bath, and judges, their caps, and the kings of arms their crowns.

Then the Archbishop presented the bible, and pronounced the benediction; and his Majesty kissed the bible, kneeling before him.

Whilst *Te Deum* was singing, his Majesty was enthroned; whereupon the bishops performed their homage, and then the temporal lords, first his royal highness the duke of *York*, and his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, each for himself. Then the duke of *Devonshire*, lord chamberlain, pronounced the words of the homage for all the dukes; the marquis of *Rockingham*, for the marquesses; earl *Tahls*, lord high steward, for the earls; viscount *Say and Sele*, for the viscounts; and lord *Hanley*, lord high chancellor, for the barons; every peer likewise taking off his coronet, touched the King's crown, and kissed his left cheek.

During the homage, his Majesty delivered the scepter, with the cross, to the marquis

marquis of *Rockingham*, (officiating as lord of the manor of *Worship*) to hold.

In the mean time medals of his Majesty and the Queen were thrown about by the treasurer of the household. Those of the Queen had on one side a half length of her Majesty, and in the exergue these words, CHARLOTTA D. G. M. B. VR. ET NER. REGINA. On the other side, her Majesty at full length, with a seraph placing a crown on her head; the exergue, QVÆSITVM MERITIS: By merit obtained.

The coronation of his Majesty being finished, the Queen removed from her seat on the south side the altar, to a chair placed before the altar, and was anointed, (four ladies holding a pall over her Majesty) and afterwards invested with the ring, and crowned by the Archbishop, upon which the peeresses put on their coronets. The Archbishop then delivered the scepter into her right hand, and the ivory rod into her left hand.

Their Majesties then made their second oblation, and received the communion; and the final prayers being read, they retired into St. Andrew's chapel, where they were invested with their royal robes and crowns of state.

A procession was then made back to Westminster-hall, in the same order as before, except the regalia, prebends and choirs which did not return, and the marquis of *Rockingham* who attended his Majesty to support his right arm.

Their Majesties retired into the court of wards till dinner was ready; and then sitting in their chairs of state, the first course was brought up with the usual ceremony, his royal highness the duke of York, and his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, sitting at the end of the table on his Majesty's right hand, and her royal highness the princess *Augusta*, at the other end of the table, on the Queen's left hand. Before the second course, the champion was brought up between the high constable and earl marshal, followed by four pages, and preceded by the herald, who pronounced the challenge, the champion's two esquires with his lance and target, two serjeants at arms, and the trumpets, the knight marshal going before to clear the passage. The words of the challenge were as follows: "If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or deny, our sovereign lord king George III. king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. grandson and next heir to our sovereign

lord king George II. the last king, deceased, to be right heir to the crown of this realm of Great Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the same; here is his champion, who saith, that he lyeth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him; and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him, on what day soever shall be appointed."

Immediately after the return of the champion, Garter king of arms, attended by the rest of the heralds, proclaimed his Majesty's style in Latin, French, and English, three several times; first, upon the top of the steps near the table; next, in the middle of the hall; and, lastly, at the bottom of the hall.

The second course was then served up in the same order as the first. The several services, which had been allowed by the court of claims, were performed; and his Majesty was pleased, after dinner, to confer the honour of knighthood upon *John Bridge*, esq. standard-bearer, and *George Jones*, esq. senior gentleman of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and *Charles Townley*, esq. Clarencieux king of arms.

After the ceremony, which lasted six hours, they returned to the hall, where they dined most magnificently, in the presence of numerous spectators, richly dressed. All the way of the procession was lined with crowded scaffolds, and the abbey also was as full and gay as possible. On the Queen's entrance into the hall, 3000 wax lights were all lighted in less than five minutes. Lord *Ligonier*, as commanding officer of the guard on duty, had a small tent fixed on the left side of the platform in Old Palace-yard, where he paid his salute to their Majesties, as they passed in procession; 2800 of the foot guards were on duty all the time; Sir *John Mordaunt's* light horse patrolled the streets all day and night, to prevent disorders, and Sir *Robert Rich's* dragoons were placed at *Charing-cross*, St. James's square, and in the Park, at the end of *George-street*, for the same purpose. The new royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, all the ships in the river displayed their flags, &c. All the streets were illuminated, and there was an entire stagnation of all sorts of business. What is very extraordinary, no accident happened on the occasion, except a man's being rode over by one of the horses.

A little before the procession began, proceeded that of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, from the House of Lords,

Lords, across *Old Palace-yard*, on a platform erected for that purpose, to the south cross of *Westminster-abbey*. She was led by the hand by his royal highness prince *William Henry*, dressed in white and silver; her train, which was of silk, was but short, and therefore not borne by any person; and her hair flowed down her shoulders in hanging curls: she had no cap, but only a circlet of diamonds.

The rest of the princes and princesses, her highness's children, followed in the following order:

His royal highness prince *Henry Frederick*, also in white and silver, handing his sister the princess *Louisa Anne*, dressed in a slip with hanging sleeves. Then

His royal highness prince *Frederick William*, likewise in white and silver, handing his youngest sister the princess *Caroline Matilda*, dressed also in a slip with hanging sleeves.

Both the young princesses had their hair combed upwards, which was contrived to lie flat at the back of their heads in an elegant taste.

The other persons who made up the remainder of this procession, were those who had not a right to walk with their Majesties.

The procession was closed by the three *Mahometan* ambassadors, then at our court, in the proper dresses of their country, having their turbans, of fine muslin, on their heads, and long gowas of flowered and laced silk; their sabre scabbards were crimson, and in each of them were inclosed a dagger and a poignard. They carried no sabres, nor had any thing about their necks.

The great diamond in his Majesty's crown fell out in returning to *Westminster-hall*, but was immediately found and restored.

On the day of his Majesty's coronation, the lords justices of *Ireland* received the compliments of the nobility, &c. who, on that occasion, all wore blue and white cockades. At night all the public buildings, steeples, bridges, and private houses, were grandly illuminated, a play was given by their excellencies for the entertainment of the ladies, and the night concluded with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

Mr. *Waddington*, who failed with the reverend Mr. *Maskeleyne*, in *January* last, to observe the transit of *Venus*, at *St. Helena*, arrived in the *Downs*, in the *Orford Indiaman*, being disappointed in seeing the contact of that planet, by the badness of the weather.

By the *Latbam*, another *Indiaman* that arrived in the *Downs* about the same time, came over one of the smallest horses ever seen, being only two feet ten inches high.

Sept. 23. Peace was negotiated with the *Chevakens*, at *Charles-town*.

Sept. 24. A proclamation was published by his Majesty, declaring, that the Parliament which was summoned to meet on *Tuesday* the 19th of *May* last, and stands prorogued to *Thursday* the 5th of *October* next, should be further prorogued to *Tuesday* the 3d of *November*, then to be held and fit for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

Sept. 25. The King, Queen, and royal family went to *Coom-Garden* theatre, to see the *Beggar's Opera*, with which her Majesty appeared highly delighted. On this occasion, two magnificent boxes were prepared; one for their Majesties of a cherry-coloured velvet, the festoon enriched with a silver embroidery, lace and fringe; in the centre was represented two hymeneal torches inclosing a heart, the device, *mutuus amor*; the columns were wreathed with lace, and the canopy adorned with tassels and a crown of excellent workmanship; the whole lined with white satin. The other for the princesses, was of blue velvet, decorated with gold, and the canopy distinguished with the ensigns of the principality of *Wales*. The whole cost 700*l*.

Sept. 26. This day at noon, *M. Bissy*, late minister from the court of *France* for settling the preliminaries of peace, set out for *Paris*, without being able to bring that desirable work to a happy issue.

Sept. 27. The *Lyon* man of war arrived at *Plymouth* from *St. Helena*. On the 17th of *August*, in a hard gale of wind she parted with the *Lord Anson Indiaman*, on board of which was Mr. *Holkwell*, who was appointed governor of *Bengal*, and who wrote an account of the sufferings of the people in the *Black-hole* at *Calcutta*. Letters by this ship brought advice of a decisive battle between the *English* and the *Mogul's* army, near *Guya*, in which the enemy's general was taken prisoner: he appeared in all the pomp of an eastern monarch, though in his looks a great deal of dejected dignity; his army consisted of 80,000 men, that of the *English* about 22,000, 20,000 of whom were blacks. Seven *French* officers were taken in this engagement, among whom was Mr. *Law*, a nephew of the famous *Mississippi Law*.

Mr. *Stanley*, the *British* minister, appointed

pointed to settle the preliminaries of peace at the court of *France*, arrived at *Dover*.

Sept. 28. Alderman *Nash*, and alderman *Cartwright*, were sworn in at Guildhall, sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

Sept. 29. Sir *Samuel Fludyer*, bart. was chosen lord mayor of *London* for the year ensuing.

The Lord Mayor elect, attended by the recorder and sheriffs, waited upon the King and Queen, to invite their Majesties to dinner on the Lord Mayor's day following, which invitation was graciously accepted. The proper persons invited the rest of the royal family, and great officers.

About one in the morning a fire broke out in the timber-yard belonging to Mr. *Cox*, of *Cuckeld's-point*, which consumed that and an adjoining timber-yard, with several ware-houses full of cordage, sail-cloth, and other naval stores.

Sept. 30. An epidemical distemper raged at *Toulon*, that in two months carried off one third of the inhabitants.

The epidemic distemper among the horned cattle raged in several parts of the continent.

Several bomb tenders, that had taken in their bombs at *Woolwich*, were ordered round to *Spithead* with the utmost expedition, where a fleet was in readiness to sail upon a new expedition.

Lord *Rollo* publicly declared, that those inhabitants of *Dominica* who did not appear by the 24th of *June*, and take the oaths of allegiance, should be treated as rebels and hanged.

Lieutenant-general *Platen*, whom the king of *Prussia* sent with some thousand men to ruin the *Russian* magazines in the neighbourhood of *Posen*, executed his commission, and three of those magazines were destroyed; which obliged the *Russian* army to repair the *Order*, to cover, if possible, their grand magazine.

Oct. 1. *Schneidnitz* was taken by the *Austrians*, by a coup de main.

His Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on *John Fielding*, esq.

Oct. 5. M. *Lally*, commander in chief of the *French* forces, in the *East Indies*, set out for *France* on his parole of honour.

Oct. 9. The right honourable *William Pitt* having resigned the seals into his Majesty's hands, this day his Majesty was pleased to appoint the earl of *Egremont* to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state. Lady *Hester*, Mr. *Pitt*'s lady, was created baroness of *Chatham*, with remain-

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der to her heirs male, and Mr. *Pitt* had an annuity of 3000*l.* a year conferred upon him for his own life, and that of his wife and son *John Pitt*, esq.

This day earl *Temple* resigned the privy seal.

Oct. 10. At the quarter-sessions of the peace for the county of *Surrey*, near 500 prisoners were discharged from the King's-bench prison, New Gaol, and Marshalsea, on the compulive clause, in the last act for the relief of insolvent debtors; when fathers compelled their sons; sons compelled their fathers; brothers and sisters compelling brothers and sisters; and bailiffs compelling those that employ them; &c. &c. there being no power given by the act to swear the compelling creditor to the validity of his debt.

Oct. 12. The right honourable *James Grenville*, brother to earl *Temple*, resigned the office of cofferer to his Majesty, valued at 4000*l.* a year.

The river *Tees* rose so high by some late heavy rains in the north, that it overflowed the town of *Yarm*.

Oct. 14. At a quarter past four in the afternoon, a most astonishing phenomenon was seen at *Great Malvern*, in *Worcestershire*, and parts adjacent. It had the appearance of a volcano, and was attended with a noise as if 100 forges had been at work at once; it filled the air with a nauseous sulphureous smell; it rose from the mountains in the form of a prodigious thick smook, and proceeded to the valleys, where it rose and fell several times, and at length it subsided in a turnep-field, where the leaves of the turneps, leaves of trees, dirt, sticks, &c. filled the air and flew higher than the highest hills. It was preceded with the most dreadful form of thunder and lightning ever heard in the memory of man, and spread an universal consternation wherever it was seen or heard.

Oct. 20. The duke of *Norfolk*'s fine seat, at *Workshop-Manor*, *Nottinghamshire*, was burnt down. The damage was computed at 100,000*l.* It was first discovered in a closet, near the library, that had been newly washed, burning with violence, and notwithstanding the assistance of several neighbouring gentlemen, and most of the inhabitants in the adjacent villages, it could not be extinguished. The engine had little or no effect, as the building was principally of lime-stone. The chapel, with some part of the east wing, was all that remained of this late venerable seat. The library, pictures,

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pictures, &c. which were very valuable, were entirely consumed; and the magnificent furniture, especially a rich bed of needle work, of which the hangings only were saved, suffered considerably by this dreadful conflagration. One man lost his life in the rubbish, and another was much burnt. When the Duke received the sad account, he said, "God's will be done;" and the Duchess, "How many besides us are sufferers by the like calamity." Upwards of 12,000*l.* of late has yearly been paid in wages to workmen who were constantly employed about the house.

A letter from a Jesuit missionary in China, dated *October* 20, 1761, gives an account, that in the preceding summer, they had in that country such prodigious rains, as to cause the waters to rise and overflow whole provinces, by which some millions of people were drowned.

Oct. 22. At a court of common council a motion was made for that court to represent to their members, who served for the city in Parliament (by way of instruction) their sense on the present critical conjuncture. Also another motion, that the thanks of the court be given to the right honourable Mr. Pitt, for the many and important services rendered to his king and country; and, a third, that the committee in their thanks to Mr. Pitt, do lament his resignation, &c. These motions were agreed to unanimously, except the last, which upon a division, passed in the affirmative; nine aldermen and one hundred commoners, to two aldermen and thirteen commoners.

Oct. 24. *Emden* was taken, and *East Friesland* over-run by the French.

Treptow, in *Pomerania*, was taken by the Russians.

Oct. 25. Being the day of his Majesty's accession, there was a great court at St. James's, the guns at the Park and Tower were fired at noon, and the evening concluded with great rejoicings.

Oct. 26. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when *John Ferror*, a bankrupt, for concealing at the last time of his examination before the commissioners, thirteen bank notes to the value of 2100*l.* received sentence of death.

Oct. 27. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of *Salisbury*, the right rev. Dr. *John Thomas*, bishop of *Lincoln*, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. *Drummond*, archbishop of *York*.

The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of *Norwich*, the right rev. Dr. *Philip Yonge*, bishop of *Bristol*, to be elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. *Hayter*, bishop of *London*.

Oct. 28. An express arrived at the *East India* house from their factory at *Bassora*, with an account that the cruelty of the *Dutch* at the island of *Ceylon*, had caused the natives to rise, and destroy most of them, with their plantations of cinnamon and other spices.

At the *auto da fé* at *Lisbon*, on the 20th of *September*, the number of criminals amounted to fifty-four, including three in effigy. Father *Malagrida* was the only person burnt at the stake, for writing heretical books, and pretending to the spirit of prophecy and revelation. This *Auto* exceeded all before it in magnificence, houses were built round the square *da Rakta*, and all the regiments of horse and foot attended upon duty. The nobility, judges, and great officers of state were present, and a grand entertainment was given in the convent by the inquisitor *Nuno de Mello*.

Our troops at *Belleisle* suffered extremely by a severe fever and flux. There were fourteen hospitals in the town of *Palais*, which were not enough to hold the great number of sick. There were also regimental hospitals in different parts of the island, particularly at *Sansou* and *la Maria*, where, at each place a brigade was quartered. A considerable number of the troops were brought to the isle of *Wight*, in order to procure proper assistance.

At an occasional sermon preached at *Glocester* cathedral, on the day of the coronation, a collection was made of 8*g*l. 11*s.* 4*d.* for portioning out young women of good characters, which was left to the disposal of the ladies, subscribers to the county infirmary.

Nov. 3. This day the Parliament met, and his Majesty being seated on the throne, and the House of Commons attending, his Majesty signified his pleasure to them by the lord high chancellor, that they should return to their House, and chuse a Speaker, and present him on *Friday* next. They returned accordingly, and unanimously chose Sir *John Cust*, bart. member for *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*.

Nov. 4. The earl *Powis*, by commission from earl *Talbot*, lord steward, swore in the members of the House of Commons in the court of Wards. Earl *Talbot* having

aving hurt his arm by his horse falling under him.

The Society for the encouragement of arts and commerce, voted the disbursement of a capital of 2000*l.* for establishing the supply of fish, by land carriage for London, at the entire disposal of *John Blake*, esq.

Nov. 6. The King went with the usual late to the House of Lords; and the Commons being sent for, presented their Speaker *Sir John Coff*, whom his Majesty approved, and afterwards made a most gracious speech from the throne.

Nov. 7. Being the birth-day of his royal highness prince *Henry Frederick*, who then entered into the 17th year of his age, his Majesty and the prince's Dowager, received the compliments of the nobility, &c.

An order of council was issued, to suppress the unlawful combination of the journeymen cabinet-makers, and to enjoin all magistrates to prosecute the masters of public houses, where such journeymen should resort.

Nov. 8. The *London*, *Egmont*, *Sandwich*, and *Lord Mansfield*, all richly laden from *India*, arrived safe at *Spithead*. By these ships was confirmed, that the king of *Candis*, being ill used by the *Dutch*, had marched a great army against their settlement of *Point de Galle*, on the island of *Ceylon*, carried it, and put all the inhabitants to the sword; that he afterwards made himself master of all the island except *Columbo*, their principal settlement, and sacrificed every body he met. He then cut down all their cinnamon trees, and burnt them; an irreparable loss to all *Europe*.

Nov. 9. Being the day on which the Lord Mayor of *London* entered into his office, the ceremonial on the occasion was conducted in the usual order.

While that ceremony was performing, their Majesties with the royal family honoured the city with their presence. The manner in which this visit was paid was as follows:

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, in his coach drawn by six horses, preceded and followed by guards.

Her Royal Highness the Princess *Amelia* in the same manner.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, in a new and superb state coach, in the same manner.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince *William*, Prince *Henry*, and Prince *Frederick*, in one coach, in the same manner.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess

Dowager of *Wales*, the Princess *Augusta*, and the Princess *Carolina*, in one coach, preceded by twelve footmen in black caps, and with guards, and a grand retinue.

Their Majesties in their state coach, preceded by the earl of *Harcourt* in his chariot, and the dukes of *Rutland* and *Downshire* in another chariot, the grenadier guards and the yeomen of the guards, and followed by a corps of the horse guards, passed on to *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, at the east end of which a speech was addressed, with all humility, to the King's most excellent Majesty, by the senior scholar of the Grammar school in *Christ's-Hospital*.

As soon as he had finished, the boys in a grand chorus chanted, *God save the King, Amen*. After which, the senior scholar delivered two copies of the speech to the King and Queen, who received them most graciously.

From thence they went to the house of *Mr. Barclay*, opposite to *Bow church*, which, on this occasion, was decorated in a very sumptuous manner; the rooms, balcony, &c. being hung with crimson damask; and from this house they saw the procession of the Lord Mayor, &c.

A great number of grand equipages, belonging to the nobility and gentry, the judges, foreign ambassadors, ladies, &c. mingled in the procession of the royal family, by which means it was made extensive and brilliant.

At the close of the procession, earl *Temple*, and the right honourable *William Pitt*, esq. coming in one chariot, were honoured with the most hearty acclamations of people of all ranks.

The show on the water was very brilliant.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, &c. returned in the order they went.

The state-coach was drawn by six beautiful iron-grey horses, richly caparisoned, and adorned with ribbons, and all the companies made a very grand appearance.

The armourers and braziers, the skinners, and the fishmongers companies particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion. The former were marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left shoulder, and a man in complete armour. The skinners were distinguished by seven of their company being dressed in fur, having their skins painted in the form of *Indian* princes. The fishmongers pageant consisted of a statue of *St. Peter* finely gilt, a dolphin, two mermaids,

and two sea-horses, which had a very pleasing effect. But the disagreeable circumstances of several livery companies waiting upwards of two hours in *Temple-lane*, before the King, &c. could get by, made it almost dark before the Lord Mayor could pass the King in *Cherchide*.

The procession being ended, the royal family were conducted by the sheriffs to Guildhall, at the entrance of which they were received by the Lord Mayor, who kneeling presented the city sword to the King, which being returned, it was carried before his Majesty by his Lordship to the council-chamber, where the compliments of the city were made, and where his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on *Nathaniel Nash* and *John Cartwright*, esqrs. the two sheriffs, and on *Thomas Flinders*, esq. brother to the Lord Mayor. From thence, in like manner, the royal family proceeded to the hustings, where a most magnificent and sumptuous entertainment was provided. Their Majesties were attended, as they passed from *St. James's* to the city, with the loudest acclamations of joy. Scaffolds were built at many of the houses in the city, and the concourse of people who were assembled was almost incredible. Four regiments of the *London* militia lined the streets from *Temple-bar* to *Ludgate*, and were of singular service in preventing the greatest multitude that perhaps was ever beheld, from incommoding the walk of the liverymen in the return of the Lord Mayor's procession; but from *St. Paul's* to Guildhall, where the militia happened not to be stationers, the people broke in among the liverymen, and rendered their walking extremely troublesome.

The great hall and adjoining apartments, were decorated and furnished with as much taste and magnificence as the shortness of the time for preparation, and the nature of temporary service, would permit. The hustings, where their Majesties dined, and the new council chamber, to which they retired both before and after dinner, being spread with *Turkey* carpets, and the rest of the floors over which their Majesties were to pass, with blue cloth, and the whole illuminated with near 3000 wax tapers, in chandeliers, lustres, girandoles, and sconces. A select band of musick, consisting of fifty of the best hands, placed in a superb gallery erected on purpose, at the lower end of the hall, entertained their Majesties with a concert during the time of dinner, under the direction of a gentleman justly

celebrated for his great musical talents; whilst four other galleries (all covered with crimson, and ornamented with white festoons) exhibited to their Majesties a most brilliant appearance of 500 of the principal citizens of both sexes.

The royal family being conducted to the upper end of the hall, called the hustings, a table was provided for them, set off with a variety of emblematic ornaments beyond description elegant, and a superb canopy was placed over their Majesties heads at the upper end of it. It was almost nine before the dinner (or rather supper) was served up to the royal family, who all sat at the same table, and no other person with them. The ladies in waiting upon the Queen had claimed a kind of right by custom to dine at the same table with her Majesty, but this was over-ruled, and they dined at my Lady Mayor's tables, which were no less than three in number, and served in the most elegant manner, in the apartment called the King's-bench. Other ladies of distinction, not accommodated there, had an entertainment at the town-clerk's house. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and their ladies, had a table spread for them in the lower hustings. A table for the privy-counsellors, ministers of state, and others of the nobility, was on the right hand, as you ascend the upper hustings: another for the foreign ministers on the left. On each of these two last mentioned tables was placed at the upper end half a side of cold roast beef, in one of which appeared to be stuck a flag with the royal arms, and in the other a flag with those of the city. The common-council had also tables allotted to them in the body of the hall: the judges, serjeants, &c. dined in the old council-chamber. The attendants upon all the company were plentifully regaled in the court of Common-pleas.

The seven aldermen of the committee, who had the direction of it, set on the dishes, and attended the royal table. My Lord Mayor stood behind the King (as we may say) in quality of chief butler, while the Lady Mayores waited on her Majesty in the same capacity, but were, soon after the royal family were seated, desired by their Majesties to go to dinner. The entertainment consisted of three courses, besides the desert.

When the second course was bringing on, the common-cryer, standing before the royal table, demanded silence; and then proclaimed aloud, that his Majesty drank

health and prosperity of the Lord aldermen, and common-council of y of London, and the trade thereof; ided thereto, that her Majesty also confirming the same, whereupon the of music immediately played. the in *Judas Maccabeus*, accompanied by e drum.

A common-cryer then came to the sayor's table, at the lower end of the ind the music ceasing, he again ded silence, and proclaimed, that the sayor, aldermen, and common-coun- ank health, long life, and a prosp- eign to our most gracious sovereign *George the Third*, upon which the immediately played the latter part of *landel's* coronation anthem, *God save eg, &c.* The music again ceasing, mmon-cryer demanded silence a third and proclaimed, that the Lord Mayor, en, and common-council, drank e, and long life, to our gracious Queen te, upon which the band played

The healths of the rest of the royal were in order drank at my Lord s, and the other tables, but not in ne ceremonious public manner.

The entertainment was elegant, sump- and well conducted. His Majesty, l the royal family expressed their en- probation of it; and the nobility and n ministers, acknowledged it was be- any thing they had ever seen.

he evening the ball was opened by yal Highness the Duke of York and ady Mayorefs; and minuets were l by some others of the royal family, bility, &c. till one o'clock.

At six o'clock, the royal Ma- jesties returned to *St. James's* one o'clock, and the rest of the royal followed them as fast as their coaches be brought up; the Lord Mayor, he sword of state carried before him, eriffs, and gentlemen of the commit- onducting them to the hall gate.

His Majesty and the Queen were pleased ingular honour to Sir *Samuel Fladger*, Mayor, at their departure, as well as Lady Mayorefs.

The Queen's easy, elegant, and conde- ng behaviour made an impression on sole company; and the joy of seeing ung and beloved sovereign so com- happy in his royal comfort might be read in every countenance. Our triotic minister too might learn the he city retained of his past services the reception they gave him, which

was such as must afford the highest satis- faction, and be considered as the most accep- table reward to a generous and noble mind. At his departure he was saluted with the acclamations of the people, which conti- nued to surround his chariot all the way to his house.

The rest of the company did not separate till after three, and the whole was conclud- ed with the utmost regularity and decorum.

The streets through which their Ma- jesties passed in their return to *St. James's* were illuminated in the most brilliant man- ner, but an accident had liked to have hap- pened, by the breaking of the glasses of their coach, in passing under *St. James's* gateway.

Bill of fare, as served up at the royal table in Guildhall, on the Lord Mayor's day, by Messrs. Horton and Birch.

KING and QUEEN.

Each four services and removes.

First Service.

	£.	s.	d.
12 Dishes of olio, turtle, pottages and soups	44	2	0
12 Ditto fish, viz. John Dories, red mullets, &c.	44	2	0
7 Ditto roast Venison	10	0	0
3 Westphalia hams, consume and richly ornamented	6	6	0
2 Dishes pullets à la royale	2	2	0
2 Dishes tongues Espagnole	3	3	0
6 Ditto chickens à la Reine	6	6	0
1 Ditto Tondron Devaux à la Danzie	2	2	0
1 Harrico	1	1	0
1 Dish popiets of veale glasse	1	4	0
2 Ditto filets of lamb à la Conte	2	2	0
2 Ditto comports of squabs	2	2	0
2 Ditto filets of beef marinate	3	0	0
2 Ditto filets of mutton à la Mercorance	2	2	0
32 Ditto fine vegetables	16	16	0

Second Service.

6 Dishes fine ortolans	25	4	0
10 Ditto quails	15	0	0
10 Ditto notts	30	0	0
1 Ditto wheat ears	1	1	0
1 Goodevaus patte	1	10	0
1 Perrigae pye	1	10	0
1 Dish pea chicks	1	1	0
4 Ditto woodcocks	4	4	0
2 Ditto pheasants	3	3	0

Carry over £. 229 3 0

4 Ditto

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	229	3	0
4 Ditto teal	—	3	3
4 Ditto Snipes	—	3	3
2 Ditto partridges	—	2	2
2 Ditto patty's royal	—	3	0
<i>Third Service.</i>			
1 Ragout royal	—	1	1
8 Dishes fine green morels	—	8	8
10 Ditto fine green peas	10	10	0
3 Ditto asparagus heads	—	2	2
3 Ditto fine fat liv-ers	—	1	11
3 Ditto fine combs	—	1	11
5 Ditto green truffes	—	5	5
5 Ditto artichocks à la Pro- vengale	—	2	12
5 Ditto mushrooms au blanc	—	2	12
1 Dish cardoas à la Bejamel	—	0	10
2 Ditto knots of eggs	—	0	10
2 Ditto ducks tongues	—	0	10
3 Ditto of peths	—	1	11
1 Ditto of truffes in oil	—	0	10
4 Ditto of pallets	—	2	2
2 Ditto ragout mille	—	2	2
<i>Fourth Service.</i>			
2 Curious ornamented cakes	—	2	12
12 Dishes blanc-manges repre- senting different figures	—	12	12
12 Ditto clear marbrays	—	14	2
16 Ditto fine cut pastry	—	16	16
2 Ditto mille feuilles	—	1	10
<i>The Center of the Table.</i>			
1 Grand pyramid of demy's of shell-fish of various sorts	—	2	2
32 Cold things of sorts, viz. temples, shapes, land- scapes in jellies, savory cakes, and almond got- tees	—	33	12
2 Grand epergnes filled with fine pickles, and garnish- ed round with plates of sorts as laspicks, rolards, &c.	—	6	6
Total of the King's Table	£.	374	1

Their Majesties table was served with a new set of rich plate, purchased on this occasion, and covered with all the delicacies which the season could furnish, or expence procure, and prepared by the best hands.

A proportionable care was taken of the several other tables, provided for the foreign ambassadors and ministers, the lords and gentlemen of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, the lord Chancellor and judges, the lords and ladies in waiting, the

Lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and common-council, and many others both of the nobility and gentry; the whole number of the guests within the hall, including the galleries, being upwards of 1200; and that of the gentlemen pensioners, yeomen of the guard, horse, and horse grenadier guards, and servants attendant upon their Majesties and the royal family, and who were entertained at places provided in the neighbourhood, amounting to 729.

*The totals of the several bills on this occasion, amounting to 6898*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.**

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. George Dance, clerk of the works	65	4	6
Mr. Richard Griston, coffee- man	56	10	0
Ditto, coffee, tea, &c. for the committee	37	13	0
Mr. John Read, carpenter	276	6	0
Mr. Kuhff, confectioner	212	1	0
Mr. Wilder, ditto	121	14	0
Mr. Scott, ditto	91	14	0
Mess. Kuhff, Wilder, and Scott, ditto	174	9	0
Mr. Baughan, waxhandler	31	0	0
Mr. Garrard, ditto	30	12	0
Mr. Jones, ditto	30	12	0
Mr. Cottarell, chinaman	30	11	0
Mr. Vere, ditto	18	12	0
Mr. Wyld, Paul's-head tavern	47	13	0
Mr. Edward Wix, bricklayer	147	16	0
Mr. Charles Easton, mason	6	4	0
Mess. Alexander and Shrim- pton, smiths	300	11	0
Mr. Peter Roberts, remem- brancer	63	0	0
Mess. Warebon, Oswald, An- gell, Hurton, and Birch, cooks	1600	0	0
Mr. Sanky, band of music	115	0	0
Mr. Thomas Prattle, hall- keeper	126	0	0
Mess. Cheffon, Saunders, and Woodroffe, upholsterers	458	19	0
Mess. Allen, wine	178	12	0
Mr. Francis Magnus, ditto	175	8	0
Mr. Frederic Standert, hock	116	8	0
Mess. Brown and Rigby, wine	48	5	0
Mess. Thomas Burfoot and son, woollen-drapers	258	5	0
Mess. Pistor and son, ditto	74	13	0
Mr. Thomas Gilpin, plate	57	17	0
Mr. Dep. Sam. Ellis and Rich. Cheeves, pewterers	264	3	0
Carried over	£.	5815	12
Brought		6	

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	5815	12	6
Mr. Christopher Dent, butler	190	0	0
Mr. Robert Dixon, baker	8	0	10
Mrs. Rachel Stephens, brewer	8	8	0
Mess. Barber and Shuttleworth, fruiterers	100	0	0
Mess. Mason and Whitworth, ribbons	7	3	0
Mr. Charles Gardiner, engraver	23	13	0
Artillery company	20	0	0
Mr. Charles Rivington, printer	3	3	0
City music	13	3	0
Mr. Bromwich, papier maché	70	14	0
Mr. James Dobson, Bear-Inn, Basingball street	42	15	0
Mr. John Handford, Swen with two necks, Lad-lane	20	15	0
Mr. John Greenbrow, Castle in Wood-street	29	5	0
Mr. Richard Overball, Blifsum's-Inn, Laurence-lane	34	5	0
Mr. Thomas Whaley, Bell-Inn, Wood-street	12	10	0
Mr. Richard Wallden, Stationer	6	15	0
City marshal	100	0	0
Mrs. Mary Harrington, glazier	15	16	0
Mess. Willis and Machel, plumbers	63	12	0
Mess. Pope and son, painters	27	18	0
Heron Powney, esq. sword-bearer's claim	5	0	0
Mr. William Palmer, sen. attorney of the Mayor's court	2	0	0
Serjeants of the chamber	4	20	0
Yeomen of the chamber	4	0	0
Peter Denny, for lighting the chandeliers	20	0	0
Sir James Hodges, town-clerk	157	10	0
William Rix, clerk to the town-clerk	15	15	0
Andrew Bofon, hall-keeper's man	10	10	0
Six marshal's men	1	10	0
Six necessary women	6	6	0
Town-clerk's servant	5	5	0
Chamberlain's clerk	5	5	0
Chamberlain's household servants	5	5	0
Upholsterer's second bill	10	10	0
Carried over	£. 6866	14	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	6866	14	4
Thomas Gibbin, for the use of plate	20	0	0
Daniel Philpot, esq. cook to his Majesty	10	10	0
Thomas Deane, for attending the committee	1	1	0
	6898	5	4

At a court of common council, a motion was made, and agreed to, that his Majesty's statue should be erected on the Royal Exchange, among those of his predecessors; and that the pictures of his Majesty and his royal consort should be put in the Guildhall of the city.

Nov. 20. By a sudden hurricane of wind several merchant ships below bridge were driven from their anchors, and received great damage. Several of the small craft were stove to pieces, and a corn lighter was sunk off East-lane stairs.

Nov. 23. The committee appointed to prepare the late entertainment for their Majesties at Guildhall, being likewise appointed to make humble application, in the name of the common council of London, to know when their Majesties would be pleased to fit for their pictures, waited upon their Majesties, separately, for that purpose; and at the same time Sir Samuel Fludyer, the lord mayor, in obedience to his instructions, took occasion to express the deep and grateful sense which the common council should ever retain of their Majesties gracious condescension, in honouring their late entertainment with their royal presence. Their Majesties were pleased to receive the committee in a very gracious manner, to express their entire satisfaction at the late entertainment, and to assure the committee that both their pictures should be sent to the city.

Nov. 28. The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, Thomas Green, D. D. one of his Majesty's chaplains, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. Thomas, translated to the see of Lincoln.

The King was pleased to recommend to the dean and chapter of Bristol, Thomas Newton, D. D. one of his Majesty's chaplains, to be by them elected bishop of that see, in the room of the right rev. Dr. Younge, translated to Norwich.

Nov. 31. By an account delivered in to the

the Parliament of *Ireland*, it appeared that the pensions from the 25th of *March*, 1759, to the 25th of *March*, 1761, amounted to the sum of 118,591*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* which exceeded the whole charges of the civil list by 35,129*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

A very fine coal mine was lately discovered near the city of *Aberdeen*; the first ever discovered in the north of *Scotland*.

Dec. 9. There happened at *Cartagena*, in the *West-Indies*, a terrible storm from the southward, which was followed by an earthquake, that destroyed a great part of the walls of the town, many of the houses, and numbers of the inhabitants were drowned by the floods which came down suddenly from the mountains with such rapidity as was never seen there before; and the floods brought down such a prodigious quantity of mud, &c. that the entrance of *Bocha Chico* was entirely choked up, and the *Spaniards* were employed in opening of *Bocha Grande*. Two *Spanish* men war were driven on shore, and the castles of *Sainta Mariba* were entirely destroyed.

The yearly bill of mortality for *London* and *Westminster*, for last year, was 21,083, christenings 16,000.

There died in *Vienna* 5310, and 5672 were born.

At *Copenhagen* 1749 were born, and 2592 died.

In *Dublin* 2292 died, and 1949 were born.

The burials in *Norway*, in the district of the christians amounted to 6927, and the christenings to 11,024.

By an exact list taken of the inhabitants of *Rome*, there were 157,458 souls; of whom 42 were bishops, 2742 priests, 4381 persons of religious fraternities and nuns, 1725 monks, 878 students, 2653 poor in the hospitals, 37 *Hereticks*, *Turks*, and *Infidels*. During last year 4989 children were born there, and 7149 died.

1762, *Jan.* 1. The king of *Spain* issued a general pardon in favour of the sailors that deserted since 1744, and ordered the payment of what was due to them before that time.

The *Spanish* ambassador quitted *London*, to embark for *Holland*.

Jan. 2. His Majesty in council granted a commission to the lords of the admiralty, to issue letters of marque for seizing *Spanish* vessels; and the same day he signed the declaration of war against *Spain*; and also appointed the sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Jan. 4. War was declared against *Spain*.

Jan. 5. By the Exchequer receipts, the national debt appeared to be 110,603,836*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* and the annual interest 3,794,594*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* The supplies for this year were 18,300,143*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* and the ways and means 18,617,895*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The land tax 4*s.*

Jan. 6. This being Twelfth-day, his Majesty was at the chapel royal, *St. James's*, where he received the sacrament, and offered at the altar, gold, myrrh and frankincense, according to ancient custom.

Jan. 7. Nine houses were consumed by a fire at *Shad-Thames*, near *Dockhead*.

Jan. 9. Several warehouses were consumed by a fire near *Burr-street*, *Wapping*.

The contract for victualling the navy for the ensuing year, was at the rate of 1*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* per hundred for beef, and 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* for pork.

Jan. 10. The publicans advanced the price of porter a half-penny per quart.

Jan. 11. The Watermen's company allotted 500 apprentices to serve on board his Majesty's fleet.

Mr. Roubiliac, the famous statuary, died.

The list of all the ships taken by the *French* last year, were

In <i>Jan.</i>	83	<i>May</i>	70	<i>Sept.</i>	80
<i>Feb.</i>	83	<i>June</i>	103	<i>Oct.</i>	32
<i>March</i>	52	<i>July</i>	83	<i>Nov.</i>	39
<i>April</i>	54	<i>Aug.</i>	77	<i>Dec.</i>	56

There had been taken in all 182 from the *French* since the commencement of the war, no less than 96 ships of war, carrying 5012 guns.

Jan. 15. A violent storm about three o'clock this morning, did great damage to the shipping in the river, as well as on the coasts of *Hampshire*, *Cornwall*, and *Devon*.

Two assassins who endeavoured to force their way into the king of *France's* apartment, killed the guards that resisted them, and made off undiscovered.

Lord Albemarle was appointed commander of an intended expedition against the enemies of *Great-Britain*.

A survey was taken of the number of dwelling-houses at *Boston* in *New-England*, when there appeared to be 2737.

Jan. 18. This day war was declared by *Spain* against *England*.

A proclamation was issued for a general fast, to be observed in *England*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*, on *March* 12.

Great damage was done by a high wind and tide at *New-York* in *North-America*.

Two hundred thousand pounds damage was done by a violent hurricane at *Hispavilla*.

The roof of the Opera-house at *Rome* fell in

in during the time of performance, and killed sixteen persons of distinction, besides wounding and breaking the limbs of about fifty more, among whom were prince d'Assi, princefs Borgbese, &c.

This day was ordered to be kept as her Majesty's birth-day, and at noon their Majesties received the compliments of the nobility, &c.

Jan. 19. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, when he requested supplies for the Spanish war.

Jan. 25. The prince Ernestus of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, second brother to her Majesty, arrived in town.

Feb. 4. This day the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies, surrendered to his Majesty's forces, commanded by the admirals Rodney and Montton. In this island was a very considerable quantity of military stores.

Fourteen privateers were taken in the harbour of Port-Royal-Bay.

The marine society, since its establishment to this time, had collected, and equipped 9963 men and boys.

Feb. 5. The sheriffs of London presented to the bar of the House of Commons three petitions of the common-council of the city; one to obtain a passage through St. Magnus's church; a second to regulate the drivers of cattle; and a third to enable the citizens to give evidence in the courts of law, without being disfranchised, &c.

Feb. 8. Prince Gallitzin, the Russian ambassador, had his audience of his Majesty to notify the death of the late empress Elizabeth, on January 5, and the accession of the emperor Peter III.

Robert Keith, esq. was appointed envoy extraordinary to the emperor of Russia.

Feb. 9. A remarkable high tide in the Thames, and the river Lea rose higher than was ever known in the memory of any man living.

Feb. 10. This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his royal assent to

An act for raising 12,000,000*l.* by annuities, chargeable on the sinking fund.

An act for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon window-lights.

An act to enable his Majesty to discharge the navy debt, &c.

And to several other public and private bills.

Feb. 15. An embargo was laid on all the shipping in the several ports in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Feb. 18. Lord Tyrswley was appointed

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ambassador to Portugal, and commander in chief of the forces in that country.

A proclamation was issued for continuing all officers civil and military in England, Ireland, and Scotland for four months.

Feb. 20. A fire at Liverpool did 4000*l.* damage; another at Southwark in Essex, which destroyed eight houses; and one at Cullumpton, which consumed six.

Feb. 23. At Shrewsbury a fire destroyed three dwelling-houses, seven barns full of flax, and did a great deal of other damage.

Orders were issued for embarking the troops at Belise for Lisbon, after demolishing the fortifications.

Dr. Osbaldeston, bishop of Carlisle, made bishop of London, and dean of his Majesty's chapel-royal.

Dr. Charles Lyttleton, dean of Exeter, made bishop of Carlisle.

Sir Charles Pratt, lord chief justice of the court of Common-pleas, sworn one of his Majesty's privy-council.

Feb. 24. Great damage was done by a violent hurricane and a deep snow, whereby many lost their lives. Great havoc and devastation on the sea-coast, more than was remembered by the oldest man; it drove out of their element no less than thirteen male whales, a circumstance never known before; three of which were on the coast of Kent, two on Essex, and one near the Hope.

Feb. 25. The duke of York, prince Ernestus of Mecklenburg, and lord Anson, &c. &c. were at Portsmouth, to see admiral Pocock's fleet.

Feb. 26. Bounties for able seamen, and able bodied landmen, were offered by proclamation.

March 1. The island of St. Lucia in the West-Indies surrendered to the English forces.

March 5. Admiral Pocock's fleet sailed on an expedition against the Marannab, also the troops for Lisbon.

March 6. The affair of the Cock-lane ghost was detected.

March 10. The tide rose so high that it flowed to the stairs of the House of Commons.

March 12. A general fast was observed this day.

March 16. A cessation of hostilities between Russia and Prussia took place.

March 24. His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the land-tax and mutiny bills, and to several public and private bills.

April 2. The bounties to seamen and landmen

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landmen were continued by order of council to the 31st of May next.

April 5. The island of *Granada* in the *West-Indies*, with its dependencies, surrendered to the *British* forces.

April 7. A treaty was signed for a cessation of hostilities between *Russia* and *Prussia*, another between *Prussia* and *Sweden*.

This day the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council of *London*, waited on his Majesty with an address on the success of the *British* arms, and were graciously received.

April 8. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to several public and private bills; after which both Houses of Parliament adjourned for the Easter-holidays. Among the bills was that for raising and training the militia in *England*, wherein is expressed the proportion each county is to raise. The whole amounting to 30,840 men.

April 13. This being Easter-Monday, the entertainment at the Mansion-house, given by the Lord Mayor, was in every respect sumptuous, elegant, and magnificent, and the desert curious, being made to represent the island of *Martinico*, with the *British* fleet in triumph round it. The palm trees were three feet high. The first course at dinner consisted of 600 covered dishes from the kitchen alone, exclusive of pastry and garden stuff; in the whole above 1000. The nobility and gentry who honoured it with their presence, were the most numerous that ever assembled on the like occasion.

April 14. Messrs. *Mason* and *Dixon*, who were sent out by the Royal Society to observe the late transit of *Venus* over the Sun, returned from the Cape of *Good Hope*.

April 15. The king of *Naples* presented to our two Universities, the third volume of the account of the antiquities discovered at *Herculaneum*.

April 18. The expence incurred by *South-Carolina* on account of the *Indian* war, amounted at this time to 107,000*l*.

April 20. A whale was found in *Lynn* deeps, fifty-five feet long and eleven deep.

April 27. Several riots and disturbances raised by the levellers in *Ireland*, were suppressed by the vigilance of the earl of *Hallifax*, the lord lieutenant.

April 28. A dreadful fire broke out at *Munich* in *Bavaria*, which destroyed several palaces and public buildings, besides near 200 dwellings, and a magazine with 20,000 muids of oats, the whole to a very considerable amount.

April 29. This day was published in the university of *Moscow*, *Cornelius Nepes*, in Latin, being the first classical book that ever came from the *Russian* press.

April 30. His Majesty this day issued a warrant for erecting a *Regius Professorship* of *Rhetorick* and *Belles Lettres*, in the university of *Edinburgh*, and appointed *Dr. Hugh Blair* to that office, with a salary of 70*l*. per ann. during life.

The sudden melting of the snow on the mountains near *Bilboa*, caused such an inundation, that upwards of forty sail of shipping were lost in the river, and other damages done to houses and effects, to the amount of 3,000,000 of *livres*.

May 2. There was a remarkable storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, at *Amsterdam* in *Bucks*, which lasted five hours.

May 5. The *Jesuits* were expelled *France*, and not one of the order dared appear in the streets of *Paris*.

May 9. *Miranda* in *Portugal* was taken by the *Spaniards*, and the same day the *English* forces arrived at *Lisbon*.

May 15. *Braganza* in *Portugal* was also taken by the *Spaniards*.

May 18. The Doge of *Venice* died, aged seventy-seven.

May 19. Their Majesties went to reside at *Buckingham-house*, since called the *Queen's palace*.

May 21. The *Hermione* Spanish register ship was taken by the *English*, valued at near twelve millions of money.

May 23. War was declared by *Portugal* against *Spain*.

May 24. *Cbaves* in *Portugal* was taken by the *Spaniards*, who the next day were repulsed at the river *Douro*.

May 27. A terrible fire happened at *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, which consumed twenty-six houses.

A violent rain occasioned an inundation at *Fontevault* in *Anjou*, that did considerable damage; and at *Maubege*, their harvest was totally ruined by hailstones twelve ounces in weight.

A chapter of the *Garter* was held at *St. James's*, when prince *William* and the earl of *Bute* were elected of that noble order.

Peace was signed between *Russia* and *Prussia*.

June 2. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave his royal assent to several public and private bills, after which the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th of *July*.

June 15. War was declared by *Spain* against *Portugal*.

June

June 18. The Danes invested *Hamburg*, but on receiving a sum of money withdrew.

A *Cherokee* prince and two chiefs arrived in town from *Virginia*, and were ordered to be provided for by his Majesty, to whom they were introduced.

June 19. The Lord Mayor and common council determined not to proclaim *Southwark* fair, but discontinue it for the future.

June 20. War was declared by *France* against *Portugal*.

June 24. The *French* landed on *Newfoundland*.

This day the *French* were defeated at *Grabenstein* in *Germany*, by the *English* forces.

The moor, east of *Bowes*, in *Northumberland*, that near *Hateley-bridge*, in *Yorkshire*, the high moors, near *Sheffield*, the *Hether* or *Ling*, near *Temple-Sowerbey*, and *Blowes-bill*, in *Monmouthshire*, lately took fire, to the great terror and damage of the neighbouring inhabitants.

July 5. The grand cause between the city of *London* and the *Disenters*, concerning serving the office of sheriffs, was determined in favour of the latter.

July 6. The colours taken from the *French* at *Grabenstein*, were presented to his Majesty at *St. James's*.

July 7. The *English* forces landed on the *isle of Cuba*.

July 9. A great revolution happened in *Russia*, the emperor *Peter III.* was dethroned; her Imperial majesty his consort was proclaimed sole and reigning empress, and sovereign of the empire, by the name of *Catherine the Second*.

Sixteen dwelling houses were consumed by fire, at *Great Milton*, in *Oxfordshire*.

Many towns arose at *Manchester* and in the northern parts of *Staffordshire*, on occasion of the price of corn, &c.

July 26. A fire broke out at *Wareham*, in *Dorsetshire*, and consumed one hundred and thirty houses, besides out-houses.

Six dwelling houses, &c. were consumed by fire, at *Winbourn*, in *Dorsetshire*.

Aug. 1. A fire broke out at *Maxstock-ble*, which burnt down a great part of the ancient seat.

Aug. 4. The custom of giving vails to servants was abolished in *Devonshire*.

Aug. 9. The *Cherokee* chiefs set out for *Portsmouth*, to embark for their own country, carrying with them articles of peace between his Majesty and their nation, many rich presents, warlike instruments, &c.

Aug. . A dreadful accident happened

at *Worcester*, by the blowing up of some gunpowder brought from *London* by the waggon.

Aug. 12. *Havannah* was taken by the *English*.

This morning at half an hour past seven, the Queen was happily delivered of a prince after being in labour somewhat above two hours. Her Majesty found herself not well at two o'clock, and about three, notice was sent to the princess of *Wales*, that the Queen was not well; upon which, her royal highness hastened to *St. James's*, and was there by four o'clock. About five, orders were sent to the great officers of state to attend, and there were present the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the duke of *Devonshire*, the duke of *Rutland*, the lords *Hardwicke*, *Huntingdon*, *Talbot*, *Hallifax*, *Bute*, *Masbam*, and *Cantalupo*, and all the ladies of the bedchamber, and the maids of honour. The Queen was delivered by *Mrs. Draper*: *Dr. Hunter* was in waiting, in case of his help being wanting. The archbishop was in the room; and the lords in a room adjoining, with the door open into the Queen's apartment. The person that waited on the King with the news of her Majesty's being delivered of a prince, received a present of a gold bank note.

Just after her Majesty was safely in her bed, the waggons with the treasure taken in the *Hermione*, entered *St. James's-street*; on which his Majesty and the nobility went to the windows over the palace gate to see them, and joined their acclamations on two such joyful occasions.

Aug. 17. The new born prince of *Great-Britain*, (electoral prince of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, duke of *Cornwall* and *Rathsay*, earl of *Carrick*, baron of *Renfrew*, lord of the *Isles*, and great steward of *Scotland*) was created by his Majesty prince of *Wales*, and earl of *Chester*, on whose birth addresses were received from the two Universities, and almost every corporation in *England*, as were others on the late conquests.

Aug. 21. Died, the right honourable lady *Mary Wortley Montague*, mother of the countess of *Bute*: she was daughter of the first duke of *Kingston*, and was the introducer of inoculation for the small-pox, into this kingdom.

Aug. 23. A Dutch ship of war was taken by the *English*.

Aug. 24. About ten o'clock at night a most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning began at *London*, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants; about eleven it was accompanied by a heavy rain, which, with
C c c 2 some

some intermission, continued till near four on Wednesday morning.

Aug. 25. *Aimeida* in Portugal surrendered to the Spaniards.

Aug. 27. *Valencia d'Alcantara* in Spain was taken by the English and Portuguese troops.

Sept. 4. A proclamation was issued for the meeting of the parliament on the 11th of November, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

Sept. 5. His grace the duke of Bedford, with a numerous retinue set out for Dover in his way to France, with a commission from his Majesty to treat of peace. He failed from Dover on Wednesday, and in little more than two hours, landed at Calais. He was received at Paris with the greatest acclamations ever known, and was conducted into that city by 400 of the French king's household troops.

Sept. 8. The ceremony of christening his royal highness the prince of Wales was performed in the great council chamber of his Majesty's palace, by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, his most serene highness the reigning duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, represented by the duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household, being godfathers; and her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales being godmother. The young prince was named *George Augustus Frederick*.

This morning about two o'clock, a fire broke out at the back of a stair case in the Press-yard, Newgate, which in a few hours consumed all the apartments in that place, and greatly damaged the chapel.

Sept. 10. The duke de Nivernois, the French ambassador, arrived in town.

Sept. 11. Lord Kinsale, baron Courcy in Ireland, was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's, and appeared covered, according to an ancient grant to that family.

The town of Scarborough in New England, received great damage by fire.

The King made a present of 400*l.* to King's-college in New-York, and 200*l.* to the colleges in Philadelphia, &c.

Twenty cottages were burnt at Hitchin in Hertfordshire.

Sept. 18. Newfoundland was retaken by the English forces.

Sept. 21. Their Majesties set out from St. James's for Windsor to be present at the installation of the new knights of the Garter.

His royal highness prince William and the earl of Bute, were installed knights of

the Garter, at Windsor, with great magnificence.

The ceremonies observed at the installation, were the same as usual on such occasions. The installation was preceded, indeed, by the ceremony of the bishop of Salisbury's taking the oath as chancellor of the order.

Sept. 29. This day came on at Guildhall the election of a lord mayor for the year ensuing; when William Beckford, and William Bridgen, esqrs. were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who made choice of the former.

Alderman Chaboner, and alderman Banks were sworn in sheriffs for the year ensuing.

Sept. 30. At a public house in Staffordshire, the landlady's daughter; but twelve years and a few months old, was lately brought to bed of a fine boy, which she had by her brother, aged fifteen. They had been bedfellows from their infancy.

Oct. 9. Schœndnitz was taken by the king of Prussia.

Three French frigates and a fleet of merchant ships were taken by commodore Keppel.

Many woods caught fire in the late very dry season, in New England, and did some damage to the neighbouring settlements.

Oct. 27. By the rains that fell for some days past, a high tide in the river Thames, and a strong gale of wind at north, the rivers within twenty miles of London were so raised, that the like was never known in the memory of man.

The river Mole at Boxhill rose fifteen feet perpendicular; at Cambridge they rose ten feet; and at Norwich twelve feet.

Nov. 1. Cassel was taken by the Haroverians.

Nov. 3. Peace was signed at Fontenoy, between England and France.

Nov. 6. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Aquila in Spain, which threw down several houses, and cracked the walls of the church from top to bottom. In 1703, more than 2000 persons lost their lives by a like accident.

Nov. 25. This morning one of the King's messengers, dispatched by the duke of Bedford, arrived at Whitehall, with the ratifications of their most Christian and Catholic majesties, of the preliminary articles of peace signed the 3d inst. which were exchanged with his Grace, the 22d, at Versailles.

Dec. 1. The cessation of arms was proclaimed at the Royal Exchange, and the usual places in London and Westminster.

A TABLE exhibiting the standard weight, value, and a comparative view of English Gold Money from king William I. Anno 1066, to king George III. Anno 1762.

Years of the Kings and Queens reigns, the dates of the several Mint indentures.		Standard of the gold at each period.		What the lb. troy of gold has been coined into.		What the oz. troy has been coined into.		Value of 20 shillings at each period.		Proportion of fine silver to fine gold at each period.	
<i>Anni Regnorum</i>	<i>A. D.</i>	Fine gold.	Alloy.	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
<i>William I.</i>	1066	11 18 18	0 1 6	9	0 0	15	0	5 12	8 1/8	8,368	7/4
<i>William II.</i>	1087	11 18 18	0 1 6	9	0 0	15	0	5 12	8 1/8	8,368	7/4
18th <i>Edw.</i> III.	1345	11 8 18	0 1 6	15	0 0	1 5	1 5/8	3 7	7 1/4	13,775	4
18th same VI.	1345	11 18 18	0 1 6	13	3 4	1 2	0 5/8	3 17	0 1/4	12,09	17
20th same	1347	11 18 18	0 1 6	14	0 0	1 3	5 1/2	3 12	5 1/4	11,57	14
27, 30, 37, & 46th do.	1373	11 18 18	0 1 6	15	0 0	1 5	1 5/8	3 7	7 1/4	11,158	1
18th <i>Richard II.</i>	1395	11 18 18	0 1 6	15	0 0	1 5	1 5/8	3 7	7 1/4	11,158	1
and 3d <i>Henry IV.</i>	1402	11 18 18	0 1 6	16	13 4	1 7	11 1/8	3 0	10 1/8	10,33	15
9th <i>Henry V.</i>	1422	11 18 18	0 1 6	16	13 4	1 7	11 1/8	3 0	10 1/8	10,33	15
1st & 39th <i>Hen. VI.</i>	1422	11 18 18	0 1 6	22	10 0	1 17	8 1/8	2 5	0 7/8	11,158	1
4th same	1461	11 18 18	0 1 6	16	13 4	1 7	11 1/8	3 0	10 1/8	10,33	15
4th <i>Edw.</i> IV.	1465	11 18 18	0 1 6	20	16 8	1 14	10 7/8	2 8	8 1/8	10,33	16
5, 8, 11, 16, & 22 do	1482	11 18 18	0 1 6	22	10 0	1 17	8 1/8	2 5	0 7/8	11,158	1
1st <i>Richard III.</i>	1483	11 18 18	0 1 6	22	10 0	1 17	8 1/8	2 5	0 7/8	11,158	1
& 9th <i>Henry VII.</i>	1494	11 18 18	0 1 6	27	0 0	2 5	2 7/8	1 17	6 3/4	11,158	1
1st and 23d <i>Henry VIII.</i>	1509	11 18 18	0 1 6	27	0 0	2 5	2 7/8	1 17	6 3/4	11,158	1
7th and 23d same	1509	11 0 0	1 0 0	25	2 6	2 5	8 1/4	1 17	2 1/4	11,268	2
34th same	1543	11 10 0	0 10 0	28	16 0	2 10	1 13	11 1/8	1	10,434	8
36th same	1545	11 0 0	1 0 0	30	0 0	2 14	6 1/2	1 11	1	6,818	18
37th same	1546	10 0 0	2 0 0	30	0 0	3 0	0	1 8	3 7/8	5,0000	
1st & 2d <i>Edw. IX.</i>	1540	11 0 0	1 0 0	34	0 0	3 1	9 3/4	1 7	5 7/8	5,151	52
3d same	1550	11 18 18	0 1 6	28	16 0	2 8	3 1/2	1 15	2 1/2	2,010	42
4th same	1551	11 18 18	0 1 6	36	0 0	3 0	3 1/2	1 8	2	11,107	8
6th same	1553	11 0 0	1 0 0	33	0 0	3 0	0 1/2	1 8	3 7/8	11,050	0
6th same	1553	11 18 18	0 1 6	36	0 0	3 0	3 1/2	1 8	2	11,057	6
1st <i>Mary I.</i>	1553	11 18 18	0 1 6	36	0 0	3 0	3 1/2	1 8	2	11,057	6
2d <i>Elizabeth</i>	1560	11 0 0	1 0 0	33	0 0	3 0	0	1 8	3	11,1000	
2d and 35th same	1560	11 0 0	1 0 0	33	0 0	3 0	0	1 8	3	11,1000	
12th and 26 do	1578	11 18 18	0 1 6	36	0 0	3 0	3 1/2	1 8	2	11,158	1
43d same	1601	11 18 18	0 1 6	36	10 0	3 1	1 1/2	1 7	9 3/8	10,948	1
43d same	1601	11 0 0	1 0 0	33	10 0	3 10	3 1/8	1 7	10 3/4	10,904	7
1st <i>James I.</i>	1603	11 0 0	1 0 0	37	10 0	3 8	2 1/2	1 4	11	12,207	6
2d same	1604	11 0 0	1 0 0	37	4 0	3 7	7 1/2	1 5	1 1/2	12,109	1
3d same	1605	11 18 18	0 1 6	40	10 0	3 7	10 1/8	1 5	0 1/2	12,147	9
10th same	1613	11 18 18	0 1 6	44	0 0	3 13	8 1/2	1 3	0 5/8	13,197	7
10th same	1613	11 0 0	1 0 0	40	18 4	3 14	4 1/2	1 2	10 8	13,318	9
2d <i>Charles I.</i>	1627	11 18 18	0 1 6	44	10 0	3 41	6 1/8	1 2	9 1/2	13,347	8
12th <i>Charles II.</i>	1661	11 0 0	1 0 0	41	10 0	3 14	6 1/2	1 2	9 1/2	13,346	0
2d <i>Charles I.</i>	1627	11 0 0	1 0 0	44	10 0	4 0	10	1 1	0	14,485	3
22d <i>Charles II.</i>	1671	11 0 0	1 0 0	47	15 9	4 6	11 1/2	0 19	6 3/8	15,571	7
1st <i>James II.</i>	1685	11 0 0	1 0 0	46	14 6	4 4	11 1/2	1 0	0	15,109	60
<i>William III.</i>	1689	11 0 0	1 0 0	46	14 6	4 4	11 1/2	1 0	0	15,109	60
3d <i>George I.</i>	1717	11 0 0	1 0 0	46	14 6	4 4	11 1/2	1 0	0	15,109	60
3d <i>George III.</i>	1762	11 0 0	1 0 0	46	14 6	4 4	11 1/2	1 0	0	15,109	60

A TABLE exhibiting the Standard, Weight, Value, and a comparative View of English Silver Money from King WILLIAM I. Ann. 1066, to King GEORGE III. 1762.

The Dates of the several Mint Indentures.	Standard of the silver at each period.	Numb. of shillings, &c. the pound.		Weight of 20 l. in tale.		Weight of the fine silver contained in 20s.		Value of 20s. in our present money.			Value of the ounce of fine silver at			
		Fine silver.	Alloy.											
		Oz.	Dwt.	S.	D.	Oz.	Dwt.	Grs.	Oz.	Dwt.	Grs.	£.	S.	D.
<i>Anni Regnorum. A. D.</i>														
William I. 1066	11 2 0	18	XXI	IV	11 5 0	10 8 3	3 18	1 1/2	1 11 1/2					
William II. 1087	11 2 0	18	XX		12 0 0	11 2 0	3 2 0		1 9 5/8					
18th Edw. I. 1300	11 2 0	18	XX	III	11 17 1	10 19 6	3 1 2 1/2		1 9 7/8					
20th Edw. III. 1347	11 2 0	18	XXII	VI	10 13 8	9 17 8	2 15 3 3/8		2 0 1/8					
27th same 1354														
28th Richard II. 1395	11 2 0	18	XXV		9 12 0	8 17 14 1/2	2 9 7 1/2		2 3					
3d Henry IV. 1402														
13th same 1412	11 2 0	18	XXXII		7 10 0	6 18 18	1 18 9		2 10 5/8					
9th Henry V. 1422	11 2 0	18	XXX		8 0 0	7 8 0	2 1 4		2 8 1/2					
1st Henry VI. 1422	11 2 0	18	XXXVII	VI	6 8 0	5 18 10	1 13 0 1/2		3 4 1/2					
4th same 1426														
24th same 1446	11 2 0	18	XXX		8 0 0	7 8 0	2 1 4		2 8 1/2					
39th same 1461														
4th Edw. IV. 1464														
5, 8, 11, 16, & 22d 1482	11 2 0	18	XXXVII	VI	6 8 0	5 18 10	1 13 0 1/2		3 4 1/2					
1st Richard III. 1483														
9th Henry VII. 1494														
20th same 1505	11 2 0	18	XXXX		6 0 0	5 11 0	1 11 0		3 7 1/8					
1st Henry VIII. 1509	11 2 0	18	XXXXV		5 6 16	4 18 16	1 7 6 5/8		4 0 5/8					
23d & 18th same 1532														
34th same 1543	10 0 2	0	XXXXXVIII		5 0 0	4 3 8	1 3 3 1/2		4 9					
36th same 1545	6 0 6	0	XXXXXVIII		5 0 0	2 10 0	0 13 11 5/8		8 0					
37th same 1546														
1st Edw. VI. 1547	4 0 8	0	XXXXXVIII		5 0 0	1 13 8	0 9 3 1/2		12 0					
2d same 1548														
3d same 1549	6 0 6	0	LXXII		3 6 16	1 13 8	0 9 3 1/2		12 0					
5th same 1551	3 0 9	0	LXXII		3 6 16	0 16 16	0 4		24 0					
6th same 1553	11 1 0	19	LX		4 0 0	3 13 16	1 0 6 7/8		5 5 1/2					
1st Mary I. 1553	11 0 1	0	LX		4 0 0	3 13 8	1 0 5 1/2		5 5 1/2					
2d Elizabeth 1560														
19th & 25th do. 1583	11 2 0	18	LX		4 0 0	3 14 0	1 0 8		5 4 1/2					
43d same 1601														
2d James I. 1605														
2d Charles I. 1627														
12th Charles II. 1661	11 2 0	18	LXII		3 17 10	3 11 14 1/2	1 0 0		5 7					
22d same 1671														
1st Ja. II. to the 1685														
4th George III. 1762														

Example. The famous chapel (adjoining to the East end of *Westminster-Abbey*) built by King Henry VII. A. D. 1493, cost 14,000*l.* which sum, answers to 23,143*l.* of our present money; which is equivalent in point of expence of living, &c. to 90,000*l.* in our days. For further proportions of money, see the notes at the end of the dissolved religious houses in vol. I. page 134, &c

The

The standard of gold is commonly estimated by caracts, but in this table is made use of Troy ounces, penny-weights, and grains, for that purpose, it being more generally understood: however, it may be remarked here, that a caract is not any certain quantity, or weight, but a 24th part of any quantity, or weight; the mint-men and goldsmiths divide the caract into four equal parts, which they call caract grains, or grains of a caract, and this grain is divided into two-eighths, and each of those eighths into two sixteenths, each of which are again divided into thirty-two parts caract. Thus, in the First Table,

oz.	dwt.	gr.	Car- raets	Car. gr.	8ths.
11	18	18	in the co- lumn of fine gold is equal to	23	3
11	10	0		23	0
11	0	0		22	0
10	0	0		20	0
0	1	6	in the co- lumn of allay is e- qual to	0	0
0	10	0		1	0
1	0	0		2	0
2	0	0		4	0

So in our present gold coin the standard is twenty-two caracts of fine gold, and two caracts of other metal, as standard silver, or equal parts of silver and copper, or all parts rose copper; these two caracts are called allay. The first guineas, viz. those of Charles II. and James II. were generally allayed with standard silver, but those of William III. and since, are allayed with silver and copper. Hence the different colours of gold.

Most authors have been of opinion, that there was no gold coined in England before A. D. 1345, the 18th Edward III. VI. but this has of late been controverted.

It is proper to observe here, that in 1671, the 22d of Charles II. the pound, or twelve ounces of standard gold, viz. (eleven ounces fine gold, and one ounce allay) was coined into forty-four pieces and a half, each weighing five penny-weights 9438 grains, which were called guineas (because the gold of which they were coined was brought from the Guinea coast in Africa) and their current value was fixed at the same time at 20s. each; and about 1690, the 2d William III. the same pieces were raised by proclamation to 21s. 6d. each, at which value they continued (except in the instances mentioned in the next para-

graph) till 1717, the 3d George I. when they were, by another proclamation, reduced to 21s. each, which is their present current value; their standard and weight have always been and still continue the same.

In 1695 the English silver money was so much reduced by clipping, &c. that a guinea was worth or went for 30s. of this clipped silver (or rather 30s. sunk by clipping to a guinea, 21s. 6d.); but in a few months an act of Parliament reduced them to 28s. and soon after to 26s. and in a few weeks after to 22s. and when the new coined silver began to circulate (which they did the same year,) they presently sunk to their former value of 21s. and 6d. each: but as these variations were of so short continuance, I do not insert them in the table.

During the debates in Parliament concerning the proposed re-coining of the silver money, the Second Table being the computation of the value of silver money coined in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, king James I. and king Charles I. was published in an essay for the amendment of the silver coins, London, printed in 1695.

£. s. d.

The silver sterling monies coined in the reign of queen Elizabeth (exclusive of some base Irish monies) amounted to 4,632,132 3 2½

The silver monies coined in the reign of king James I. are computed at 1,700,000 0 0
In king Charles I.'s reign was coined of silver money 8,776,544 10 3

£. 15,109,476 13 5½

We shall consider how far this sum is to be abated.

First, all queen Elizabeth's crowns, half crowns, groats, quarter shillings, half groats, three half-penny pieces, three-farthing pieces, and half-pence, are wholly sunk.

Secondly, great numbers of her shillings and six-pences are melted down or lost.

Thirdly, the crowns, groats, two-pences, pence, and half-pence of king James I. and king Charles I. are quite gone, with many of their half crowns, shillings, and six-pences; so that he reckons there was not left above a third

third part of the whole coined in these three reigns, which make £. 5036492

To this the unmelted coins of king *Charles II.* king *James II.* and king *William III.* which he supposed to amount to about 563508

The whole of the silver money, clipped and unclipped, hoarded and current, was — 5600000

Of this sum four millions consisted of clipped money, and the remaining million six hundred thousand pounds to be unclipped, and lying in hoards, or current in the remote counties.

We shall now compute how far the clipped pieces may have been diminished in the weight. In order to this, observe, that one hundred pounds sterling in silver, according to the standard of the mint, ought to be thirty-two pounds, three ounces, one penny-weight, twenty-two grains Troy. Now there had been brought in promiscuously, in the months of *May*, *June*, and *July*, of the year 1695, five hundred and seventy-two bags of one hundred pounds each, which five hundred and seventy-two bags, according to the standard, should lb. oz. dw. gr. have weighed Troy wt. 18451 6 16 8

But upon examination they weighed only 9480 11 5 0

Deficiency in the 572000l. — 8970 7 11 8

The weight of 100l. sterling, according to the mint — 32 3 1 22

The medium of the weight of each 100l. of the clipped money 16 8 18 0

The medium of the deficiency — 15 6 3 22

Hence it appears that the current silver coins were diminished near one half, about

the proportion of ten to twenty-two; consequently, if there were four millions of clipped money to be re-coined, it would make but about two millions, so that there would be a loss of about that sum. The real loss proved to be 2,200,000l.

Formerly there was in *England*, as there are still in other countries, what we call the rights of seniorage and brassage; but since the 18th *Charles II.* 1667, there is nothing taken either for the king, or for the expences of coining, it having been settled by act of Parliament, that all money should be struck at the public expence (which is defrayed by a duty of 10s. per ton on wine, beer, and brandy imported, called the coinage duty) so that weight is returned for weight (in proportion to their standards) to all persons who carry their gold and silver to the Tower.

In our present coinage,

Fine silver to sterling silver is in value

As 1 to .9250.

And sterling silver to fine silver is in value

As 1 to 1.081081081.

Fine gold to standard gold is in value

As 1 to .91667, or as 24 to 22.

And standard gold to fine gold is in value

As 1 to 1.090909090.

The specific gravity of fine gold is 19185, and of our present standard or coined gold, is 17732, from an actual trial of twenty guineas of different dates.

The specific gravity of fine silver is 10431, and of our present standard of coined silver is 10360, from an actual trial of six crown-pieces of different dates.

In both the tables, in the column intitled *Anni Regnorum*, there are two Roman numerals fixed to the several names of *Edward*; the first or uppermost of which denotes the number of kings of that name since the Conquest, and the other the number of kings of the same name from *Egbert*, first monarch of all *England*; which distinction is proper to be observed.

list of the SUPPLIES, and WAYS and MEANS, from the Revolution to the End of the Year 1762.

		Summary of the total yearly Supplies.			Summary of the total yearly Ways and Means.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
William & Mary	1688	2,908,680	—	—	2,743,142	6	2
	9	3,668,191	10	—	3,768,191	10	—
	90	4,656,255	—	—	2,651,702	18	—
	1	3,676,677	16	3	1,816,702	18	—
	2	4,017,080	9	6	2,000,000	—	—
	3	5,549,087	15	7	5,588,506	5	10
	4	4,882,712	—	—	5,413,709	11	1
William III.	5	5,537,853	19	11	8,161,469	—	—
	6	5,520,078	19	11	5,600,000	—	—
	7	8,237,210	18	1½	5,184,015	1	11½
	8	2,350,000	—	—	1,484,015	—	—
	9	981,342	—	—	1,000,000	—	—
	1700	2,886,536	14	6	2,620,000	—	—
	1	4,380,045	11	—	6,913,628	15	5½
Anne	2	3,535,457	7	2	3,887,630	—	—
	3	4,005,369	8	6	4,200,000	—	—
	4	4,717,488	3	4	4,914,888	3	3½
	5	5,075,761	16	2	5,282,233	17	2
	6	5,941,841	14	10½	6,142,381	15	6½
	7	5,926,849	18	6½	6,189,067	15	6½
	8	6,563,138	10	10½	6,868,839	—	—
	9	6,425,268	10	2½	6,896,552	9	11½
	1710	14,370,744	5	4½	16,246,325	—	—
	11	6,671,386	1	10½	6,304,615	16	9½
	12	3,520,072	10	5½	3,400,000	—	—
	13	3,062,079	3	11	3,100,000	—	—
George I.	14	3,282,223	16	6½	7,317,751	15	6½
	15	3,053,363	5	11½			
	16	3,697,767	13	6½	3,211,313	1	—
	17	2,644,437	4	8½	2,229,514	3	2½
	18	2,989,109	11	11	2,795,509	3	2½
	19	2,623,537	14	9½	2,742,000	17	10½
	1720	2,738,156	3	2½	2,920,264	13	8
	1	2,923,108	18	—	2,719,412	10	9
	2	1,915,54	16	6½	1,837,799	8	2½
	3	1,863,888	6	8½	1,730,744	19	5½
	4	1,823,229	4	11½	1,782,212	—	1½
	5	2,978,954	1	3½	3,282,328	6	7½
	6	2,895,305	—	7	3,173,287	12	—
George II.	7	5,392,966	2	—	5,544,594	2	2½
	8	3,224,697	14	8½	3,540,478	10	4½
	9	3,345,190	17	6½	3,530,766	12	11
	1730	2,752,833	5	4	3,826,825	7	—
	1	2,784,705	3	—	2,883,180	2	5½
	2	3,004,926	13	11	2,887,943	6	1½
	3	3,870,230	17	4½	3,989,689	11	10½
	4	3,150,452	4	7½	3,269,000	—	—
	5	3,225,903	15	9½	3,380,565	6	10
	6	3,025,172	9	6½	3,269,000	—	—
	7	3,444,246	—	6	3,769,000	—	—
	8	2,633,328	9	8½	2,908,506	9	9
	9	3,874,076	3	7½	4,097,831	11	10½
	1740	5,017,651	—	5	5,039,102	18	3½

Vol. III.

D d d

15th George

Summary of the total
yearly Supplies.

Summary of the total yearly
Ways and Means.

			£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
15th	George II.	1741	5,723,537	12	1½	6,188,065	12	5	
16	—	2	5,912,483	12	3	6,119,157	13	10½	
17	—	3	6,283,537	14	—	6,624,065	11	5	
18	—	4	6,462,902	3	7½	6,609,310	5	1½	
19	—	5	7,088,353	10	10	7,303,065	11	5	
20	—	6	9,402,978	9	5	9,400,574	10	7	
21	—	7	10,059,104	8	4½	10,088,065	12	5	
22	—	8	8,082,409	1	7½	8,018,007	4	4	
23	—	9	4,014,136	19	7½	4,313,730	—	5½	
24	—	1750	4,969,635	10	11½	5,175,023	11	7	
25	—	1	3,907,435	7	7	4,178,459	18	11	
26	—	2	2,132,707	17	2½	2,422,911	8	4½	
27	—	3	2,797,916	10	2	3,077,897	15	8½	
28	—	4	4,073,779	11	6½	4,256,909	5	—	
29	—	5	7,229,117	4	6½	7,427,261	5	7	
30	—	6	8,350,325	1	3	8,689,051	19	7	
31	—	7	10,486,447	—	1	11,079,722	6	10	
32	—	8	12,749,860	19	4½	12,991,240	—	10	
33	—	9	15,503,564	15	9½	16,130,561	9	8	
1st	George III.	1760	19,616,119	19	9½	19,953,922	9	11	
2	—	1	18,299,153	18	11½	18,655,750	2	7½	

LAND-TAX *since the Revolution.*

Years.	Tax per Pound.	Years.	Tax per Pound.	Years.	Tax per Pound.
1688	-	1713	-	1737	-
89	-	14	-	38	-
90	-	15	-	39	-
91	-	16	-	40	-
92	-	17	-	41	-
93	-	18	-	42	-
94	-	19	-	43	-
95	-	20	-	44	-
96	-	21	-	45	-
97	-	22	-	46	-
98	-	23	-	47	-
99	-	24	-	48	-
1700	-	25	-	49	-
Additional Duty	-	26	-	50	-
1701	-	27	-	51	-
2	-	28	-	52	-
3	-	29	-	53	-
4	-	30	-	54	-
5	-	31	-	55	-
6	-	32	-	56	-
7	-	33	-	57	-
8	-	34	-	58	-
9	-	35	-	59	-
10	-	36	-	60	-
11	-			61	-
12	-			62	-

arket price of wheat from the year
1700 to 1762.

Quarter.	Wheat per quarter.			
d.	Years.	l.	s.	d.
0 0	1732	1	6	8
7 8	1733	1	8	4
9 6	1734	1	18	10
6 0	1735	2	3	0
6 6	1736	2	0	4
0 0	1737	1	18	0
0 0	1738	1	15	6
8 6	1739	1	18	6
1 6	1740	2	10	8
8 6	1741	2	6	8
8 0	1742	1	14	0
4 0	1743	1	4	10
6 4	1744	1	4	10
1 0	1745	1	7	6
0 4	1746	1	13	10
3 0	1747	1	9	5
8 0	1748	1	9	11
5 8	1749	1	9	10
18 10	1750	1	8	8
15 0	1751	1	10	10
17 0	1752	1	12	8
17 6	1753	1	14	3
16 0	1754	1	6	6
14 8	1755	1	5	0
17 0	1756	1	16	2
8 6	1757	2	9	9
6 0	1758	1	17	10
2 0	1759	1	8	7
14 6	1760	1	9	3
6 10	1761	1	6	1
16 6	1762	1	13	7
12 10				

every year there are two prices of
ie one at Lady-day, the other at
mas, both which are put toge-
d the half is taken for the com-
ce of that year.

of Sheep and Black cattle brought
field-market for the last thirty-
From Michaelmas 1730,

Receipt.	Aver- age.	Black Cattle.	Aver- age.
10010	568060	88304	93655
37250		87571	
38310		95301	
37990		94473	
36740		102628	
17720	599466	100602	97548
37190		100686	
15000		96762	
98000		96404	
27420		93285	

1741	555480	531134	85245	85392
2	518700		86913	
3	479030		85682	
4	513320		87441	
5	589140		84179	
6	648350	655516	83149	80878
7	646930		81988	
8	634750		76060	
9	666960		83357	
50	680650		79836	
1751	673650	680618	79983	80843
2	688970		81847	
3	686810		83677	
4	669090		77605	
5	684570		81106	
6	653220	616750	83266	91699
7	594260		89776	
8	571660		90559	
9	610870		96082	
60	653740		98813	
1761	718060	842080	90232	121175

The Births and Burials within the bills of
mortality, for thirty-one years. From Christ-
mas 1730,

Christ- mas	To	Births	Aver- age.	Buri- als.	Aver- age.
1731		17830	17517	25262	25486
2		17788		23328	
3		17465		29233	
4		17630		26062	
5		16873		23538	
6		16491	16164	27581	27494
7		16760		27823	
8		16060		25825	
9		16281		25432	
40		15251		30811	
1741		14957	14419	32169	25270
2		13751		27483	
3		15050		25200	
4		14261		20206	
5		14078		21296	
6		14577	14496	28157	25232
7		14942		25494	
8		14153		32269	
9		14260		25516	
50		14548		23727	
1751		14691	15119	21082	23080
2		15308		20485	
3		15443		29276	
4		14947		22696	
5		15209		21017	
6		14830	14459	20872	19839
7		14053		21313	
8		14209		17576	
9		14253		19604	
60		14951		19830	
1761		16000		21063	

D d d 2

Tm

rather lower than higher in each computation, as may appear in these two instances.

1. As to the number of people, which is computed at a million in *London* and *Westminster*, and within the compass of the weekly bills of mortality; but it is generally supposed to be a far greater number.

2. There is computed only 1000 beeves spent weekly; but it is rationally supposed, that there are a great many more spent in a week, which has been plainly made out by some of the tanners in *Leaden-hall*, that suppose that, one week with another in the whole year, there are bought 1500 raw hides from butchers in a week, most of which are sold by *London* butchers.

The same method hath been observed

throughout the whole hypothesis; for, in a thing of this nature, it is impossible to come to exactness in the computation; therefore it is better to reckon under than over; for you must note, that this is but an estimate, made according to the best informations that could be collected from some of the best knowing persons in every particular.

We may note, in this estimate, the singular providence of the Almighty, to make such a wonderful provision for the support of such a prodigious number of people; and to be supplied with plenty of all things for the life of man, in such great and populous places as these two cities are.

LIST OF THE TURKISH EMPERORS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Ottoman, or Osman I.		Mahomet II. took Con-		Muftapha I. dethroned	1622
laid the foundation in		stantinople, and set-		Osman -	1623
1299, -	1328	tled the empire of the		Muftapha I. restored	1639
Orchanes, or Urchan	1359	Turks in 1453, died	1481	Amurath IV. -	1640
Amurath I. -	1388	Bajazet II. -	1512	Ibrahim -	1648
Bajazet I. -	1399	Selim I. -	1520	Mahomet IV. -	1687
Jofua I. -	1403	Solyman II. -	1566	Solyman III. -	1691
Solyman I. -	1410	Selim II. -	1574	Achmet II. -	1695
Mufa -	1414	Amurath III. -	1595	Muftapha II. -	1703
Mahomet I. -	1422	Mahomet III. -	1604	Achmet III. -	1730
Amurath II. -	1450	Achmet I. -	1617	Mahomet V. -	1773
		Abdul Hamed, the present Emperor.			

LIST OF THE ROMAN GERMAN EMPERORS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Charlemagne -	814	Henry II. -	1024	Richard of Cornwall	1260
Lewis I. -	839	Conrade II. -	1039	Rodolph I. -	1290
Lothaire -	856	Henry III. -	1056	Adolfe -	1266
Lewis II. -	875	Henry IV. -	1106	Albert I. -	1306
Charles II. -	877	Henry V. -	1125	Henry VII. -	1312
Lewis III. -	879	Lothaire II. -	1138	<i>Interregnum.</i>	
Charles III. -	887	Conrade III. -	1152	Lewis V. -	1345
Arnolphus -	899	Frederic Barbarossa	1190	Charles IV. -	1377
Lewis IV. -	912	Henry VI. -	1197	Winceslaus -	1399
Conrade, the first of		Philip -	1207	Rupert -	1409
the electoral princes	919	Otto IV. -	1211	Jodocus -	1410
Henry I. -	937	Frederic II. -	1249	Sigismund -	1437
Otto the Great -	974	Conrade IV. -	1254	Albert II. -	1439
Otto II. -	983	William of Holland	1256	Frederic III. -	1492
Otto III. -	1002	<i>Interregnum.</i>		Maximilian I.	1513
				<i>Names.</i>	

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Charles V. - -	1558	Ferdinand II.	1636	Charles VI. - -	1740
Ferdinand I. - -	1563	Ferdinand III.	1656	Charles VII. - -	1745
Maximilian II.	1575	<i>Interregnum.</i>		Francis - -	1765
Rodolph II.	1611	Leopold Ignatius	1705	Jos. Bened. Augustus,	the present Emperor.
Matthias - -	1618	Joseph - -	1711		

LIST OF THE KINGS OF FRANCE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Pharamond -	431	Lotharyr -	856	Edward of England	crowned.
Clodius -	445	Lewis II. -	875	Philip V. the Courtier	1390
Meroveus -	460	Charles II. the Bald	877	John died in London	1364
Chilpric -	484	Lewis the Stammerer	879	Charles V. the Wife	1380
Clovis the Great, or		Lewis III. and	882	Charles VI. the Well-	
Lewis I. 1st Christian		Carloman -	884	beloved	1422
King of France	514	Charles III. the Simple	928	Charles VII. the Vic-	
Clotharyr I. -	565	Lewis IV. -	954	torious	1462
Chilpric II. -	588	Lotharyr -	986	Henry IV. of England	
Clotharyr II. -	631	Lewis V. the last of the		proclaimed.	
Dagobert the Great	645	Carolinians -	987	Lewis XI. -	1482
Clovis II. -	662	Hugh Caput -	996	Charles VIII. -	1498
Clotharyr III. -	666	Robert -	1033	Lewis XII. -	1515
Childeric I. -	678	Henry I. -	1060	Francis I. -	1524
Theodoric I. -	694	Philip I. -	1108	Henry II. -	1559
Clovis III. -	698	Lewis VI. -	1137	Francis II. -	1560
Childebert I. -	710	Lewis VII. the younger	1180	Charles IX. -	1574
Dagobert II. -	715	Philip II. the August	1223	Henry III. -	1589
Chilpric III. -	727	Lewis VIII. -	1226	Henry IV. -	1610
Theodoric II. -	741	Lewis IX. -	1270	Lewis XIII. -	1643
Childeric II. the last of		Philip III. the Hardy	1285	Lewis XIV. -	1715
the Merovingian race	752	Philip IV. the Fair	1314	Lewis XV. -	1774
Pepin -	768	Lewis X. -	1316	Lewis XVI. the present	
Charlemagne -	814	Philip V. -	1322	King of France.	
Lewis I. -	839	Charles IV. the Fair	1327		

LIST OF THE KINGS OF SPAIN.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Atulph - -	416	Recared I. - -	601	Roderic - -	714
Sigeric - -	416	Levua II. - -	602	Pelagius - -	735
Vallia - -	427	Vitericus - -	610	Favila - -	738
Theodoric I. - -	451	Gundemar - -	612	Alphonfus I. - -	756
Torrifmond - -	454	Sifebuth - -	621	Froila I. - -	769
Theodoric II. - -	466	Recared II. - -	622	Aurelius - -	775
Eorick - -	483	Suintilla and Racamire	631	Silo - -	783
Alarick - -	507	Sifenand - -	636	Mauregat - -	788
Gesalrick - -	511	Cinthila - -	639	Veremund I. - -	791
Amalaric - -	531	Tulga - -	640	Alphonfus II. - -	824
Theodat - -	548	Cindafrinthe - -	661	Ramiro I. - -	850
Theodifole - -	549	Recefvinthus - -	672	Ordogno I. - -	862
Agila - -	553	Womba - -	687	Alphonfus the Great	910
Athanagilde - -	567	Ervigius - -	688	Garcias - -	913
Levua I. - -	572	Egica - -	701	Ordogno II. - -	923
Leovigilde - -	586	Vitizza - -	711	Froila II. - -	924

Names.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Died.</i>
Alphonfus IV.	929	Alphonfo IX.	1214	the first filied Catho-	
Ramiro II.	950	Henry I.	1217	lic	1516
Ordogno III.	955	Ferdinand III.	1252	Philip I.	1524
Sancho I.	967	Alphonfo X.	1284	Charles I.	1558
Ramiro III.	982	Sancho IV.	1295	Philip II.	1598
Veremund II.	999	Ferdinand IV.	1312	Philip III.	1621
Alphonfus V.	1028	Alphonfo XI.	1350	Philip IV.	1665
Veremund III.	1037	Peter the Cruel	1369	Charles II.	1700
Ferdinand the Great	1065	Henry II.	1379	Philip V. resigned	1724
Sancho the Strong	1073	John I. the Bastard	1390	Lewis	1727
Alphonfo the Valiant	1109	Henry III.	1406	Philip, reafumed,	1746
Alphonfo VII.	1125	John II.	1454	Ferdinand VI.	1756
Alphonfo VIII.	1157	Henry IV.	1474	Charles III. the prefent	
Sancho III.	1158	Ferdinand and Ifabella,		King.	

LIST OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Began to reign.</i>
Metellanus, 17th king, in the 2d year of whose reign Chrif was born.		Congale II.	568	Duphus	968
Canactacus	29	Chinaule or Cumatillus	572	Callenus	973
Corbred I.	49	Aidan	580	Kenet III.	978
Dardanus	67	Kenet	604	Constantin IV.	994
Corbred II.	71	Eugenius IV.	605	Grimus	995
Luathus	106	Ferchard I.	620	Malcolm II.	1003
Mogaldus	109	Donald IV.	632	Duncan or Donald VII.	1033
Conarus	150	Ferchard II.	647	Macbeth	1040
Ethodius I.	159	Maldwin	668	Malcolm III.	1057
Satrael	192	Eugenius V.	688	Donald VIII.	1093
Donald I.	196	Eugenius VI.	692	Duncan II.	1094
Ethodius II.	217	Amberchelet	699	Edgar	1096
Achiro	238	Eugenius VII.	700	Alexander I.	1106
Nathalocus	250	Mordac	717	David I.	1124
Findobus	262	Eufnius	730	Malcolm IV.	1153
Donald II.	273	Eugenius VIII.	761	William	1165
Donald III.	274	Fergus III.	764	Alexander II.	1214
Crathilinthus	286	Solvatius	767	Alexander III.	1249
Fincormachus	310	Achaius	787	Interregnum	1285
Romachus	357	Congale III.	809	John Balliol	1292
Angufianus	360	Dongal	814	Robert I.	1306
Fethelmacus	361	Alpin	820	David II. and Edward	1329
Eugenius I.	364	Kenet II.	823	Robert II.	1370
Fergus II.	422	Donald V.	858	John Robert	1390
Eugenius II.	440	Constantin II.	874	James I.	1423
Dongard	461	Ethus	874	James II.	1437
Constantin I.	465	Gregory	875	James III.	1460
Congale I.	482	Donald VI.	893	James IV.	1488
Conran	501	Constantin III.	904	James V.	1513
Eugenius III.	535	Malcolm I.	943	Mary Stuart	1542
		Indulphus	958	James VI.	1567

James VI. on the death of Elizabeth, queen of England, afcended the throne in 1603, and his descendants were the kings of England alfo till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united, under the title of Great Britain.

I N D E X

T O

V O L. I.

From the Landing of JULIUS CÆSAR to the
Death of Queen ANNE.

ABBEY of St. Alban's seized by William the Conqueror, 1070.
Abbies and bishopricks obliged to change their tenures by William the Conqueror, 1070.
Abbies and monasteries totally suppressed by Henry VIII. 1540.
Abbot George, archbishop of Canterbury, accidentally killed his park-keeper, 1621.
—Died 1633.
Abdication of Cheveline, of the West Saxons, 593.
—James II. 1688.
Aberconway castle built, 1283.
Abingdon abbey in Berks, built, 941.
Abjuration oath first required, 1701.
Addressers and Abhorers, the parties formed, 1679.
Admiralty revenue 40,000*l.* in 1604.
—50,000*l.* in 1609.
Adrian landed in Britain, 117.
—Built the Scots bank from Carlisle to the river Tyne, in Northumberland, 121.
African trade settled, 1698.
Agricola reduced South Britain, and built a chain of castles from the Forth to the Clyde, 84.
—Discovered Britain to be an island, 85.
Alban, St. martyred, 283.
—Monastery built, 793.
—Stripped of its riches by William the Conqueror, 1070.

Aldergate in London rebuilt, 1616.
Aldgate in London built, 1608.
Alençon Duke of, proposed in marriage to Queen Elizabeth, but refused, 1573.
—Became Duke of Anjou, came to England, and renewed his addresses in person, but without effect, 1579.
—Again in 1581. And concluded the marriage articles with Queen Elizabeth, but the French King refused to ratify them.
—Returned home despairing of success, Feb. 1582, and made sovereign of the confederate provinces.
Alfred, king of England, 872.
Algiers bombarded by the English, July 25, 1661.
Alicant taken by the French, Dec. 3, 1708.
Alien priories seized by the King, 1337.
Allegiance of Britain to the Romans discharged, 428.
—Sworn by the Scotch clergy and nobles to the king of England, 1174.
—The oath of, first devised and administered, 1805.
All Souls college in Oxford founded, 1437.
Altar, the first christian one erected in Britain, 634.
Alum brought to perfection in England, 1609.
Ambassador from Portugal arrested, August, 1653.
—The Swedish, made his public entry, Feb. 21, 1667-8.

I N D E X.

Ambassador, the Dutch, made his public entry, Nov. 12, 1663.
 —The Spanish, ditto, Feb. 11, 1668-9.
 —The French, ditto, Aug. 17, 1669.
 —The Danish, ditto, Aug. 17, 1669.
 —The Venetian, ditto, Oct. 17, 1669.
 —The Spanish, ditto, April 13, 1672.
 —The Dutch, ditto, May 20, 1674.
 —The Spanish, ditto, Nov. 10, 1680.
 —The Moscow, ditto, Nov. 21, 1681.
 —The Morocco, ditto, Jan. 5, 1681-2.
 —The Savoy, ditto, March 2, 1681-2.
 —The Bantham arrived April 28, 1682.
 —The Venetian made their public entry, Dec. 15, 1685; May 1, 1696.
 —The French, ditto, May 16, 1698.
 —The Venetian, ditto, April 23, 1706.
 —The Russian arrested by a lace merchant, which occasioned a law for their protection, July 27, 1708.
 —The French, made his public entry, July 1, 1713.
Ambassadors quarrel for precedence, Sept. 30, 1661.
 —Protected by law, March, 1709.
Amboyna seized by the Dutch, 1624.
 —Satisfaction for it demanded by Cromwell, 1651.
Ambresbury nunnery built, 979.
America discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, Oct. 11, 1492.
Amiens taken by the Spaniards, and retaken by the English, 1597.
Anabaptists first appeared in England, 1549.
Andrew's St. university founded, 1411.
Anglesey reduced by the Romans, 78.
 —Subdued by the Romans, 1295.
Anjou the duke of, proposed for a husband to queen Elizabeth and rejected, 1571.
 —Chosen king of Poland, 1573.
 —Became king of France, 1574.
Anne, queen of England, 1701-2.
Anointing first used at coronations in England, 872.
Anselm, a Norman abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, 1096.
Apothecaries exempted from civil offices, 1702.
Appeals first made from England to the Pope, 1138.
 —Forbidden, 1532.
Apricots first brought to England, 1540.
Argyle duke of, received Charles II. with great respect in Scotland, June 28, 1650.
 —Quitted the army, July 31, 1651.
 —Landed in Scotland with troops, May 19, 1685.
 —Defeated, June 27, 1685.

Argyle duke of beheaded in Edinburgh, June 30, 1685.
Argyle the marquis of, beheaded, May 8, 1661.
Arms of England ordered to be taken down and the Commonwealth's set up, Feb. 4, 1651.
Army opposed Richard Cromwell, 1659.
 —Deposed the Parliament, and assumed sovereign power, Oct. 13, 1659.
 —Disbanded, Nov. 24, 1660.
Arran the earl of, favourite to the king of Scotland, 1582.
Array, the first commission of, issued, 1430.
Arthur prince, first mentioned in history, 467.
 —Defeated the Northumbrian Saxons, 491.
 —Besieged York, 497.
 —Defeated the Saxons, 504.
 —Succeeded Ambrosius, and defeated the Saxons near Bath, 511.
 —Assumed the purple, 528.
 —Slain in battle, and buried at Glastonbury, 535.
Arthur prince, king John's nephew, in rebellion, taken prisoner, and died in prison, Aug. 1, 1202.
Arthur prince, king Henry the seventh's son, married Catharine of Spain, and died soon after, 1501.
Artichokes first planted in England, 1603.
Articles of religion, six published by Henry VIII. 1539.
 —Thirty-nine established, Jan. 12, 1563.
 —Published, 1628.
Ascham Roger, tutor and secretary to queen Elizabeth, died, Dec. 30, 1563.
Ashdown church built, 1020.
Askham, the envoy to Spain, killed, May 31, 1650.
Asparagus first introduced into England, 1602.
Assassination plot discovered, Feb. 14, 1695-6.
Assize of bread appointed, 1202.
Athelstan, king of England, 925.
Athlone in Ireland taken, June 22, 1691.
Augmentation, the court of, established, 1536.
Augustin St. arrived in Britain, 596.
Augustus, king of Poland, vacated his throne, 1707.
 —Endeavoured to recover it, Aug. 1, 1709.
Aulburg taken by the elector of Bavaria, Dec. 6, 1703.
 —Claimed the protection of the duke of Marlborough, Aug. 6, 1704.

I N D E X.

B.

his conspiracy discovered, and
 himself and others executed at St.
 in the Fields, Sept. 1586.
 Francis, made lord chancellor,

sted of bribery, fined 40,000l.
 imprisoned during pleasure, May
 11.

April 9, 1626, at Highgate,
 6.

ice Lewis of, visited England,
 1, 1693.

ge in Oxford founded, 1267.

n Ireland taken June 4, 1691.

England began, 1694.

ed government with 2,500,000l.
 , 1708-9, and had their capital
 ed.

g-house at Whitehall built, 1607.
 planted, 1624.

dered to Cromwell, 1651.

ent storm there, Aug. 10, 1675.

spiracy there of the negroes,
 11, 1692.

besieged by the French and Spa-
 , April 1706, and was relieved

English fleet; the French leav-

quantities of ammunition, &c.

ed by the French and Spaniards,

6, 1714.

y by the French, June 16, 1697.

en by the confederates, Aug.

1 Sir Samuel, fined 10,000l.

4, 1683-4.

fed to attend John, 1201.

y taxed, 1205.

e in a war against the King,

icted by the Pope, 1215.

image to the dauphin of France,

ed May 19, 1217.

lled the King to delegate his

power, 1258.

war on the King, 1262.

ed the king of France's award,

London, renounced their fealty,

ok the King prisoner, 1265.

ed the King's favourites by arms,

ed the King, 1398.

ire against the King, are de-

and more were executed than

ere before in any reign, 1400.

rst instituted in England, May

11.

Bartholomew's hospital founded, 1538.

Barton Elisabeth, the holy maid of Kent,

and five others, executed, 1534.

Bath bishoprick founded, 604.

—City burnt, 1116.

—Again 1137.

Battle-abbey built, 1067.

Battle at Aylesford in Kent, the first be-

tween the Britons and Saxons, 455,

defeated.

—Crayford in Kent, 457, the Britons

defeated.

—Ipswich in Suffolk, 466, the Saxons

defeated.

—Duglafs in Lancashire, 494, the Saxons

defeated.

—Brecknock, 497, when the Britons

were routed.

—Boston, when the Saxons were defeat-

ed, 504.

—Chardford in Hampshire, 500 Britons

slain, 508.

—Ribroit in Lancashire, and Cadbury in

Somersetshire, 508.

—Baden-hill, near Bath, where Arthur

flew 400 Saxons, 511.

—Chertsey in Buckinghamshire, where

the Britons were defeated, 527.

—Camelford, where the Britons were

totally routed, 535.

—Hatfield in Yorkshire, Oct. 4, 633.

—Mafordfield in Shropshire, Aug. 1, 643.

—Oswestry, between Penda and Oswald,

Nov. 6, 641.

—Otterford, 759.

—Wenbury in Devonshire, near Ply-

mouth, 851.

—Assenden, where the Danes were to-

tally defeated, 871.

—Abingdon in Berke, April 27, 872.

—Wilton in Wilts, 872.

—Exeter and Chippenham, 876.

—Bury in Suffolk, 905.

—Dunbar in Scotland, the Scots and

Danes defeated, 938.

—Stanford-bridge, since called Battle-

bridge, Sept. 25, 1066.

—Hastings, by Harold and William the

Conqueror, Oct. 13, 1066.

—York, between William I. and Edgar

Athling, where 3000 Normans were

slain, 1069.

—Alnwick, when the earl of Northum-

land, by wounding the king of Scot-

land in the eye, acquired the name of

Piercy, 1092.

—The Standard, Aug. 22, 1138.

—Lincoln, Feb. 1, 1141.

—Lincoln, May 19, 1217.

I N D E X.

Battle at Lewes in Suffex, when the King was taken prisoner, May 12, 1264.
 — **Evesham** in Worcestershire, Aug. 4, 1265, and the King released.
 — **Chesterfield**, when Baliol, king of Scotland, was taken prisoner, with all the records, regalia, &c. and brought to London, 1296.
 — **Falkirk**, when 40,000 Scots were slain, July 22, 1298.
 — **John's Town**, when Bruce's brothers were taken prisoners, 1306.
 — **Bannocks Burn**, when the Scots were defeated, June 25, 1314.
 — **Gladsmyer**, Aug. 11, 1332.
 — **Hallidown-hill**, when the Scots were totally defeated, 900 knights, 4000 gentlemen, and 15000 common men were slain, July 19, 1333.
 — **Cressy**, gained by the English, Aug. 24, 1346.
 — **Durham**, when the king of Scotland was taken prisoner by the English, Oct. 17, 1346.
 — **Poitiers**, when the king of France and his son were taken prisoners, Sept. 19, 1356.
 — **Berwick**, when the Scots were defeated, Nov. 1378.
 — **Between Douglas and Hotspur**, 1389.
 — **Near Edinburgh**, and the Scots defeated, 1401.
 — **Nisbet**, and 10,000 Scotch slain, 1402.
 — **Shrewsbury**, July 22, following, when the discontented nobles were defeated, and young Hotspur slain.
 — **Azincourt**, when the French were defeated with great loss, Oct. 25, 1415.
 — **Anjou**, where the duke of Clarence and 1500 English were slain by the earl of Buchan, 1421.
 — **Crevant**, when 500 Scots in the service of France were killed, 1423.
 — **Greville**, when the English lost 900 men, and were defeated, April 1423.
 — **Verneuil**, when 9700 French and Scots were killed, and the army defeated, Aug. 27, 1424.
 — **Montargis**, when the English were defeated, 1426.
 — **Pontorson**, when the English defeated the French, 1427.
 — **Herrings**, when the French were defeated, Feb. 12, 1429.
 — **Patay**, under the famous Joan of Arc, when the English were defeated, April 1429.
 — **Normandy**, 1500 English defeated, April 1450.

Battle near Sevenoaks in Kent, where Cade defeated the King's troops, 1450.
 — **Of St. Alban's**, where the king of England was taken prisoner, and appointed the duke of York protector, May 23, 1455.
 — **Blorheath**, when the King was defeated by the duke of York, Sept. 23, 1459.
 — **Northampton**, where the King was defeated by the duke of York, and made prisoner, July 9, 1460.
 — **Mortimer's cross**, near Ludlow, where the King was defeated, deposed by the duke of York, and taken prisoner, but released soon after, at St. Alban's by the Queen, and fled to Scotland, Feb. 1461.
 — **Towton** in Yorkshire, where 36,776 were slain, and king Henry defeated by Edward, March 29, 1461.
 — **Hexham**, where Henry's party was defeated, May 15, 1464.
 — **Banbury**, where Edward was defeated, and 5000 Welsh slain, July 26, 1469.
 — **Stamford**, where Edward was victorious, and the rebels lost 10,000 men, March 13, 1470.
 — **Barnet**, where Edward was re-established on the throne, and the earl of Warwick and 10,000 men slain, April 14, 1471.
 — **Tewkesbury**, where Henry's queen was defeated, his son taken prisoner and 3000 men slain by Edward, May 4, 1471.
 — **Stoke**, near Newark, where Lambert the impostor was taken prisoner, and 4000 of his party slain, June 16, 1487.
 — **Flouden-field**, where James IV. of Scotland was killed, Sept. 9, 1513.
 — **Mohatz** in Hungary, when 300,000 Turks defeated the Hungarians, and destroyed 20,000 men, 1526.
 — **Solway Moss**, where the Scots were defeated, 1542.
 — **Pinkney-field**, near Marlborough, where the Scots were defeated, and lost 13,000 men, Dec. 10, 1547.
 — **Newport**, when the English and Dutch defeated the Spaniards, and slew 9000 men, 1600.
 — **Prague**, when the elector Palatine was defeated, and obliged to fly to Holland for shelter, 1620.
 — **Lutzingen**, when the king of Sweden was killed, Nov. 6, 1632.
 — **Newcastle**, when Charles the first's army was defeated by the Scots, 1640.

Battl

I N D E X.

Battle at Worcester, when both claimed the victory, Sept. 23, 1642.

—Edgehill, where the royal standard was taken but recovered, about 1200 men slain on both sides, and each side claimed the victory, Oct. 23, 1642.

—Leskard, where the royalists were conquered, Jan. 12, 1642-3.

—Hopton-heath, near Stafford, and the Royalists were again defeated, March 19, 1642-3.

—Barham-moor, where the Royalists were conquered, March 29, 1643.

—Stratton in Cornwall, when the Parliamentary forces were defeated, May 16, 1643.

—Wakefield, when 1500 men and gen. Goring were made prisoners, twenty-seven colours taken, and the Royalists defeated, May 21, 1643.

—Chalgrove-field in Buckinghamshire, when Hampden was slain, June 18, 1643.

—Alderton-moor in Yorkshire, when the Royalists routed the enemy, June 29, 1643.

—Buckingham, July 1, 1643.

—Landsdown, near Bath, where the Royalists defeated the enemy, but lost 1500 men, July 5, 1643.

—Roundaway-down, where the Royalists defeated the enemy, July 18; and again, Sept. 8, 1643.

—Newbury, where they were defeated, Sept. 20, 1643.

—Nantwich in Cheshire, when the Royalists were defeated and lost 3000 men, Jan. 21, 1643-4.

—Newark, when the Royalists conquered and seized 3000 arms, March 22, 1643-4.

—Cherryton-down, near Winchester, where the Royalists were defeated, March 29, 1644.

—Selby, when the Royalists met with a great defeat, April 11, 1644.

—Cropredy-bridge, near Banbury, where the King gained an advantage, June 29, 1644.

—Marlton-moor, when 10,000 Royalists were killed or taken prisoners, with their arms, &c. July 2, 1644.

—Montgomery castle, Sept. 18, 1644.

—Newberry, when the King was defeated and lost 3000 men, and the Parliament forces 2500, Oct. 27, 1644.

—Islip-bridge, near Oxford, where Cromwell defeated the Royalists, April 24, 1645.

Battle at Naseby in Northamptonshire, where the King was defeated by general Fairfax, and lost all his papers, artillery, arms, and 5000 men.

—Taunton, when the Royalists lost 1900 prisoners and 2000 horse, June 10, 1645.

—Routon-heath, where the King was defeated, Sept. 26, 1645.

—Torrington, where lord Hopton was defeated, Feb. 16, 1645-6.

—Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire, March 21, 1646.

—Maidstone, where the Royalists were defeated, May 31, 1648.

—Preston in Lancashire, when the Parliament troops conquered, Aug. 17, and the next day, was

—Between Cromwell and the Scotch troops, where the latter were defeated, and the duke of Hamilton taken prisoner, Aug. 18, 1648.

—Between the Scots and Commonwealth's forces, when the marquis of Montrose was taken prisoner, April 29, 1650.

—Dunbar, when Cromwell defeated the Scots, Sept. 3, 1650.

—Fife, *ibid*, and made 1200 men prisoners, July, 1651.

—Wigan in Lancashire, where the earl of Derby, for the King, was defeated by Lilburn, Aug. 25, 1651.

—Worcester, when Charles II. was totally defeated by Cromwell, and 150 standards were taken, Sept. 3, 1651.

—Dunes, between the French and Spaniards, when the latter were defeated, Aug. 1658.

—Pentland-hill in Scotland, where 500 Presbyterians were slain, Nov. 27, 1666.

—Sennest in Flanders, Aug. 16, 1674.

—Moncaisle, where the French were conquerors over the Stadtholder, April 11, 1677.

—Bothwell-bridge, where the Presbyterian rebels of Scotland were defeated by the duke of Monmouth, June 22, 1679.

—Tangier, between the English and the Moors, which lasted eleven days, Nov. 1679.

—Philip's Norton, between the King's troops, who were defeated, and the duke of Monmouth, June 21, 1685.

—Sedgemoor, when the duke of Monmouth was totally defeated, July 6, 1685.

Battle

I N D E X.

- Battle on the Blair of Athol in Scotland, May 26, 1689.
- Of Newtown Butler in Ireland, 1689.
- Killiecranky in Scotland, when king James's adherents were defeated, June 13, 1689.
- Boyne, when James was defeated, July 1, 1690.
- Fleury in Flanders, where the Dutch were defeated, July 4, 1690.
- Aghrim in Ireland, when the Irish were defeated with great slaughter, July 12, 1691.
- Salankemen, when the Turks were defeated and the Grand Vizir killed, Aug. 19, 1691.
- Steinkirk, when William was defeated with great loss, Aug. 4, 1692.
- Landau, where William was defeated by the French with great slaughter, July 29, 1693.
- Marfiglia, near Turin, where the French defeated the Confederates, Sept. 24, 1693.
- Zephth, where the Imperialists defeated the Turks, killed the Grand Vizir and 20,000 men, Sept. 1, 1697.
- Narva, between the Swedes and Russians, when the latter were defeated, Dec. 11, 1700.
- Luzara in Italy, between the Imperialists and the French and Spaniards, Aug. 15, 1702.
- Eckeren, between the Confederates and French, June 30, 1703.
- Hocktet, when the duke of Bavaria was defeated, Sept. 20, 1703.
- Donavert, when Marlborough defeated the French and Bavarians, July 2, 1704.
- Hocktet, where Marlborough and Eugene totally defeated the French and Bavarians, when near 13,000 were taken prisoners and 20,000 killed, Aug. 5, 1704.
- Tirlemont, when Marlborough defeated the French, July 18, 1705.
- Cossano in Italy, between the Imperialists and French, Aug. 16, 1705.
- Stravenstat in Great Poland, when the Poles totally defeated the Moscovites, Feb. 12, 1705-6.
- Ramillies, when Marlborough obtained a complete victory, May 12, 1706.
- Turin, where the French were totally defeated by prince Eugene, Sept. 7, 1706.
- Battle of Almanza, when the Confederates were defeated by the French and Spaniards, April 25, 1707.
- Oudenarde, when the French troops were defeated by Marlborough and Eugene, July 11, 1708.
- Holowezzen, when the Swedes defeated the Moscovites, July 14, 1708.
- Wynndendale, when the English defeated an army of 24,000 French, Sept. 28, 1708.
- Caya, when the Spaniards defeated the Portuguese, May 17, 1709.
- Poltowa, when the king of Sweden was defeated and his whole army destroyed, June 27, 1709.
- Alface, when the Imperialists were defeated, Aug. 26, 1709.
- Malplaquet, near Mons, when each army contained 100,000 men, but the French were defeated, Sept. 11, 1709.
- Almanara in Spain, July 27, 1710.
- Saragossa, when Philip was defeated by king Charles, Aug. 20, 1710.
- Villa Viciosa, when the Allies defeated Philip of Spain, Dec. 12, 1710.
- Between the Turks and Moscovites, which lasted three days, June 21, 1711.
- Denain, between the French and Dutch, July 24, 1712.
- Bavaria destroyed by Marlborough's troops, July, 1704.
- Surrendered to the Imperialists, Nov. 10, 1704.
- Bayonets first used, Sept. 24, 1693.
- Beaton Cardinal, persecuted the Protestants, and was murdered, 1546.
- Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, 1162.
- Excommunicated the clergy, 1169.
- Permitted the King to hold his stirrup when he mounted his horse, 1170.
- Murdered at Canterbury in the cathedral, Dec. 30, 1172.
- Enshrined in gold, 1220.
- Stripped of its riches, and the bones burnt by Henry VIII. 1535.
- Bedford castle built, 929.
- Razed to the ground, 1224.
- Bedford John duke of, regent in France, 1422.
- Died, 1435.
- Beheading noblemen first used in England, 1075.
- Belgrade taken by the Turks, Nov. 8, 1690.
- Bells, the first tunable ones set up in England, 945.
- Bembow Admiral, bombarded St. Maloes, Sept. 19, 1694.

Benefit

I N D E X.

- Benefit of clergy taken from murderers and felons, Oct. 24, 1513.
- Benetholm monastery, in Norfolk, built, 1031.
- Bennet Sir John, a judge, fined 20,000*l.* for taking bribes, 1616.
- Berkley castle taken by Cromwell, Sept. 21, 1645.
- Berkley Sir Robert, one of the judges of the King's-bench, taken off the bench in Westminster-hall by the Black-rod, and committed, 1641.
- Fined 10,000*l.* 1643.
- Bermudas first settled, 1609.
- Berwick taken from the Scots and annexed to England, 1333.
- Taken by the Scots, 1354.
- Ditto by the English, Jan. 13, 1355-6.
- Ditto by the Scots, 1378.
- Ditto by the English, 1378.
- Ditto by the Scots, 1384.
- Ditto by the English, 1385.
- Surrendered to Cromwell, Oct. 1648.
- Secured by general Monk, Oct. 29, 1659.
- Berwick Duke of, made governor of Portsmouth, Jan. 22, 1687-8.
- Quitted England with his Father, Dec. 23, 1688.
- Bethlem hospital founded, 1553.
- Bewley abbey built, 1202.
- Bible translated into Saxon, 939.
- Tindal's translation published, 1534.
- Translated by authority, 1536.
- Published 1537.
- Permitted to be read by the laity, 1543.
- Published with Tindal and Coverdale's translation, 1550.
- The bishops translation published by authority, 1560.
- A new translation ordered, 1614.
- Bills of exchange first mentioned in history, 1380.
- Billingsgate made a free market, 1699.
- Bishops banished England, 1208.
- Consented to be tributary to Rome, 1245.
- Empowered to imprison hereticks, 1382, but it was revoked soon after.
- The first that suffered death in England, by the sentence of the civil power, 1405.
- Six new ones instituted, 1530.
- Empowered by the King, 1540.
- Hold their fees during pleasure, 1547.
- Obligated to hold their fees during pleasure, 1552.
- Seven deprived of their fees for being married, 1554.
- Bishops lands taken into the hands of the crown, and impropriate tythes substituted for them, June 24, 1559.
- Refused to take the oath of supremacy to Elizabeth, for which they were imprisoned, 1559.
- Fifteen consecrated at Lambeth, 1559.
- Expelled Scotland, 1639.
- Deprived of their votes in Parliament, and all temporal jurisdiction, Feb. 14, 1641-2.
- Protested against the proceedings of Parliament, and ten of them were committed to the Tower, 1641-2.
- Their whole order abolished by an ordinance of Parliament, Oct. 9, 1646.
- Nine restored and eight new ones consecrated, Oct. 25, 1660.
- Regained their seats in the House of Peers, Nov. 30, 1661.
- Addressed the King, Feb. 15, 1686-7.
- Seven presented a petition and were sent to the Tower, June 8, 1688.
- Released by a jury at Westminster, June 1688.
- Seven refused the oath of allegiance to king William III. March 1, 1689, and were suspended October following.
- Six deprived for not taking the oaths to king William, Feb. 1, 1690-1.
- Blackwell-hall purchased by the city of London, 1397.
- Blake Admiral, died, and was buried at Cromwell's expence in Westminster-abbey, Sept. 4, 1657.
- Blankets first made in England, 1340.
- Blood seized the duke of Ormond, and took him out of his coach, Dec. 6, 1670.
- Attempted to seize the crown and regalia in the Tower, May 9, 1671.
- Boadicea whipped by the Romans, who in revenge destroyed 70,000 men in London, &c. 61.
- Bodleian library in Oxford, rebuilt and furnished by Sir Thomas Bodley, 1598.
- Bohemia, Elizabeth, queen of, arrived in England, May 17, 1661.
- Died in London, Feb. 13, 1661-2.
- Bombay, in the East Indies, granted to the English, 1662.
- Bombs invented, 1388.
- Bonn taken by the prince of Orange, Oct. 1673.
- By the duke of Brandenburg, Oct. 7, 1689.
- Book of sports published, 1617.
- Burnt by the hangman, May 3, 1643.
- Bothwell, carested by Mary queen of Scots, 1565.

Bothwell

I N D E X.

Bothwell killed lord Darnley, and married the Queen, 1566.
 —Made his escape to the Orkneys, and from thence to Denmark, where he died miserably, 1596.
Bouchain in Flanders taken by the French, May 26, 1677.
Bradshaw John, of Gray's-inn, president of the high court of justice, Jan. 10, 1648-9.
 —Died of an ague, Oct. 31, 1659.
 —Taken out of his grave and hanged at Tyburn, Dec. 8, 1660.
Brafs money called in, 1560.
 —Coined in Ireland, 1689.
Brazen-nose college in Oxford, founded, 1513.
Breda, a treaty there, between Charles II. and the Scots, March 15, 1649.
 —A peace concluded there, 1667.
Brest unsuccessfully attempted by the English, June 8, 1694.
Bridgeman Sir Orlando, refused to sign the indulgencies, Nov. 17, 1672.
Bridge-town, Barbadoes, destroyed by fire, April 1668.
Bridewell hospital founded, 1553.
Brighthelmstone burnt by the French, 1514.
Brill and Flushing delivered as security into the hands of the English by the Dutch, 1584.
 —Re-delivered, 1616.
Bristol bishoprick founded, 1543.
 —Taken by the King, July 26, 1643.
 —Again by the Parliament, Sept. 10, 1645.
Britain divided into provinces, Ante Ch. 55.
 —Discovered to be an island, A. D. 85.
 —Divided into four governments, 310.
 —Invaded by the Picts, who were repulsed, 388.
 —Harraffed by the Picts and Scots, with whom they joined against the Romans, 365.
 —Exposed to the Excurfions of the Picts and Scots, 382.
 —The last troops that were sent into Britain by the Romans, arrived, 427.
 —Abandoned by the Romans, 428.
Britons routed by Julius Cæsar at Dover, Ante Ch. Aug. 26, 55.
 —Again near Conway Stakes, May 20, A. C. 54.
 —Made tributary to the Romans, *ibid.*
 —Subdued by Claudius Cæsar, A. D. 48.
 —By Ostorius, near Hatfield Forest, 52.
 —Reduced by Theodosius at Sandwich, who made his public entry into London, 366.

Britons implored assistance from the Romans to repel the Picts, 391.
 —discharged from their allegiance, to the Romans, 428.
 —Subdued by the Saxons, 457.
 —Retired into Wales, 458.
Brocas Sir Pecksacl, did penance for adultery at St. Paul's cross, Oct. 24, 1612.
Bruce advanced to the throne of Scotland, 1306.
Bruges surprized and taken by the French, July 5, 1708.
Brussels bombarded by the French, Aug. 13, 1695.
Buckingham castle built, 918.
Buckingham the duke of, betrayed by his servant, 1483.
Buda taken by the Imperialists, Aug. 23, 1686.
Buildings of brick and stone first introduced into England by Alfred, 890.
Bullen Anne, appeared first at court, 1522.
 —Married Henry VIII. 1532.
 —Delivered of Elizabeth, Sept. 7, 1533.
 —Beheaded May 19, 1536.
Bulogne delivered to the French, 1550.
Burges's meeting-house pulled down by Dr. Sacheverell's mob, March 1, 1709-10.
Burgundy the duke of, murdered by the Dauphin, 1419.
Burial place, the first christian one in Britain, 596.
 —Permitted in towns, 761.
Burying in woollen enacted, 1678.
Burnet Dr. his treachery to his patron, April 1675.
Butler Samuel, died, 1680.

C

Cabal, a name given to the cabinet council, 1670.
Cabinet council constituted, April 25, 1670.
Cade Jack, fomented a rebellion in Kent, 1450.
Cadiz taken and plundered by the English, and the shipping destroyed, to the value of 20,000,000 of ducats, 1596.
Caladonians subdued by Agricola, 85.
Calais, the remarkable siege of, 1346.
 —Surrendered to the French, Jan. 7, 1538.
 —Taken by the Spaniards, 1596.
 —Bombarded by the English, 1695.
 —Again, 1696.
Calvert went from London to Calais, and returned the same day, July, 1618.
Cambridge university founded, 643.
Cambridge.

I N D E X.

- Cambridge improved, 916.
 — castle built, 1068.
 — arts and sciences taught at, 1110.
 — refused a degree to a papist recommended by the king, Feb. 1686-7.
 Cambray taken by the French, Apr. 1677.
 Cannon first used by the English, 1346.
 — first used in England, 1405.
 — first made in England, 1544.
 Canon law first introduced in England, 1140.
 Canterbury made superior to York, 1073.
 — revenues seized by the king, 1096.
 — claimed the visitation of the university, 1626.
 Canute, the Dane, king of England, 1017.
 Cape Breton settled by the English, 1591.
 Cape de Verd taken by the English, 1661.
 Caracalla chosen to succeed Severus, 208.
 — died, 217.
 Caractacus defeated in Oxfordshire, 46.
 — taken prisoner and carried to Rome, 51.
 Carlisle castle rebuilt, 1092.
 — walled, 1121.
 — bishoprick founded, 1133.
 — taken by the Scots, 1136.
 Carp first brought to England, 1525.
 Carr, favourite of king James I. 1611.
 — created Earl of Somerset, and married to the Countess of Essex, 1613.
 — fell into disgrace, 1615.
 Carthagens, in Spain, taken by the allies, June 13, 1706.
 Carthagens in the W. Indies taken by Sir Francis Drake, 1584.
 — pillaged by the French of 1,200,000, 1697.
 Casimer, of Poland, visited England, 1577.
 Cassibelan opposed the landing of the Romans in Britain, Ante Chr. 54.
 Castlemain, the Earl of, went ambassador to the Pope, 1686.
 Castles 1100 demolished in England, 1153.
 Catalonia surrendered to Charles III. of Spain, 1705.
 Catechism first published in English, 1552.
 Catherine-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1475.
 Catherine of Spain, queen of Henry VIII. appealed to the Pope, and divorced, 1529.
 — Howard, queen of Henry VIII. divorced and beheaded, Feb. 13, 1542.
 — Parr, married to Henry VIII. July 12, 1543.
 — again to admiral Seymour, 1548.
 — died in childbed, 1548.
 Catherine Cree church, London, consecrated, 1630.
 Cavendish Mr. returned with great riches from his voyage round the globe, 1585.
 Cauliflowers first planted in England, 1603.
 Caufabon, the critic, died, 1671.
 Cæsar Julius, landed in Britain, near Deal, Ante Chr. Aug. 26, 55.
 — imposed a tribute, Ante Chr. 54.
 — Claudius subdued great part of Britain, A. D. 48.
 Cecil, Lord Burleigh, made minister of state, 1560.
 — died, 1598.
 Ceric, the ancestor of the English kings, arrived as a general in Britain, 495.
 — founded the kingdom of the West Saxons, 521.
 — subdued the Isle of Wight, 530.
 Chain-shot invented by Adm. De Wit, 1666.
 Chambers, an alderman of London, prosecuted for refusing tonnage and poundage, and fined 2000l. 1630.
 Champion first used at coronations, 1377.
 Chantries suppressed in England, to the amount of 2374, in 1548.
 Charing Cross erected as it now is, 1678.
 Charity-schools first opened, Mar. 25, 1638.
 Charitable Corporation office instituted, 1708.
 Charles I. king of England, 1625.
 Charles king of Spain, resigned his crown and all his dominions to his son Philip, Jun. 16, 1556.
 — visited England, Dec. 23, 1703.
 — elected Emperor, Oct. 12, 1711.
 Charles prince of Wales born, May 29, 1630.
 — first took his seat in parliament, April 1640.
 — quitted England, 1646.
 — returned, and had the command of part of the navy, May 27, 1648.
 — endeavoured to relieve Colchester, and seized a ship worth 40,000l. July.
 — declared his endeavours were to release his father, Aug. 2, and retired to Holland.
 — was invited by the Scots to take the command of their army, Aug. 28, 1648.
 Charles II. king of England, 1648-9.
 Charter-house in London built, 1371.
 — converted to an hospital, 1612.
 Chatham, chest of, first established, 1582.
 — the Dutch burnt several men-of-war there, June 17, 1667.
 Chancer the poet died, 1399.
 Chelmsford greatly damaged by a storm of hail, 1565.
 Chelsea college founded, 1609.
 Cherries first planted in Kent, 1540.
 Chester taken by Egbert, 805.
 — erected into a principality, 1398.
 — bishoprick founded, 1541.

Chester

I N D E X.

Chester surrendered to the parliament, Feb. 2, 1646.
 — deprived of its privileges, Sept. 17, 1659.
 Chesapeake and Charing crosses taken down, 1641.
 Cheveline king of the West Saxons, 560.
 — abdicated, 593.
 Chichester bishoprick founded, 1070.
 Childred, king of Mercia, 709.
 — killed in battle, 716.
 Chimney-tax granted, 1662.
 — 2s. each, 1689.
 Chivalry, a court held for a combat, 1631.
 Christ's hospital founded, 1552.
 — college, Cambridge, founded, 1507.
 Christ's-church college, Oxford, began, 1525.
 — founded, 1532.
 Christianity first introduced into Britain, 48.
 — into Scotland, 212.
 Christmas-day ordered to be converted into a fast, Dec. 19, 1644.
 Christopher's [Island of St.] delivered to the English, July 5, 1671.
 — retaken by the English, Sept. 29, 1690.
 Churches, 50 new ones built in London, by Parliament, began 1711.
 Church Lands sold by auction, April 30, 1649.
 Church Service changed in England, from the use of St. Paul's to the use of Sarum, 1415.
 — ordered to be performed in English, May 8, 1559.
 — ceremonies petitioned against by the city of London, Nov. 11, 1640.
 Cinque Ports first received their privileges, 1216.
 Circuits appointed, 1176.
 Cirencester abbey founded, 1132.
 Claims of privilege at the Coronations established, March 30, 1685.
 Clare-hall, Cambridge, founded, 1347.
 Clarence, the duke of, drowned in a but of Malmsbury wine, in the Tower, 1478.
 Clergy forbid drunkenness by a law, 741.
 — abridged of their power, 1164.
 — excommunicated by Becket, 1169.
 — refused to obey the Pope's order, 1191.
 — encroach on the regal power, 1200.
 — their lands and goods seized by king John, 1208.
 — taxed 100,000l. 1210.
 — refused to give the Pope's legate money, 1247.
 — their power reduced, Oct. 6, 1275.
 — refusing to contribute towards the war, are compelled to submit, 1296.

Clergy armed for the war with France, 1369.
 — punished with a fine of 100,000l. for opposing the King's divorce, 1531.
 — 12,000 deprived of their preferments, and Papists substituted, 1554.
 — redeemed 175 slaves, 1662.
 — part with the right of taxing themselves, March 4, 1664-5.
 Clergymen's widows and children, the Corporation for relief of, incorporated, July 1, 1678.
 Cleves Anne, married to Henry VIII. and divorced without consummation, 1540.
 — died, 1557.
 Clift money called in, 1696.
 Clock the first portable one made, 1530.
 Coaches first used in London, 1555.
 — in use with the gentry in London, and began to ply in the streets, 1626.
 — their number limited, Nov. 25, 1687.
 — hackney ones taxed, 1693.
 Coals first in use, 1307.
 — first imported at London, 1357.
 Coin first made in Britain, Ante Chr. 23.
 — the first in Scotland, A.D. 212.
 — the first Sterling coined, 1216.
 Coiners punished, 1107.
 Coke Sir Edward, made lord chief justice of the common pleas, 1606.
 — turned out, but called to the council-board, 1617.
 — obliged to serve the office of sheriff, 1625.
 — died, 1634.
 Colchester castle built, 921.
 — preserved from plunder, by paying 10,000l. Aug. 28, 1642.
 Coldingham nunnery ravaged by the Danes, 867.
 Collars of SS first worn in England, 1407.
 Colledge Stephen, convicted and executed for treason at Oxford, Aug. 31, 1681.
 Commandments voted useless, Nov. 26, 1644.
 Committee of Safety appointed in England, Oct. 14, 1659.
 — expired, Dec. 24, 1659.
 Committee of Council, four established, Jan. 21, 1667-8.
 Common Prayer Book first established, 1552.
 — endeavoured to be established in Edinburgh, which occasioned riots, 1637.
 — voted useless, 1644.
 Commonwealth of Holland began, 1572.
 — England began, 1648-9.
 — established by an act, May 21, 1648.
 Concubines allowed to the clergy, 1132.
 — denied Christian burial, 1225.
 Condé prince of, came to England, 1584.
 — taken from the Spaniards by the French, April 28, 1675-6.

Confiscation-

I N D E X.

Confiscation-court erected in Britain, 346.
 Consecration of Bishops, the form ordained, 1549.
 Constantine born at York, 270.
 — succeeded to the empire, by the assistance of the British forces, 306.
 — embraced the Christian faith, 312.
 — divided Britain into four governments, 310.
 — was the first Christian emperor, and died at Constantinople, 337.
 Constantinople taken by the French and Venetians, 1204.
 Constantine the emperor, repulsed the Scots, 294; and married Helena, a British lady.
 Conventicles prohibited, Jan. 10, 1660-1.
 Copper coin, the first legal in England, 1609.
 Copper money first used in Scotland and Ireland, 1340.
 — in France, 1581.
 Copper-office, Welsh, established, 1695.
 Copy-right secured to authors by Parliament, 1710.
 Cornish Alderman, hanged and quartered in Cheap-side, for Monmouth's rebellion, Oct. 23, 1685.
 Coronation Oath, the first used in England, 979.
 — now used, was first used in 1377.
 Coronation Sermon, the first, 1041.
 Coronation of the king's son, 1170.
 — chair brought from Scotland, 1296.
 — of James II. with the Procession, &c. April 23, 1685.
 — of William and Mary, in great state, April 11, 1689.
 — of Queen Anne, ditto, April 23, 1702.
 Corpus Christi or Benedict's College in Cambridge, founded 1350.
 Corpus Christi College, Oxford, founded, 1516.
 Corruption and bribery prevalent in Parliament, 1694-5.
 Corn exported from Britain, 347.
 Cotton house and library purchased by Parliament, 1707.
 Cotton Sir Robert, founder of the Cottonian library, died, 1631.
 Coventry bishopric founded, 656.
 — eased of heavy taxes by Godiva, 1059.
 — refused Charles I. admittance, Aug. 20, 1642.
 — walls demolished, 1662.
 Coventry Sir John, maimed and defaced, Dec. 25, 1670.
 Council of State erected, Feb. 14, 1648-9.
 — first allowed persons guilty of treason, April 21, 1696.

Court and County, the parties first formed in Parliament, 1621.
 Court of Chancery began, 605.
 — voted useless, 1653.
 Court of Exchequer began 1079.
 Court of Conscience in London began, 1606.
 — in Bristol, Gloucester, and Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1689.
 Cowley the poet died July 28, 1667.
 Cowper [lord keeper] refused the annual present of 1500*l.* 1706.
 Cranfield [lord treasurer] fined 50,000*l.* 1624.
 Crammer introduced to Henry VIII. 1529.
 — in great power, 1534.
 — condemned for a heretic, 1553.
 — excommunicated, 1554.
 — burnt at Oxford, March 21, 1556-7.
 Creed and Lord's Prayer taught in the Sax-on tongue, 746.
 — voted useless, Nov. 26, 1644.
 Crooklade in Wilts, a School at, 669.
 Cromwell, Lord, made vicar general for visiting the monasteries, Oct. 1535.
 — beheaded, July 28, 1540.
 Cromwell, Oliver, a member of Parliament, and complained of Popery being countenanced, 1628.
 — put supplies into Gainborough, July 30, 1643.
 — formed a body of horse, consisting of scabots and enthusiasts, Aug. 10, 1643.
 — accused the Earl of Manchester of disaffection, Dec. 1644.
 — new modelled the army, and was made lieutenant general, 1645.
 — defeated a brigade of the King's horse at Ilip-bridge, near Oxford, April 24, 1645.
 — the city of Bristol surrendered to him, Sept. 9; and Berkley castle, Sept. 21.
 — made great professions of serving the King, June 8, 1647.
 — defeated the Welsh in May 1648.
 — defeated Sir Marmaduke Langdale near Preston, in Lancashire, Aug. 17; and the next day routed the Scotch troops under the Duke of Hamilton.
 — wrote to his friends not to address the King, Aug. 23.
 — marched to Edinburgh, Berwick, and Carlisle, Oct. 1648.
 — dispersed the Levellers, on Hounslow-heath, laid siege to Pontefract, and sent part of his army to London, when he received the thanks of the Commons, and lay in one of the King's beds at Whitehall, Dec. 7, 1648.
 b 2 Cromwell

I N D E X.

Cromwell Oliver, pretched and fought alternately, July 16, 1649.

- made lord lieutenant of Ireland; set out and arrived at Dublin, Aug. 13, 1649.
- took Drogheda by storm, and put the whole garrison of 3000 men to the sword, Aug. 14, 1649.
- permitted the Irish to serve foreign princes, May 1650.
- returned from Ireland, was received with great state, and lodged at Whitehall, May 31, 1650.
- made captain general, June 26, 1650.
- set out for Scotland, June 29.
- passed the Tweed, and invaded Scotland, July 22.
- defeated the Scots at Dunbar, killed 3000 and took 9000 men, with their baggage, Sept. 3.
- took Edinburgh castle, being the first time it surrendered by force, Dec. 24.
- took possession of Fife, and defeated the Scotch army, 2000 killed and 1200 taken prisoner, June 1651.
- pursued Char. II. and defeated him at Worcester, where 3000 were killed, and 7000 taken prisoners, the King's standard, and 153 colours taken, Sept. 3, 1651.
- was met at Aston, and rode in triumph to London, Sept. 12.
- dissolved the parliament in a rude manner, April 20.
- appointed a new one of his own friends, July 4.
- dissolved the general assembly at Edinburgh, July 25, and the new English parliament Dec. 12.
- chosen Protector of England, Dec. 26, and proclaimed the same day at London and Westminster, 1653.
- was entertained in great state by the city of London, at Grocer's Hall, Feb. 8, 1653-4.
- united Scotland and Ireland into one common-wealth with England, Ap. 12.
- in July united the three kingdoms in one parliament, which met Sept. 3, and the next day he went in the same state as a king to the parliament-house, and made a long speech.
- was voted Protector for life, Oct. 19, 1654.
- buried his mother in Westminster-abbey, Nov. 27, 1654.
- 200,000l. voted him and his successor, *per ann.* with Whitehall, St. James's, the Mews, Somerset-house, Green-

wich, Windsor, and Hampton-court Palace, Dec. 31, 1654.

Cromwell dissolved the parliament, which had set but 5 months, Jan. 22, 1655-6.

- seized on Jamaica, May 3, 1656.
- restrained the press, by forbidding the publication of newspapers, Oct. 1656, and ordered all the Royalists to depart out of the lines of communication of London.
- divided the kingdom into eleven districts, and in every district placed an officer of unlimited power. He made a treaty with France, Oct. 24. when he would not suffer the French king to call himself the King of France, and obliged him to sign his name after his own, as Protector both of England and France.
- his third parliament met, and he suffered none to enter he did not approve of, Sept. 17, who offered him the crown.
- discovered a plot to destroy him, Jan. 19, 1656-7.
- declined the offer of the crown, under the title of King, May 8, 1657.
- his power increased as Lord Protector, and 1,300,000l. given him as an annual supply for the support of government, May 25, and in June he was again inaugurated in great pomp.
- sent 6000 English forces to France, Sept. 23.
- summoned 60 persons to constitute a house of Lords, Dec. 11.
- dispersed several congregations met to commemorate Christmas-day, 1657.
- disapproved of his third Parliament, for not coinciding with his measures, and dissolved them, Feb. 4; and made his eldest son chancellor of Oxford.
- a plot of Fifth-monarchy Men against him, was discovered, March 17.
- was taken ill, and died Sept. 3, 1658, aged 60.
- his carcass hung at Tyburn, Dec. 2, 1660.

Cromwell, Richard, succeeded his father in the Protectorship, and was proclaimed Sept. 4, 1658, and received the compliments of condolance from the foreign ministers, &c.

- called a parliament after the ancient form, and summoned a house of peers, Dec. 4, 1658.
- the officers of the army combined against him, Jan. 1658-9.
- compelled by the army to dissolve the Parliament,

I N D E X.

Parliament, and with it his authority, Apr. 22.
 Cromwell made his submission to the parliament to pay his debts, which they complied with, May 25, and ordered him to quit Whitehall in six days, 1659.
 Cromwell, Henry, Oliver's youngest son, made governor of Ireland, Feb. 4, 1657-8.
 — submitted to the army, June 22, 1659, and was recalled Aug. 3, following.
 Crown of peacock's feathers sent by the Pope to prince John, 1185.
 Crowning and anointing first used at the accession to the crown in England, 872.
 Crowns and half-crowns first made in England, 1552.
 Crown lands sold for the Holy War, 1189.
 — reassumed, 1223.
 — disposed of by sale, at 13 years purchase, July 16, 1649.
 Crown revenues amounted to 48,000*l.* in 1410.
 Croyland abbey built, 718.
 — destroyed by the Danes, 867.
 — rebuilt, 945.
 — its riches amounted to 10,000*l.* 960.
 Cruelty to prisoners, 1191, 1194.
 Cunobeline reigned Ante Chr. 23.
 Curfew bell established, 1068.
 — abolished, 1100.
 Currants first planted in England, 1533.
 Customs of England were 14,000*l.* in 1580.
 — 50,000*l.* in 1592.
 — 148,075*l.* in 1614.
 — 168,222*l.* in 1622.
 — 500,000*l.* in 1642.
 — very deficient, 1675.
 Cyprus taken by king Richard I. 1191.
 Csar of Moscow visited England, 1698.

D

Dancing by cinque paces introduced into England, 1541.
 Danegelt first paid, 999.
 — abolished, 1042.
 — re-established, 1068.
 — revived, 1107.
 — abolished for ever, 1136.
 Danes first arrived in England, 787.
 — defeated at Perret, Somersetshire, 845.
 — defeated at Assenden, 871.
 — defeated by Alfred in 56 battles, before 900.
 — landed again in 910, 917, and 919, and repulsed.
 — demanded immense sums for a tribute, 1008.
 — extirpated England, 1047.

Darien Isthmus, the settlement was made there, 1699.
 Darknes at noon-day, Jan. 12, 1678-9.
 Darnley, Lord, married Mary queen of Scots, July 27, 1565.
 — assassinated David Rizzo, and lost the Queen's affection the September following.
 — blown up with gunpowder, Feb. 9, 1566.
 Danby, the earl of, impeached, 1670.
 — absconded, March 20, 1679.
 — vindicated by the King, who granted him a pardon, March 23.
 — surrendered himself, April 15.
 — pleaded his pardon, April 25, 1679.
 Dartmouth repulsed the French by the women's bravery, 1404.
 — taken by the Parliament's forces, Jan. 18, 1645-6.
 Davenant the poet died, Dec. 1668.
 David's St. bishopric founded, 520.
 Davis's Straights discovered, in attempting a N. W. passage, 1585.
 Dean and chapter land sold by Cromwell, April 30, 1649.
 Dearth in England, 1124, 1241, 1437, 1521, 1574.
 — in France, 1709.
 Debasers of coin punished, 1177.
 Debentures and government bills at 50 per cent. discount, 1696.
 Decision by single combat, the first, 1096.
 Denham the poet died, Dec. 1668.
 Denmark [Christian] king of, visited England, 1606.
 — again, 1614.
 Denmark [George] Prince of, visited England, 1669.
 — married the princess Anne, daughter to the duke of York, July 28, 1683.
 — went to Denmark, June 17, 1687.
 — visited Bath, during which time the pretended Prince of Wales was born, June 10, 1688.
 — had 50,000*l.* *per ann.* settled by Parliament, Dec. 18, 1689.
 — went to Ireland with William, June 11, 1690.
 — at variance with queen Mary, 1692, and kept from court.
 — reconciled to William on Mary's death, and the Princess had all the late Queen's jewels, March 7, 1694-5.
 — declared Generalissimo by sea and land, April 17, 1702.
 — declared lord high Admiral, May 2, and constable of Dover castle June 1.
 — had 100,000*l.* *per ann.* settled on him, in case he survived her Majesty, Nov. 20, 1702.

Denmark,

I N D E X.

Denmark [George] prince of, took the oath of lord high admiral of Great Britain, July 1, 1707.

— died at Kensington, Oct. 28, and was buried at Westminster, Nov. 11, 1708.

Derby, the countess of, defended Lotham-house against 3000 men, March 25, 1644.

— surrendered, Dec. 4, 1646.

Drbey had a new charter, 1682.

Derby earl of, joined Charles II. was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Bolton in Lancashire, Oct. 19, 1651.

Desmond, the eleventh earl of, the famous rebel, taken and executed, 1583.

Devizes taken by Cromwell, Oct. 11, 1645.

Dilkes, admiral, destroyed 40 sail of ships, on the coast of Normandy, July 22, 1703.

Directory, Presbyterian, established, Jan. 10, 1644-5.

Dissenters first separated themselves from the church of England, 1571.

— meeting-houses pulled down and burnt by the mob, March 1, 1709-10.

Dixmond surrendered to the French, July 28, 1695.

Domingo St. plundered by Sir Francis Drake, 1584.

Donawert taken by the Confederates under Marlborough, July 2, 1704.

Doomesday-book, the origin of, 900.

— brought to a much greater perfection, 1065.

— completed by William the Conqueror, 1080.

Dorchester received 200,000*l.* damage by a fire, Aug. 7, 1613.

Dover pier built, 1539.

— fortified, 1544.

Dowsy taken by the Confederates, June 26, 1710.

Drake's, Capt. Francis, first voyage round the world, in 3 years, 1580.

— plundered St. Domingo, took Carthagena, and at the same time brought to England the first tobacco, 1585.

— destroyed and took many Spanish ships near Cadiz, in which port he burnt above 100 sail of ships, 1587.

— assisted at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588.

— with a fleet of ships made a descent in Spain and Portugal, 1589.

— made a fruitless attempt on the Isthmus of Darien, in the West-Indies, where he died, 1595.

Dress the excess of forbid by law, 1465.

— regulated, 1574.

— again, 1580.

Drinking to excess restricted by a law, 975.

Drunkenness in the clergy forbid by a law, 741.

— punished in five shillings fine, or the stocks, 1605.

Drogheda, in Ireland, surrendered to the Parliament, June 16, 1647.

— taken by storm by Cromwell, who put the whole garrison to the sword, Aug. 14, 1649.

Dublin university founded, 1319.

— improved 1591.

— surrendered to the English Parliament's forces, June 17, 1647.

— besieged by the duke of Ormond, and relieved by Cromwell, Aug. 13, 1649.

— castle burnt, April 7, 1684.

— university received 500*l.* benefaction from queen Anne, 1710.

Duelling with small swords first introduced into England, 1588.

Dugdale William died, 1685.

Duke the first created in England, 1337.

Dulwich college founded, 1622.

Dumbarton seized by the Scotch insurgents, 1639.

Dumfries taken by the English, 1544.

Dunkirk surrendered to the English, June 17, 1658.

— delivered up, 1662.

— bombarded without success by the English, Sept. 9, 1694.

— again, 1695.

— delivered to the English to be demolished, 1712.

Dunstable priory founded, 1132.

Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, 948.

Durham bishopric established at Landisferne, 690.

— removed to Durham, 1014.

— castle built, 1063.

— see suppressed, and made a county palatine, 1552.

— see reinstated, 1554.

Dutch excluded fishing on the English coast, 1508.

— implored the assistance of England against Spain, 1585.

— declared themselves an independent state, 1565.

— acknowledged such by Spain, 1607.

— sheltered Charles II. and convoyed him to Scotland, June 1650.

— destroyed several men of war at Chatham, June 11, 1667.

— assisted the English with 30 men of war, June 6, 1685.

— paid 600,000*l.* for their assistance at the Revolution, Aug. 20, 1687.

Dutch

I N D E X.

Dutch affronted queen Anne, by directing her in the choice of her servants, 1710.
Dutch guards disbanded, 1699.

E

- Earl, the first of that title being titular, 867.
Earl, the first created in England, 1066.
Earl Marshal, the first in England, 1383, in the Mowbray family.
— the title conferred to the Howards, 1483.
Earthen-ware invented, 1310.
Earthquake in Wales, 205.
— in England, 1076.
— in London, 1038.
— in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Somersetshire, 1122.
— at Lincoln, 1185.
— in England, 1241.
— in Europe, 1289.
— a terrible one in England, Nov. 14, 1320.
— in different parts of Europe, 1382.
— in Naples, 1426.
— in Surrey, 1551.
— in Herefordshire, Feb. 17, 1571.
— in Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, 1590.
— in Japan; and another in Kent, 1596.
— in Peru, 1660.
— at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons perished, 1611.
— in England, Sept. 8; and Jamaica, which destroyed Port Royal, 1692.
— Messina destroyed by an earthquake, Jan. 1692-3.
East Angles, kingdom of, began, 571.
— ended, 792.
East Saxons, kingdom of, began 527.
— ended, 746.
Easter, the controversy, decided, 667.
East-India company established, 1600.
— their charter renewed, 1608.
— dissolved, Jan. and fresh granted in Sept. 1694.
Eaton college, near Windsor, founded, 1441.
Ecclesiastical commission issued, April 1686.
Eclipse in August 1133.
— again, 1185.
— again totally, 1191.
— again, May 12, 1706.
Eddystone light-house, near Plymouth, first began, Oct. 1696.
— destroyed, Nov. 26, 1703.
— rebuilt, 1706.
Edgar, king of England, 954.
Edinburgh burnt by the English, 1400.
— again, 1544.
Edinburgh castle taken by the Regent, 1573.
— bishoprick created, 1633.
— seized by the Scotch insurgents, 1639.
— tumults there, on account of the Union, 1706.
Edmund of the East Angles, murdered by the Danes, 870.
— monastery built, 1020.
Edmund I. king of England, 941.
— II. king of England, 1016.
Edmundsbury St. greatly damaged by fire, 160 houses consumed, 1610.
Edward, the Black Prince, born June 15, 1330; died June 8, 1376.
Edwin king of Northumberland, 624.
Edwy, king of England, 955.
Edward the Elder, king of England, 900.
— the Martyr, king of England, 975.
— the Confessor, king of England, 1042;
— enshrined in gold, Oct. 13, 1269.
— I. king of England, 1272.
— II. 1307; deposed, 1327.
— III. 1327.
— IV. 1461.
— V. 1483; his body found at the Tower, March 4, 1675.
— VI. 1547.
Edred, king of England, 948.
Egbert, the first sole monarch in England, 828.
— died, 838.
Egfrid, king of Mercia, 794.
Eleanor, queen of Edward I. died, to whose memory Waltham, St. Alban's, Dunstable, &c. crosses were erected, 1291.
Ella, king of the South Saxons, 477.
Elizabeth, queen of England, 1558.
Ely monastery destroyed by the Danes, 870.
— bishoprick founded, 1109.
Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded, 1584.
Emma accused of incontinency, 1042.
— stripped of her possessions, 1043.
— sent to Whorwell nunnery, 1051.
Emperor of Constantinople visited England, 1400.
— Sigismund visited England, and was entailed a knight of the Garter, 1416.
— Charles visited England, 1520.
— again, 1523.
Empson and Dudley, Henry VII.'s instruments of extortion, 1507.
— pilloried, 1509.
— executed as traitors, 1510.
England, the name first used, 829.
— first disposed of by will, 856.
— divided into counties, hundreds and tithings, 890.
— ravaged by the Danes, and paid them immense sums, 903.

England

I N D E X.

England divided into provinces, 1018.
 — visited by the Emperor, 1206.
 — laid under the Pope's interdict, 1208.
 — released from it, 1214.
 — made one common-wealth with Scotland and Ireland, April 13, 1652.
 — insisted on the sovereignty of the narrow seas, July, 1652.
 English parents forbid by a law to sell their children out of the kingdom, 1000.
 English subjects expelled France, 1244.
 — expelled Moscow, 1650.
 Engraving and etching on copper invented, 1459.
 Episcopacy abolished Scotland, 1641.
 — re-established in England and Scotland, 1661.
 — abolished Scotland by act of Parliament, July 22, 1689.
 Essex, the earl of, went to Ireland, and reduced the rebels, 1573.
 — recalled, 1574.
 — went again, and was appointed earl marshal there, 1576.
 — poisoned by the earl of Leicester, who married his widow August following.
 Essex, the earl of, took the city of Cadiz, 1596.
 — his misunderstandings with Sir Walter Raleigh occasioned the escape of the Spanish fleet at the Azores, 1597.
 — offended at court, and was created earl marshal, 1597.
 — struck by the Queen, 1598.
 — recalled from the government of Ireland, 1600.
 — retired from court in disgust, proclaimed a traitor, and taken prisoner, 1600.
 — tried and convicted, Feb. 19, and executed in the Tower, Feb. 25, 1601.
 Essex, the earl of, made lieutenant general by the King, to oppose the Scots, Mar. 27, 1639.
 — distasted, Aug. 1639.
 — made a privy counsellor, Feb. 1640-1.
 — made lord chamberlain of the household, May 19, 1641.
 — made lieutenant general of the King's forces south of the Trent, Aug. 1641.
 — resigned his commission to the King, Dec. 1, 1641.
 — commanded to attend the King, but forbid by the House of Peers, Jan. 1641-2.
 — declared general of the parliamentary forces, July 12, 1642.
 — headed 15,000 men at Northampton, Sept. 9, 1642.
 — abandoned his troops, went on board

ship at Plymouth, Sept. 1, 1644, and went to London.
 Essex, the earl of had a pension conferred upon him by parliament, of 10,000*l.* *per annum*, March 1645.
 Essex, the earl of, a conspirator in the Rye-house plot, cut his throat in the Tower, July, 1683.
 Ethelbald I. king of the Mercians, 716; slain by his subjects, 757.
 — II. king of England, 857.
 Ethelbert, king of Kent, 593.
 — king of England, 860.
 Etheldred, king of Mercia, 675; became a monk, 705.
 — I. king of England, 866.
 — II. king of England, 979.
 Ethelwolf, king of England, 838.
 Eveham surrendered its charter, June 24, 1682.
 Eugene, prince, commanded at the battle at Hockley, Aug. 5, 1704.
 — obtained a complete victory at Turin, Sept. 7, 1706.
 — made governor of Milan, Nov. 14, 1706.
 — obliged to abandon Turin, but took Suza, Sept. 1707.
 — defeated the French at Oudenarde, 1708.
 — wounded in the head before Lisle, Sept. 21, 1708.
 Eustatia taken by the English, Sept. 1690.
 Exactions on the subjects, 1396, 1399.
 — extraordinary one, 1556.
 Excess in dress restrained by law, 1465.
 — again, 1574.
 — in drinking restrained, 975.
 Exchequer court began, 1079.
 — receipt removed to Nonfuch in Surrey, on account of the plague in London, 1665.
 — returned to London, 1666.
 — shut up, Jan. 2, 1671-2, and 1672.
 — notes to the amount of 2,000,000 *l.* issued, 1696.
 Excise-bill passed, Nov. 25, 1690.
 Exclusion-bill of the duke of York voted May 15, 1679.
 Exeter college, Oxford, founded, 1316.
 Exeter seized by the Danes, 876.
 — its bishoprick founded at St. Germain's in Cornwall, 949.
 — removed from Crediton to Exeter, 1048.
 — the cathedral as it now is, began to be built, 1064.
 — besieged by the Cornish rebels, and driven to great distress, 1549.
 Exeter,

I N D E X.

xeter, Henrietta Maria, the fourth daughter of Charles I. born there, June 6, 1644.
 — surrendered to the Parliament forces, April 13, 1646.
 — surrendered its charter and had a new one, March 20, 1687-8.

F

airfax lord, was defeated at Barhammoor, March 29, 1643.
 — again at Aderton-Moor, when he went to Hull, June 29, 1643.
 — he relieved Nantwich, and routed 3000 Royalists, Jan. 1643-4.
 — defeated and took colonel Bellasis, with 1600 men, 2000 stand of arms, &c. April 11, 1644.
 — made general of the Parliament's forces, and with Cromwell new modeled the army, Dec. 31, 1644.
 — invested Oxford, and defeated the King at Naseby, June 9, and the 17th defeated Goring at Taunton.
 — took Bristol in Sept. 1645.
 — took Oxford in May, 1646.
 — having reduced all the King's garrisons, returned to London in triumph, Nov. 12, 1646.
 — made governor of the Tower, Aug. 6, 1647.
 — defeated a body of Kentish insurgents at Maidstone, May 31, 1648.
 — gave up his commission, June 25, 1650.
 — declared for a free Parliament, and took possession of York, Dec. 24, 1659.
 — received Monk, Jan. 9, 1759-60.
 — was made governor of Hull, March 10, 1659-60.
 — was appointed one of the council of state, March 16, 1660.
 — died in 1671.
 amine in Europe, 1016.
 — in England, 1089, 1197, 1316, when the price of provisions was fixed by Parliament.
 — in 1391.
 — in Lancashire, 1649.
 calty refused to be sworn to the Pope by William the Conqueror, 1073.
 ire of London, Sept. 2, 1666.
 ury ordeal in use 1042.
 ifth monarchy men conspire, 1658.
 — again, 1661.
 igrues in arithmetic first used, 991.
 irst fruits and tenths given to the King, 1534.
 — granted the poor clergy by queen Anne, Feb. 1703-4.

Fisher, bp. of Rochester, executed July 6, 1535.
 Flanders (Dutch) over-run by English and French troops, Aug. 1658.
 — surrendered to Charles III. of Spain, May 13, 1706.
 — lain under contribution by the French, July 15, 1708.
 Flattery despised by Canute, 1034.
 Fleetwood, Oliver Cromwell's son-in-law, made governor of Ireland, Sept. 19, 1654.
 — recalled and made general of the army, Feb. 4, 1657-8.
 — disappointed of the protectorship, Sept. 3, 1658.
 — chose general by the army, April 22, 1659.
 Flemings establish a colony in Wales, 1113.
 Florida discovered, 1497.
 Fox, John, the martyrologist, died 1587.
 — Charles, founder of the quakers, confined in Scarborough Castle, 1665.
 Franciscan friars first settled in England, 1217.
 Frederic, elector palatine, visited England, and married princess Elizabeth, with 40,000l. portion, 1612.
 — chosen king of Bohemia, 1619.
 — expelled all his dominions, 1619.
 — died, 1632.
 French language and customs introduced into England, 1060.
 — subjects expelled England, 1244.
 — again, 1558.
 Friars and nuns, to the amount of 10,000, turned out of the monasteries in England, 1535.
 Frost in England, which lasted 120 days, 937.
 — from Nov. to Apr. 1076.
 — for ten weeks, 1434.
 — so severe that carts passed on the ice of the Thames, 1516.
 — again, 1524.
 — again, when heavy carriages passed on the ice of the Thames, 1609.
 — again, 1684.
 — a severe one in Flanders, 1708-9.
 — another in England, which lasted three months, when booths were built on the Thames. It began Dec. 25, 1709.
 Fuller, the evidence of the pretended proof of the spurious prince of Wales voted a notorious cheat. Jan. 1692.
 — fined 1000l. June 23, 1702.
 Funds, great deficiencies in 1661.
 — again, 1675.

I N D E X.

G.

Galway college, in Ireland, founded by Edward VI. 1551.
 — surrendered, July 25, 1691.
 Gam, David, a Welsh captain of great courage at the battle of Azincourt, Oct. 25, 1415.
 Gardening introduced into England 1509.
 Garter, principal king at arms, instituted, 1420.
 Gascony recovered to England, 1253.
 — revolted to the French, 1374.
 — returns to the English, 1452.
 Gaveston banished England, 1307.
 — recalled, 1308.
 — banished again 1310, by the barons, but recalled by the King, and beheaded by the barons, June 19, 1312.
 Germany, great part of it under contribution to marshal Villars, 1707.
 Ghent in Flanders, taken by the French, 1678.
 — again, July 5, 1708.
 — English, Dec. 30, 1708.
 Gibraltar, bombarded by the French, June, 1693.
 — taken by the Confederate fleet, July 21, 1704.
 — yielded to Great Britain, July 13, 1713.
 Glass invented by a monk, 663.
 — first used for windows of houses, 1177.
 Glastonbury abbey rebuilt, 951.
 Gloucester monastery founded, 910.
 — burnt, 1120.
 — bishopric founded, 1541.
 — walls demolished, 1662.
 — the duke of, uncle to Richard II. defeated the King, 1387.
 — was reconciled and reproached the King for his conduct, and was sent to Calais and smothered, 1397.
 — the duchess of, prosecuted and punished, for a witch, 1442.
 — Humphrey, the good duke of, murdered at St. Edmundsbury, and buried at St. Albans, 1447.
 — Richard, duke of, seized Edward V. and was appointed Protector, 1483.
 — William, son of prince Anne, died at Windsor, July 30, 1700.
 Godfrey, Sir Edmundsbury, found murdered, Oct. 17, 1678.
 Godwin's treachery at Guildford in Surrey, 1037.
 — choked in the King's presence whilst protesting his innocence, 1053.
 Godwin's sands, occasioned by an inundation, 1100.

Golden Fleece, the order instituted in Burgundy, 1430.
 Gonville and Caius's college in Cambridge, founded, 1553.
 — enlarged, 1557.
 Good Hope, the cape of, discovered, 1488.
 Government credit very low, 1696.
 Government's annual expence but 62,000l. in 1552.
 — annual expence but 1,300,000l. in 1658.
 — 2,201,540l. in 1659.
 — 1,200,000l. in 1660.
 — 600,000l. in 1667.
 — 6,000,000l. in 1694.
 Grand Alliance formed against France, Sept. 7, 1701.
 Grants of the crown re-assumed, Dec. 17, 1155.
 — again, 1223.
 Gravesend fortified, 1544.
 Gray's Inn, a great fire there, Feb. 24, 1679-80.
 Greatrakes performed cures by stroking, 1665.
 Great Seal of England, a new one made for Cromwell, Jan. 9, 1648-9.
 Greek first introduced into England, 1491.
 Greenland discovered by a Venetian, 1378.
 — company established, 1694.
 Greenwich Hospital first empowered to have 6d. per month out of every sailor's wages, 1696.
 Gregorian kalendar began, 1582.
 Gresham, Sir Thomas, who built the Royal Exchange and Gresham college, died, 1580.
 Grey, lady Jane, proclaimed, July 10, 1553.
 — sent to the Tower, July 28, following.
 — executed, April 12, 1554.
 Griffin, prince of Wales, put to death in London, 1060.
 Groats, the largest silver coin in England, 1352.
 Grove Hugh, esq. beheaded at Exeter, May 16, 1655.
 Guadeloupe, the island of, taken from the French and pillaged, Feb. 13, 1702-3.
 Guards instituted for the King's person, Nov. 24, 1660.
 Guernsey fortified, 1593.
 Guienne first made a principality, 1362.
 — seized by the French, after it had been 300 years in possession of the English, 1451.
 Guineas at 30s. each, 1696.
 Guildhall, London, rebuilt, 1411.
 Guise, the duke of, assassinated, 1589.
 Gunpowder

I N D E X.

Gunpowder invented by a monk, 1330.
 — did great damage at Dublin, Feb. 17, 1693-4.
 Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden killed, Nov. 6, 1632.
 Guy, earl of Warwick, flourished, 939.

H.

Habeas Corpus act passed, May 27, 1679.
 Hacked, the Puritan, executed for per-
 sonating Jesus Christ, 1521.
 Hackney, Alice, her corpse dug up after
 175 years burial, with the skin whole
 and the joints of the arms pliable,
 1494.
 Hackney-coach office established, 1694.
 Haddington taken by the English, 1548.
 Halfstones fell in Nottinghamshire fifteen
 inches in circumference, July, 1558.
 Halfpence and farthings first coined by go-
 vernment, Aug. 16, 1672.
 Hales, judge, committed to the Marshalsea,
 1553.
 Hales Matthew died, 1676.
 Halifax, Lord, impeached, June 14, 1701.
 Hamborough trade began, 1569.
 Hamilton, marquis of, went to Scotland to
 appease tumults, 1638.
 — opposed the King's measures, May
 23, 1643.
 — suspected, and confined in Cornwall,
 of betraying the King's affairs in Scot-
 land, Jan. 3, 1643-4.
 — released, 1646.
 — received 30,000*l.* for delivering the
 King up to the Parliament, in 1647.
 — raised troops for the King in Scotland,
 and was defeated, Aug. 17, 1648.
 — taken prisoner, and beheaded, March
 9, 1648-9.
 Hamilton, duke of, made lieutenant-ge-
 neral of Charles II's army in Scot-
 land, 1651.
 — killed in a duel with lord Mohun,
 Jan. 31, 1692-3.
 Hamilton, duke of, killed in a duel, Nov.
 15, 1712.
 Hampden, Mr. punished for not paying
 ship-money, 1635.
 — his cause reversed by Parliament,
 1641.
 — drew out the Buckingham militia,
 against the King, Aug. 15, 1642.
 — received a mortal wound in battle in
 the very field he mustered the militia,
 June 18.
 — died a week after, 1643.

Hampden, John, esq. fined 40,000*l.* Feb.
 6, 1683-4.
 Hampton Court, built by Wolsey, 1525.
 Hand in Hand fire-office incorporated, 1697.
 Hanover, the prince of, arrived in Eng-
 land, Dec. 26, 1680.
 — succession first proposed, May 31,
 1689.
 — the duke of, created elector of Brun-
 swick, and great marshal of the Em-
 pire, Jan. 1692-3.
 — succession supported by Parliament,
 and protested against by the dukes of
 Savoy, 1700-1.
 — the princess Sophia prayed for in Eng-
 land, 1702.
 — the Elector, installed a knight of the
 Garter, by proxy, March 13, 1702-3.
 — naturalized, Dec. 21, 1706.
 Hanover, elector of, admitted to sit and
 vote in the Electoral college, June 30,
 1708.
 — acknowledged elector of Brunswick
 Lunenburgh, by the Electoral college,
 Oct. 1708.
 — demanded a writ for summoning him
 to the House of Peers, April 12, 1714.
 — the princess Sophia died, June 8,
 1714.
 Hardicanute, the Dane, king of England,
 1039.
 Harfleur made an English colony, 1415.
 Harley, Mr. stabbed at the council board,
 March 8, 1710-11.
 Harold I. the Dane, king of England,
 1036.
 — II. crowned king of England, 1066.
 Harvey, Dr. William, died, July 30, 1657.
 Hatton, Sir Christopher, made lord chancel-
 lor, being the first that was neither
 prelate nor lawyer, that held that office,
 1583.
 — died, 1591.
 Hawkers and pedlars first licenced, 1697.
 Haywood, Mr. a justice of the peace, stabbed
 in Westminster-hall, by a Papist, 1640.
 Heathen images destroyed in Kent, 640.
 Heidelberg taken by the Spaniards, and its
 famous library carried to Rome, 1622.
 Helena, St. taken possession of by the Eng-
 lish, 1601.
 — taken by the Dutch, Dec. 30, 1672.
 — retaken by the English, with Dutch
 East-India ships, May 6, 1673.
 Helena, daughter of Coilius, wife of Con-
 stantius, and mother of Constantine,
 walled London, 294.
 Henry I. king of England, 1100.
 — II. 1154.

I N D E X.

Henry III. king of England, 1216.
 — IV. 1399.
 — V. 1413.
 — VI. 1422.
 — VII. 1485.
 — VIIth's chapel built, 1504.
 — VIII. 1509.
 — prince of Wales died, 1612.
Henry III. of France assassinated by a monk, 1589.
 — IV. by Ravillac, 1610.
Hengist and **Horfa**, Saxon chiefs, first arrived in Britain, 449.
 — fought the first battle between the Saxons and Britons, and assumed the title of king of Kent, 455.
 — entertained Vortigern and 300 British nobles, whom he murdered on Salisbury plain, 476.
Heptarchy began, 455.
 — ended, 824.
Hereford bishopric founded, 680.
 — destroyed by the Welsh, 1056.
Heretics branded, 1162.
 — one burnt, 1493.
 — statute against, repealed, 1534.
Hervey proved the certainty of the circulation of the blood, 1618.
Hicks's-hall built, 1612.
Hide-abbey near Winchester founded, 1130.
High-Admiral, the first in England, 1387.
Hobbs, Thomas, died, aged 91, Dec. 1679.
Holborn, first paved, 1417.
Holy War, the first undertaken, 1096.
 — another, 1189.
 — visited by Richard I. 1191.
 — another, 1267.
 — again, when prince Edward was wounded with a poisoned arrow, June 17, 1271.
Homage done for Normandy by the kings of England, 1156.
 — again, 1189.
Homage done by the Welsh princes to Alfred, 881.
 — Corranine king of Scotland, 923.
 — Malcolm of Scotland, 1072.
 — again, 1172.
 — William king of Scotland, 1200.
 — by twenty Irish princes, 1210.
 — by the English king to the Pope, 1216.
 — Alexander of Scotland, to the king of England 1217.
Hops first brought to England, 1525.
Horfa slain in battle, 455.
Horfe-guards instituted, 1549.
Hotham, Sir John, sent by the Parliament to Hull, Feb. 2, 1642.

Hotham, Sir John, denied the King admittance there, April 23, 1642.
 — returned to his allegiance and sent to the Tower by the Parliament, Aug. 25, 1643.
 — beheaded Jan. 1, 1644-5.
House of Commons built, 1348.
Howard, made earl marshal, 1483.
 — lord high admiral, 1512.
 — drowned, 1513.
Howard, duke of Norfolk, executed for attempting to marry Mary queen of Scots, and depose queen Elizabeth, 1572.
Howard Henry, made hereditary earl marshal of England, Oct. 19, 1671.
Hudson's bay and straits discovered, 1609.
Huntingdon monastery destroyed by the Danes, 870.
 — castle built, 921.
 — repaired, 1068.
 — taken by K. Charles, Aug. 24, 1645.
Huy, taken by the French, and retaken by the Confederates, July, 1705.
Hyde, Sir Edward, made lord chancellor, by Charles II. 1658.
 — impeached, July 10, 1662.
 — dismissed by the King, Oct. 25, 1667.
 — impeached of high-treason, Nov. 6, 1667.
 — withdrew himself from court, and went to France, Nov. 30, 1667.
 — banished, Dec. 19, 1667.
 — died at Rouen in Normandy, 1674.

I.

Image worship introduced into Christian worship, 709.
 — suppressed in England, 1546.
Images of saints burnt in London, 1548.
Impostors punished, 1222.
Indies East, discovered, 1497.
 — trade there began, 1591.
 — charter dissolved, Jan. 19, 1607.
 — a fresh one granted, Sept. 28, 1604.
 — united by Parliament, under the title of the honourable the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, Feb. 18, 1703.
 — West, discovered, 1498.
Indian kings, four of them, visited England, April 18, 1710.
 — returned in May following.
Inquisition first established, 1204.
 — attempted to be established by the Spaniards in the Netherlands, which occasioned a revolt, 1565.
Insurance-office first set up in London, 1667.
Insurrection

I N D E X.

Infurrection occasioned by enormous taxes, 1041.
 — by the distribution of lands at the Conquest, 1069.
 — in the Isle of Ely, 1071.
 — of the Welsh, 1121.
 — in Normandy, 1125.
 — in Wales, 1165.
 — in London, 1196.
 — in Scotland, under Wallace, 1298.
 — in Kent, 1450.
 — in Yorkshire, 1468.
 — in Wales, 1482.
 — in the north of England, 1488.
 — in Cornwall, June, 1497.
 — again, 1549.
 — in Kent, under Kett the tanner, when 2000 were slain, 1549.
 — in Scotland, 1585.
 — in Northamptonshire, 1605.
 — in Kent, in favour of Charles I. Dec. 25, 1647.
 — in London, Jan. 10, 1660-1.
 Interest reduced from ten to eight per cent. 1624.
 Invasion of England, by Irish and Welsh troops, 1051.
 — by earl Godwin, 1052.
 — by Robert duke of Normandy, 1101.
 — by the Scots, 1118.
 — by the empress Maud, 1139.
 — of Ireland, by the Spaniards, but they were all taken prisoners, 1580.
 — in England, by the Spanish Armada, 1688.
 — in England, 1690.
 Invasion of France, by England, 1128.
 Inundation of the Humber, A. D. 9.
 — of the sea which occasioned Godwin's sands, 1100.
 — in Holland, which overflowed seventy-two villages, and drowned 100,000 inhabitants, Nov. 1521.
 — of the Severn, 1607.
 — in Norfolk and Lincoln, 1614.
 Ipswich college founded, 1524.
 Ireland submitted to the English, and had a Lord appointed, 1172.
 — subdued, and brought under English law, and did homage, 1210.
 — the king of Connaught routed, and taken prisoner, 1230.
 — lord of, the first King so called, 1306.
 — erected into a kingdom, by the Parliament of England, 1542.
 — the revenues of it amounted to only 190,779l. in 1574.
 — forces landed there by Spain, but were

all taken prisoners, and soon after more were landed, 1580.
 Ireland, a formidable infurrection there, headed by Tyrone, 1598.
 — harassed by the rebels, who over-run great part of the kingdom, 1600.
 — but reduced to quietness by the defeat of Tyrone, who was taken prisoner and carried in triumph to Dublin, 1601.
 — put under the government of English laws, 1610.
 — rebellion and massacre, Oct. 1641.
 — a cessation of arms, Sept. 15, 1643.
 — the army landed in England to assist the King, and took Hawarden castle and other places in Cheshire, 1643.
 — promoters of the massacre executed, Nov. 1644.
 — again, Feb. 11, 1644-5.
 — proclaimed Charles II. March 19, 1648-9.
 — Cromwell landed, and permitted the Irish to serve foreign princes, May 1650.
 — invited the duke of Lorraine, to take the command of that government, which he declined, Dec. 1653.
 — Fleetwood, Cromwell's son-in-law, made governor of, Sept. 19, 1654.
 — was recalled, and Henry Cromwell appointed in his room, in Feb. 1657-8.
 — he was recalled in Aug. 1659.
 — Ludlow took the command there, who sent overtures of accommodation to general Monk, in Nov. 1659.
 — endeavoured to oppose the Restoration, but soon after sent an address to congratulate Charles II. on his Restoration, Aug. 1660.
 — a treasonable conspiracy formed there, 1663.
 — Massacre, the alarm of, Dec. 12, 1688.
 — recognized James's title, May 10, 1689.
 — declared independent of England, and attained all opposers of James, and embroiled in a civil war, which ended, Oct. 3, 1691.
 — acknowledged their dependence on the crown of England, and abolished pensions to the amount of 17,000l. *per annum*, Sept. 30, 1703.
 — solicited to be united to England, as Scotland was, but refused, 1710.
 Ireton, general, died of the plague in Ireland, Nov. 26, 1651.
 — hung at Tyburn, Dec. 2, 1660.
 Ivory comb, a present from a Pope to a Princess, 598.
 Isthmus

I N D E X.

Blahus of Darien, settlement made there,
Nov. 4, 1699.

J.

Jago, St. in Cuba, plundered and demolish-
ed by the English, Oct. 2, 1662.

Jamaica discovered, by Cabot, 1497.

James I. king of England, 1603.

— II. 1684-5.

— landed in Ireland with an army, March
28, 1689.

— met the Parliament there, April 19,
1689.

— besieged Londonderry, April 29, 1689.

— his interest lost in Scotland, May 24,
1689.

— coined brass money in Ireland, June
18, 1689.

— defeated at the Boyne in Ireland, and
embarked for France, July 1, 1690.

— intended a descent on England, but
was prevented by the French fleet being
destroyed, May 19, 1692.

— intended a descent on England, but
was again prevented, March 2, 1695-6.

— died, Sept. 6, aged 68, 1701.

James's St. palace built, 1530.

— market began, 1664.

James Edward, the Pretender, proclaimed
in France, Sept. 6, 1701.

January 30, ordered to be observed as a fast,
1660-1.

Jefferies, Sir George, burnt in effigy by the
mob, Nov. 17, 1679.

— made chief justice of Chester, April
29, 1680.

— the King's-bench, Sept. 28, 1683.

— went into the west, to try the ad-
herents to the duke of Monmouth,
where he made great havock, Aug.
1685.

— made lord chancellor, Sept. 28,

— procured a pardon from James II. Nov.
1, 1688.

— taken in disguise at Wapping, and sent
to the Tower, Dec. 12, 1688.

— died in the Tower, and was buried
there, April 18, 1689.

Jeffery, king Richard's son, killed at a
Tournament at Paris, Aug. 19, 1186.

Jenkins, Henry, aged 170, died in York-
shire, 1670.

Jersey fortified, 1593.

Jerusalem, taken by duke Robert from the
Saracens, 1099.

Jesuits society, founded by Ignatius Loy-
ola, Sept. 27, 1540.

— expelled England, Nov. 10, 1666.

Jesuits expelled again, 1673.

— five executed at Tyburn, June 21,
1679.

Jesus college, Cambridge, founded, 1496.

— Oxford, founded, 1571.

Jews massacred in England, 1189.

— obliged to give the King a third of
their substance, 1229.

— money extorted from them, 1248.

— obliged to wear a badge, Oct. 6, 1275.

— two hundred and eighty hanged for
coining, 1279.

— all seized and compelled to pay the
King 12,000 pounds of silver, May 2,
1286.

— fifteen thousand banished England,
1289.

Joan of Arc, released Orleans, and defeat-
ed the English troops in France, 1429.

— again, 1430.

— taken by the English and burnt for a
witch, May 30, 1431.

John, king of England, 1199.

John's St. college, Cambridge, founded,
1508.

— Oxford, founded, 1556.

— Newfoundland, taken possession of by
the English, by Sir Humphrey Gilbert,
1583.

Johnson, Rev. Mr. Samuel, convicted of a
libel on the duke of York, and was se-
verely punished, Nov. 20, 1683.

— again, Nov. 16, 1686.

— his sentence reversed, and a pension
assigned him, June 11, 1689.

Jubilee in England, 1376.

— at Rome, 1500.

Judges first appointed, three for each circuit,
1176.

— seized and condemned, and the lord
chief justice executed for favouring
despotism, 1388.

— committed the prince of Wales to pri-
son for an assault, 1412.

— Bennet fined 20,000*l.* for taking bribes,
1616.

— threatened with impeachments and
obliged to put in bail, and Berkley ta-
ken off the bench, and committed by
the Commons, 1641.

— sent to Scotland to administer justice,
April 13, 1652.

— three impeached, Nov. 24, 1680.

— reprimanded for their misconduct,
May 15, 1689.

Juries first instituted, 979.

Justices of the peace, first appointed, 1079.

Juxton, bishop of London, made lord trea-
surer, 1635.

Juxton

I N D E X.

- ixton, resigned, 1641.
- made archbishop of Canterbury, Sept. 10, 1660.
- died, June 4, 1662.

K.

- Kenred, king of Mercia, 705.
- Kenrike, king of the West Saxons, 534.
- Kent, the kingdom of, began 455.
- ended, 805.
- Kentwolf, king of Mercia, 795.
- Kett, the tanner's Rebellion, 1549.
- Kidd, the pirate, executed, May 23, 1701.
- his effects given to Greenwich hospital, March 19, 1705-6.
- Kildare, six of that family executed in Ireland, 1537.
- King of Denmark, [Christian] visited England, 1606.
- again, 1614.
- King of England, [Edred] the first first used, 955.
- [Henry I.] son, drowned in coming from Normandy, 1120.
- [Stephen] taken prisoner in battle, 1141.
- [Henry II.] did homage for Normandy, 1156.
- performs the office of yeoman of the stirrup, with the king of France, to Pope Alexander, 1161.
- ditto to Becket, 1170.
- son, created earl of Cornwall, 1170.
- crowned in his father's life time, 1170.
- did penance for Becket's murder, 1172.
- conspired against his father, 1173.
- received eighty strokes from the hand of a monk, 1174.
- son killed at a Tournament at Paris, 1186.
- [Richard I.] did homage for Normandy, 1189.
- went to the Holy Land, and defeated the Saracens, from whom he took great plunder, but was taken prisoner in Germany on his return, 1191.
- ransomed for 190,000 marks 1193.
- wounded with a poisoned dagger, 1198.
- [Richard I.] first bore in their arms, three lions, 1198.
- [John] adjudged a traitor and murderer by the king of France, 1203.
- quarrels with the Pope about an election of an archbishop of Canterbury, 1207.
- excommunicated, 1209.

- King of England, subdued the Irish, brought them under the English laws, and received homage of twenty princes, 1210.
- allegiance to be absolved by the Pope, 1211.
- deposed by the Pope, 1212.
- resigned his dominions to the Pope's legate, 1213.
- besieged in the Tower, taken prisoner by the barons, and signed Magna Charta at Runemede, 1215.
- [Henry III.] did homage to the Pope for England and Ireland, 1216.
- Jon created earl of Chester, 1245.
- to raise money, sold his jewels to the citizens of London, 1248.
- received the lie from the earl of Leicester, 1251.
- recovered Gascony, 1253.
- extorted money from the Londoners, 1253.
- son made nominal king of Sicily, Oct. 14, 1254.
- obliged all worth 15l. *per ann.* to be knighted, 1255.
- brother crowned king of the Romans, 1257.
- compelled the clergy to grant 40,000l.
- compelled by the barons to delegate his royal power to twenty-four noblemen, 1258.
- released his right to Normandy and Anjou, to the French king, 1259.
- commenced a war with the barons, 1262.
- dispute with the barons referred to the king of France, 1264.
- taken prisoner by the barons, 1264.
- released, and reduced the barons 1265.
- [Edward I.] did homage to the French king, July 12, 1273.
- reduced the power of the clergy, and deprived several monasteries of their privileges, 1275.
- received homage from the prince of Wales, and brought Wales under a heavy tribute, 1276.
- totally reduced Wales, 1282.
- son, the first, styled prince of Wales, 1284.
- seized all the Jews, and extorted from them 12,000 pounds of silver, 1286.
- claimed superiority, over the crown of Scotland, and appointed Baliol their king, 1291.
- summoned the king of Scotland to his trial,

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- trial, on a complaint against him, at Westminster, 1292.
- King of England, [Edward I.]** took Edinburgh and the king of Scotland prisoner, with their records and regalia, 1295.
- robbed of 100,000*l.* by the monks of Westminster, 1302.
- absolved of his oath by the Pope, 1306.
- first quartered the arms of France, and called Lord of Ireland on his coin, 1307.
- [Edward II.] compelled to delegate his power to the nobility, 1309.
- reconciled to his nobility, Aug. 19, 1318.
- at variance with his barons, on account of the Spencers, 1320.
- opposed by his Queen and took shelter in Wales, 1326.
- made a formal resignation of his dignity to his son, 1327.
- [Edward III.] received the order of knighthood from the hand of a subject, 1327.
- claimed the regency of France, 1328.
- restored Scotland its former dignity, and renounced his superiority over it, 1328.
- defeated the Scotch forces, deposed their King, and annexed Berwick to England, 1333.
- received the homage of Baliol of Scotland, with every mark of vassalage, 1334.
- ravaged Scotland, 1337.
- formed a design against France, 1337.
- created his son duke of Cornwall, being the first of that title, 1337.
- claimed the crown of France, 1337.
- made vicar of the empire, and had an interview with the Emperor, 1338.
- pawned his crown for 50,000 florins, 1339.
- began to take the title of king of France, and quartered the arms with England, Feb. 21, 1340, and used the motto, *Dieu & mon Droit*.
- in person defeated a fleet of French ships, and took or destroyed 400 ships with 30,000 men, 1340.
- son, the first created prince of Wales, 1344.
- seized the revenues of foreign ecclesiastics, 1346.
- elected emperor of Germany but declined it, 1347.
- King of England, in person** defeated the French at sea, 1350.
- entered France and marched to the walls of Paris, ravaged the country, and had great part of his army destroyed by a storm, 1359.
- governed by Alice Pierce, his concubine, 1375.
- [Richard II.] ravaged Scotland to the gates of Edinburgh, 1384.
- by his favourites was rendered obnoxious to his nobles, who took up arms and defeated him, 1388.
- expences of his household, enormous, 1389.
- at great straits for money, 1396.
- visited Ireland to suppress a rebellion, 1398.
- deposed, and made a formal resignation of his crown, 1399.
- [Henry IV.] defeated a conspiracy of the nobles, 1399.
- defeated the Scots and burnt Edinburgh, 1400.
- defeated the discontented nobles at Shrewsbury, with great slaughter, 1403.
- narrowly escaped being taken by some French pirates, 1407.
- acted despotically, 1407.
- seized the prince of Scotland, 1408.
- his son struck a judge on the bench, and was committed to prison, 1412.
- [Henry V.] suppressed 110 alien priories, 1415.
- renewed his claim to the crown of France, 1415.
- treated with contempt by the Dauphin of France, which he resented by a challenge, 1415.
- entered into indentures with his troops for their pay, and embarked for France with 50,000 men, 1415.
- pawned his crown and jewels for a large sum, to enable him to make war against France, 1417.
- ravaged and took several places in France, 1417.
- took Pontoise with a booty of 2,000,000 crowns, 1418.
- acknowledged regent of France, 1419.
- took the title of king of France on his coin, 1420.
- entered Paris in triumph, 1420.
- dined in public with the king of France, at Paris, 1422.
- died in France, having sold above 100 alien priories for money to support the war, 1422.

King

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ing [Henry VI.] acknowledged king of France, 1422.
 — received the homage of the king of Scotland, and released him for 30,000 marks, 1424.
 — crowned king of France at Paris, December 17, 1431.
 — married in the presence of the king and queen of France, the dukes of Orleans and Britany, and great numbers of nobility, at Paris, 1445.
 — lost all the acquisitions of his ancestors in Normandy and Guiennes, except Calais and Guisnes, 1453.
 — taken prisoner by the duke of York at St. Albans, May 23, 1455.
 — defeated near Northampton, and taken prisoner, but released on declaring the duke of York protector, 1460.
 — defeated at Mortimer's cross near Ludlow, and deposed, 1461.
 — taken in disguise, and committed to the Tower, 1464.
 — married the widow of a baronet, 1465.
 — [Edward IV.] taken prisoner by the earl of Warwick, from whom he escaped, 1470.
 — deposed, and king Henry reinstated, 1470.
 — [Henry VI.] deposed, and Edward re-established, 1471.
 — Henry's son, taken prisoner, and murdered, May 4, 1471.
 — Henry murdered in the Tower, June 20, 1471.
 — [Edward V.] and his brother smothered in the Tower, Aug. 1483.
 — [Richard III.] killed at the battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22, 1485.
 — [Henry VII.] went on a pilgrimage into Norfolk, 1488.
 — chosen protector of the knights at Rhodes, 1500.
 — used great extortions to obtain money, 1506.
 — [Henry VIII.] married his brother's widow, 1509.
 — received a present of a consecrated rose of gold from the Pope; Apr. 1510.
 — went to Calais, May 1513.
 — invaded France in person, June 1513.
 — defeated the French, and took Tournay with 80,000 inhabitants, September following, and retained the emperor in his pay, 1513.
 — received a present of a consecrated hat and sword from the Pope, Jan. 1514.

King of England denied the Pope money for a crusade, June, 1517.
 — visited by the emperor at Calais, 1519.
 — had an interview in great state with the king of France at Guisnes, June 4, 1520.
 — wrote a book against Luther, for which the Pope gave him the title of Defender of the Faith, 1521.
 — invaded both France and Scotland, 1523.
 — raised taxes without a Parliament, 1525.
 — made the pope a present of 30,000 ducats, 1526.
 — made demands on the emperor, and received the order of St. Michael from France, 1527.
 — entertained scruples of his marriage with his brother's widow, 1528, and divorced her.
 — cited to Rome by the Pope, 1528.
 — fined the clergy for appealing to Rome in 100,000l. and was stiled by them supreme head of the church, 1531.
 — married Anne Bullen, Nov. 14, 1532.
 — demanded the arrears of tribute from France, 1535.
 — ordered all men to wear their hair short, and be no more shaved, and shewed them an example, 1535.
 — suppressed 376 monasteries, and abolished the Pope's authority in England, 1536.
 — beheaded Anne Bullen his queen, May 19, 1536, and the next day married Jane Seymour.
 — cited by the Pope and Emperor to appear before them at Mantua, which he disregarded, 1536.
 — had a prince born, and his queen Jane died, Oct. 12, 1537.
 — excommunicated by the Pope, and his subjects absolved of their allegiance, 1538.
 — disputed with Lambert on transubstantiation in public, 1539.
 — visited the sea-coast, built several forts and castles, and Dover pier, 1539.
 — married Anne of Cleves, Jan. 6, 1540, and divorced her immediately after.
 — married Catherine Howard, Aug. 8.
 — visited York, Ap. 1541.
 — divorced and beheaded queen Catherine, Feb. 3, 1542.
 — revived his pretensions to the sovereignty of Scotland, 1542, and entered that kingdom with an army, and defeated them at Solway moss.

King

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King of England, first took the title of king of Ireland, 1544.

— cancelled all his debts by act of Parliament, 1544.

— went to Calais and entered France in person, where he took Bologne, September 8, 1544.

— protected Cranmer and the queen from their enemies, 1546.

— called in all the church plate, 1546.

— [Edward VI.] carried to Windsor by the protector, 1549.

— sold the liberties of Southwark to the city of London, April, 1550.

— debts amounted to 251,179*l.* his yearly expences were 62,000*l.* 1552.

— king of England and king of Scotland united in one person, 1601.

— [James I.] entertained in his journey from Scotland, at Hinchinbrook by Sir Oliver Cromwell, April 27, 1603.

— made 200 knights and 62 knights of the Bath, 1603.

— refused to go into mourning himself, or permit the courtiers, for the late queen, 1603.

— removed to Wilton, on account of the plague, 1603.

— made his public entry, with his queen, into London, March 15, 1604.

— first styled king of Great-Britain, 1604.

— endeavoured to introduce arbitrary power, 1604.

— intended to have been destroyed by gunpowder, Nov. 5, 1605.

— paid the land owners 60,000*l.* a debt of queen Elizabeth's, 1607.

— obliged the Dutch to pay an acknowledgement for fishing on our coast, 1607.

— lavished away above 52,000*l.* in embassies of congratulation, 1609.

— ordered all Jesuits to quit England, 1610.

— at variance with his Parliament, put Ireland under English laws, and gave too great attention to his favourite Mr. Carr, 1611.

— instituted the honour of baronet in England, May 12, 1612, and published the new translation of the bible.

— removed his mother's corpse from Peterborough to Westminster, 1612.

— lost his eldest son Henry, whom he buried in great pomp, Dec. 12, 1612.

— married his daughter to the elector palatine, Feb. 14, 1612-3, and expended 5,327*l.* in excess.

King of Great-Britain's profuseness to the Scots, occasioned a disagreement with his Parliament, 1614.

— visited Cambridge, where he saw a play performed, 1615.

— made Villiers his favourite, and discarded Carr, earl of Somerset, 1615.

— disputed with the judges about prerogatives, 1616.

— sent a splendid and expensive embassy to France and Spain, 1616.

— delivered up Flushing, Ramekins, and the Brille, 1616.

— created Charles, his second son, prince of Wales, and duke of Cornwall, 1616.

— endeavoured to compel the Scots to conform to the church of England, 1617.

— visited Scotland, 1617, and opened a Parliament at Berwick.

— buried his queen, and was amused by the Spanish court, 1618.

— sent his son-in-law 30,000*l.* to support himself as king of Bohemia, 1620.

— assisted him with troops, and solicited in favour of the Huguenots, 1620.

— sent for the Journals of the Parliament, and tore out the leaves that contained a protestation concerning privileges, May 21, 1621.

— sent several members and noblemen to the Tower, 1621-2.

— made shameful concessions in favour of the Catholics to the king of Spain, 1623.

— sent the prince of Wales to Spain for a wife, who agreed to the articles of marriage, but returned without signing them, 1623, and the King consented to tolerate the Catholic religion.

— consented to Popish chapels being built at St. James's, and admitted a Popish bishop to reside in England, 1623.

— son, the prince of Wales, left Madrid by artifice, and arrived in England, and broke off the Spanish match, Sept. 12, 1623.

— sent assistance to the elector Palatine, and both Houses of Parliament petitioned against popery, 1623-4.

— [Charles I.] married the daughter of the king of France, 1625.

— quarrelled with his Parliament, and levied money on his subjects in an arbitrary manner, 1625.

King

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King of Great-Britain was crowned at Westminster, and chose to be clothed in white, and not purple; and compelled all that were possessed of 40l. per annum to be knighted, 1626.

— raised money by sale of crown lands and ship money, levied a loan, and quartered soldiers upon private houses, 1626.

— suspended the archbishop of Canterbury for discountenancing passive obedience, and sent a fleet to restore the king of Bohemia, 1627.

— released those who refused to pay the loan, 27 of whom were chosen for the Parliament, and presented a Petition of Right as a bill, and proceeded on grievances, 1627.

— sent for both Houses to Whitehall, and made a speech. Signed the Petition of Right, &c. and sent all the priests and jesuits to Newgate, 1628.

— forbid the Commons to meddle with religious matters, 1628, and had his messenger detained at the door of the House.

— sent several members to the Tower, and refused to release them on their privilege, 1629.

— levied tunnage and poundage with rigour, and he obliged all worth 15l. per year to receive knighthood, which brought him in upwards of 100,000l. 1630.

— repaired the church of St. Paul in London, 1631.

— had the small pox, and granted several monopolies, 1632.

— went to Scotland, and had larger grants than were ever given by them before, yet dissolved them with disgust and returned to England, where he ordered the Book of Sports to be read in churches, and persecuted the Puritans, 1633.

— was entertained at a masque by the four inns of court, 1634; and issued writs for maintaining the sovereignty of the narrow seas.

— enlarged the writs for ship money, and forbid the resort of the gentry to London, 1635.

— increased the royal navy, obliged the Dutch to pay for fishing on our coasts, 1635.

— and his queen entertained at Oxford, 1636.

— issued a proclamation against the Puritans quitting the kingdom, 1637.

King of Great-Britain occasioned great disturbances in Scotland by sending down the Service-book, 1638.

— marched against them with an army and concluded a pacification, 1638.

— embroiled again with his Parliament about his prerogative; and charged some Scotch commissioners with treason, and committed the lords Colville and Loudon to the Tower, 1639.

— called a new Parliament, and dissolved them in disgust soon after. Raised an army of 20,000, and borrowed 70,000l. of the nobility, &c. London having refused him, 1640.

— made concessions to the Parliament; and complied to all their requests, 1641.

— granted the Spaniards 4000 of the army, July, 1641.

— went to Scotland, Aug. 10.

— returned Nov. 25, 1641.

— was insulted by the mob, and removed to Hampton-Court, Nov. 26.

— returned, and was again insulted, December 28.

— demanded the five members, 1642.

— removed to Hampton-Court, from thence to Theobald's, Newmarket, Huntingdon, Stamford, and York, soon after to Hull, where he was refused admittance, Feb. 28, 1642.

— would have removed the courts of justice to York, but was prevented, May 16.

— issued the commission of array, June 13, 1642.

— declared the Parliament guilty of high treason; was refused to admittance into Coventry, and set up his standard in Nottingham; took Lincoln, went to Derby and Shrewsbury, where he set up a mint, having an army of 10,000 men and 4000 horse, engaged the Parliament forces at Edgehill, Aug. 15 to Oct. 23.

— took Banbury, Oct. 27, and went to Oxford, Brentford, and Reading, and wintered at Oxford, and took Marlborough, and armed the Papists in his defence.

— became entire master of Cornwall, 1643.

— took Chichester, and received succour from the queen, took Grantham, Scarborough Castle, Birmingham, Litchfield Close; denied the existence of the Parliament, Feb. to May 24.

— met the queen at Edgehill, and entered Oxford in triumph, July 13,

4 2 where

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where he received the sacrament, and made a protestation in favour of the Protestant religion.

King of Great-Britain's revenues were seized for the public service, Sept. 21.

— prohibited all commerce with London, Oct. 17.

— sent messengers to the judges at Westminster to adjourn the terms, who were treated as spies, Nov. 27, 1643.

— summoned a Parliament at Oxford, Jan. 22, who declared the Scots and both Houses of Parliament guilty of high treason.

— prorogued them in April to meet in October, which they never did again.

— the queen went to Exeter to lay-in, April 17, 1644.

— sent offers of peace to London, but received no answer, July 4.

— the queen embarked for France, July 14.

— made a speech to the Somerset men, July 23.

— made overtures for peace to the earl of Essex, and the Parliament, Sept. 8, and a treaty was held Uxbridge, Nov. 1644.

— was defeated at Naseby, and his papers and baggage taken, June 9, 1645.

— made several overtures for peace, which were rejected, and with great difficulty gets to Oxford, 1645.

— lost the greatest part of his army by defeats, and his towns by sieges, 1645.

— was invited in April to the Scotch army, which he put himself under the protection of, May 5, 1646.

— gave orders for the garrisons in his favour to surrender; made an offer to comply with the Parliament in all they desired, and delivered up the great seal; but in August he refused to abolish episcopacy, and give up his friends, 1646.

— in consideration of the Scotch receiving 400,000*l.* of their arrears, they delivered him to the English commissioners, Jan. 30, 1647-8.

— was carried to Holmby House, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 16.

— the people were forbid to attend him to be touched for the evil, April.

— was removed to Newmarket, June 8.

— to Royston, June 24.

— to Hatfield House, June 26.

— to Windsor, July 1.

— to Cavesham, July 5.

— to Woburn, July 22, and from thence to Oatlands.

King of Great-Britain removed to Hampton Court, where he was permitted to see his children, August 16.

— conveyed to Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, September.

— endeavoured to escape, but prevented, Nov. 11.

— rejected some bills that were offered for his assent, which broke off all respect to him, Dec. 24, 1647.

— made a close prisoner, and declared high treason to treat with him, Jan. 1647-8.

— had a personal treaty with the commissioners of the two Houses, Sept.

— rejected the conditions, and the treaty broke off, Nov. 27.

— was carried to Hurst Castle, Nov. 30, and from thence to Windsor, Dec. 23, 1648.

— intended trial proclaimed, January 9, 1648-9.

— was brought to St. James's, Jan. 15.

— was brought to Cotton-House, Jan. 20, and the same day arraigned, as he was the two following days, when he denied the authority of the court.

— received sentence, Jan. 27.

— beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 30.

— [Charles II.] became king on the death of his father, Jan. 30, 1648-9.

— acknowledged so by the States General, February.

— was proclaimed in Edinburgh, Feb. 3.

— in Ireland, March 19, 1648-9.

— went to Jersey, and was proclaimed there in Sept. 1649.

— landed in Scotland, but obliged to take the covenant before he was suffered to land, June 23, 1650.

— lost the confidence of the Scots, yet was proclaimed at Edinburgh Cross, July 15, and Jan. 1 following at Scone.

— set up his standard at Aberdeen, and put himself at the head of 18,000 horse and foot, and encamped at Torwood, Jan. 1651.

— entered England, and was proclaimed at Carlisle at the head of 16,000 men, August 6, 1651.

— army was lessened by desertion to 12,000 men, August 20, 1651.

— was defeated at the battle of Worcester, and entirely routed, Sept. 3, 1651, after which he was obliged to shelter himself in an oak.

— embarked for France, Oct. 15.

— landed at Havre de Grace, Oct. 22.

— offered to put himself on board the Dutch fleet, but was rejected, 1652-3.

King

I N D E X.

King of Great-Britain removed from France to Aix-la-Chapelle, June, 1654.
 — removed to Cologne, Sept. 1654.
 — entered into a treaty with Spain, and removed to Bruges, April, 1657.
 — removed to Brussels, 1658.
 — removed to Calais, August 1, 1659.
 — removed to Breda, from whence he sent to the General Monk, April 4, 1660.
 — was solemnly proclaimed in London, May 8, 1660.
 — came to the Hague, was invited to return, received a present of 50,000l. May 16.
 — left the Hague, May 23.
 — arrived at Dover, May 25.
 — made his triumphant entry into London, May 29, 1660.
 — retired to Salisbury on the account of the plague, July 27, 1665.
 — from thence to York, August 5.
 — to Oxford, Sept. 28.
 — to Hampton Court, Jan. 15, 1666.
 — to Whitehall, Feb. 1, 1666.
 — paid great attention to the relief of the citizens at the fire of London, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 1666.
 — laid the first stone of the Royal-exchange, Oct. 23, 1668.
 — visited Portsmouth and Plymouth, June, 1671.
 — visited Newmarket, Yarmouth, Norwich, and Cambridge, September and October, 1671.
 — was entertained at the Lord Mayor's feast, Oct. 30, 1671.
 — at variance with the Parliament about grievances, Jan. 1673-4.
 — received a pension from France of 100,000l. per annum, 1674.
 — went to the Lord Mayor's feast, September, 1674.
 — received the freedom of the city, December 18, 1674.
 — again visited the city, 1676.
 — at variance with his Parliament, 1678.
 — suspected of being a Papist, 1678.
 — protected the earl of Danby, March 23, 1678-9.
 — offered to limit the authority of a Popish successor, Apr. 30, 1679.
 — sent for the duke of York from Flanders, September, 1679.
 — denied his marriage with the mother of the duke of Monmouth, Jan. 28, 1679-80.
 — visited the Lord Mayor, March 8, 1679-80.

King of Great Britain addressed by the Commons to dismiss judge Jefferies, Nov. 11, 1680.
 — quarrelled with the Parliament about the exclusion of the duke of York, March, 1681.
 — visited Cambridge, where the vice-chancellor maintained hereditary right, September 27, 1681.
 — visited Newmarket, where he received the duke of York, March 4, 1681-2.
 — procured the greatest part of the boroughs in England to surrender their charters, 1684.
 — [James II.] went publicly to mass, Feb. 8, 1684-5.
 — revenue amounted to 2,550,000l. 1685.
 — promoted Papists, and used every method to adopt the dispensing power being lodged in his breast; and he formed a camp on Hounslow Heath, where he erected a Popish chapel, July, 1686.
 — sent an ambassador to the Pope, and was coldly received, Dec. 1686.
 — received the Pope's nuncio in great form, July 3, 1687.
 — visited Oxford, and threaten Magdalen college for refusing to admit a Papist master of that college, Sept. 4, 1687.
 — went to the Lord Mayor's shew with the Pope's nuncio, Oct. 29, 1687.
 — proposed a repeal of the penal laws and the test act to his army, and met with a repulse, April 27, 1688.
 — a son was said to be born, June 10.
 — discarded some judges for not favouring his arbitrary conduct, June 29, 1688.
 — discarded Protestant officers, and substituted catholics in their room, September 10.
 — deserted by several of the nobility, who went to the prince of Orange, and the King refused 30,000 men offered him by the king of France, September.
 — put Hull and Portsmouth into the custody of Papists, Sept. 23.
 — restored the deputy lieutenants that had been displaced, Sept. 26.
 — desired the advice of the bishops to appease his troubles, Oct. 3.
 — dissolved the ecclesiastical commission, Oct. 11, when he displaced the Catholics and replaced the Protestants.
 — had the prince christened, and the Pope by proxy stood godfather, Oct. 15.

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King

- K. of Great-Britain reduced the charter to day lived expiring Oct. 20. that up Remedy whereby Oct. 20. was as reference to the invasion, Nov. 1. abdicated power to the 1st Chancellor Johnstone, and several others, and a few days after was deposed by many of his nobles.*
- collected his troops together on Salifury Plain, Nov. 25.
 - joined them, Nov. 19.
 - returned to London, Nov. 22.
 - made proposals of accommodation with the prince of Orange, but afterwards declined, and sent the queen and young prince to France, Dec. 8.
 - took water at Whitehall, to embark for France, and threw the great seal into the Thames, Dec. 10.
 - returned to Whitehall from Feverham, where he had been seized for a Jesuit, and insulted, Dec. 14.
 - the same night published an order against tumults, which was the last legal act he did in England, Dec. 16.
 - embarked again, Dec. 23, 1688.
 - landed in France, and his abdication was declared, Feb. 2 following by Parliament.
 - [William III.] visited Portsmouth, and dined aboard the fleet, May 16, 1689.
 - visited the Lord Mayor's feast, Oct. 26, 1689.
 - went to Ireland, and landed at Carrickfergus, June 14, 1690.
 - narrowly escaped being shot, June 30, 1690.
 - defeated James at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.
 - entered Dublin in triumph, July 6, 1690.
 - became possessed of James's papers, and discovered a design against his life, July 10.
 - reduced great part of Ireland, and returned to England, Sept. 9, 1690.
 - went to Holland, Jan. 5, 1690-1, and was very near being lost.
 - made his triumphant entry into the Hague, Jan. 26.
 - put himself at the head of the confederate army, April 9, 1691.
 - arrived in England, Oct. 19, 1691.
 - embarked again, March 5, 1691-2.
 - discovered several attempts to assassinate him, and was defeated at Steinkirk, Aug. 3, 1692.
 - returned to England, and visited, with

- I N D E X.
- queen Mary, the Lord Mayor, Oct. 29, 1692.
- King of Great-Britain went to Portsmouth, Feb. 16, 1692-3.
- went to Holland from Gravesend, Mar. 31, 1693.
 - was defeated at Landeu, July 29, 1693.
 - returned to England, Oct. 29, 1693.
 - embarked for Holland, May 6, 1694.
 - returned, Nov. 2.
 - lost his queen, Dec. 28, 1694.
 - presented the princess Anne with the jewels of the late queen, Mar. 5, 1694-5.
 - embarked at Gravesend for Holland, May 12, 1695, and attended the siege of Namur.
 - returned to England, Oct. 10. and went to Newmarket, Cambridge, &c.
 - to Oxford, Nov. 10, where he refused to sit at an entertainment provided for him.
 - ordered a new coinage, 1695.
 - the assassination plot being discovered, an association for the King's defence, was formed and enforced by art. Feb. 27, 1695-6.
 - went to Holland in May, and returned, Oct. 6, 1696.
 - went thither again, April 25.
 - had an interview with the Czar Peter of Russia, and made a triumphant entry into London on his return, Nov. 13, 1697.
 - embarked for Holland, July 20.
 - returned to England, Dec. 1, 1698.
 - solicited the continuance of the Dutch guards, and was denied by Parliament, March, 1699.
 - became disgusted with the Parliament for resuming the forfeited Irish lands, 1700.
 - visited Holland, July 5.
 - returned to England, Oct. 18, 1700.
 - visited Holland, July 1.
 - returned, Nov. 5.
 - had a severe illness during his residence there, 1701.
 - thrown from his horse, and had his collar broke, Feb. 26, 1701-2.
 - died at Kensington.
- King of France visited Becket's tomb, 1177.
- set up Arthur against John, 1199.
 - conquered Normandy, 1204.
 - purchased Normandy and Anjou, 1259.
 - received homage from the king of England, 1229.
 - taken prisoner with his son at the battle of Poitiers, and brought to London in triumph, Sept. 29, 1356.
- King

I N D E X.

King of France ransomed for 3,000,000 crowns, May 8, 1360.

— visited London, and died there, April 8, 1364.

— harassed the English coast, 1377.

— and England kept their Whitsuntide in Paris, and dined together in public, 1422.

— and king of England united in one person, 1422.

— remarkably negligent in his dress, 1483.

— married the king of England's sister, and died soon after, Oct. 9, 1514.

— 's queen returned to England, and married the earl of Suffolk, May 2, 1515.

— taken prisoner by the Imperialists and carried to Spain and confined, 1524.

— released, 1526.

— agreed to pay the king of England a tribute, 1527.

— paid England 400,000 crowns as arrears of tribute, April 25, 1550.

— 's son married the young queen of Scotland, April 24, 1558.

— quartered the arms of England, 1559.

— killed at a tournament, June, 1559.

— killed by a monk, 1589.

— a professed Protestant, but reconciled to the church of Rome, 1593.

— took the city of Paris, and reduced the Catholics lords, and drove the Spaniards out of Britany, 1594.

— demanded succours from England, and was refused.

— assassinated by Ravillac, 1610.

King of Scotland did homage to the king of England, 928, 1072, 1174, 1200.

— taken prisoner, July 13, 1174.

— carried the sword of state at an English coronation, 1194.

— excommunicated, 1215.

— did homage for his kingdom to the dauphin of France, 1216.

— absolved, and did homage to Henry III. 1217.

— demanded Northumberland, and had a pension granted him, 1236.

— visited England, 1259.

— disputes about the succession of, 1291.

— pleaded his own cause in Westminster-hall, 1293.

— taken prisoner by Edward I. 1296, and made a resignation of his crown to him; and was brought a prisoner to London.

— released, 1299.

King of Scotland ravaged the borders of England, 1318, passed into Ireland, and was defeated.

— restored to his former independency from England, 1328.

— entered into England with 50,000 men, and was defeated by the queen, and taken prisoner by governor Cope-land, Oct. 17, 1346.

— proposed to be ransomed for 90,000 marks, but rejected, July 13, 1354.

— purchased Balliol's right to the crown for a pension of 2000l. per ann. Jan. 20, 1355.

— ransomed for 100,000 marks, 1358.

— visited England, 1634.

— made a descent into England, Oct. 25, 1383.

— again, 1389.

— son detained in England, which broke his father's heart, 1406.

— troops invaded England, but were repulsed, 1417.

— released by a ransom of 30,000 marks, 1424, and did homage for his kingdom.

— caused his brother to be murdered, 1481, and entered England at the head of an army.

— killed by his subjects at Brannocksburn, 1488.

— received Perkin Warberk, and marched into England, 1496.

— married his son to a daughter of the king of England, 1502.

— defeated at Flouden field, and killed, Sept. 9, 1513.

— mother, the regent, and sister to the king of England, fled to England for shelter from the malecontents in Scotland, 1516.

— greatly embroiled by faction, 1519.

— summoned the States, and dissolved the regency, July, 1524, which embroiled him afresh.

— assumed the reins of government, September, 1528.

— married a daughter of the king of France, Jan. 1537.

— received his queen in great state in Scotland, 1538.

— disappointed the king of England of an interview at York, 1541.

— defeated the English, and lost twenty-four pieces of cannon, and several lords prisoners, 1542.

— queen brought to bed of a daughter, who was named Mary, Dec. 7, 1542, and

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- and seven days after, he dying, she succeeded to the throne, and was afterwards beheaded by Elizabeth queen of England.
- King of Scotland** murdered by Bothwell and Murray, Feb. 9, 1566.
- crowned at thirteen months old, August 10, 1567.
- takes the part of his mother, against queen Elizabeth, 1577, and being twelve years old, enters upon the administration of his government.
- taken prisoner, by some nobleman, 1582.
- escaped, 1583.
- attempted to be seized, but prevented at first, and soon after accomplished, when he restored their estates to the fugitive lords, 1585.
- entered into a treaty of mutual support with England, 1586.
- repented the death of his mother, but was soon reconciled to Elizabeth, 1587.
- married a daughter of the king of Denmark, 1590.
- attempted to be seized by Bothwell, but escaped, 1592.
- demanded Bothwell from the queen of England, but was refused, 1593.
- drove the Catholic lords out of his kingdom, 1594.
- insisted upon being declared successor to queen Elizabeth, 1598.
- sent word to Elizabeth of an intended Spanish invasion of Ireland, 1599.
- a conspiracy against him prevented, 1600.
- declared excluded from the throne of England by the Pope, and intended to be assassinated by the Gowries, 1600.
- had his pension from England increased 2000l. 1600.
- sent an ambassador to England to clear himself of a false accusation, 1601.
- became possessed of the throne of England on the death and by the appointment of queen Elizabeth, 1603.
- King of Cyprus** visited England, 1364.
- King's College**, Cambridge, founded, 1441.
- King and queen of Denmark** received and entertained in England, 1523.
- King of Portugal** came to England and queen Elizabeth gave him 100,000 crowns of gold, 1581.
- King of Spain** seized on the crown of Portugal, 1580.
- died, a most dreadful death, 1598.
- visited England, Dec. 3, 1703.
- King of Sweden**, Gustavus Adolphus, killed at the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 6, 1632.
- King'sale**, taken by Marlborough, Oct. 19, 1690.
- Kirkby and Wade**, captains, shot for cowardice, 1702.
- Knighthood** conferred on all worth 40l. per annum, 1430.
- first used in England, by Alfred, 897.
- Knights templars** founded, 1121.
- abolished, 1322.
- of the Round Table instituted at Windsor, 1344.
- of the Garter instituted at Windsor, 1349.
- of the Bath instituted, 1399.
- revived, 1725.
- of the Thistle revived, 1703.
- of St. John of Jerusalem suppressed, 1540.
- of the carpet made in England by Mary, 1553.
- Knox** came into England from Geneva, 1559.

L.

- Lambert** the impostor set up, 1487.
- Lambert**, general, discarded by Cromwell, with a pension of 2000l. per annum, 1658.
- usurps on the Parliament, Oct. 13, 1659.
- tried, and imprisoned for life, June 6, 1662.
- Lamb, Dr.** murdered by the mob in London, 1628.
- Lancaster duchy court** established, 1375.
- John, duke of, died, 1399.
- Landaff bishopric** founded, 180.
- Landau** taken by the French, Nov. 19, 1703.
- retaken by the Imperialists, Nov. 24, 1704.
- Landrone Isles** discovered, 1521.
- Land-tax** the first used in England, 991.
- amounted annually to 82,000l. 1018.
- every hide of land taxed 3s. 1109.
- Lane, Mrs.** presented with 1000l. for her care of Charles II. 1660.
- Lanterns** first invented by Alfred, 890.
- Latimer, bishop**, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.
- Laud, Dr.** made archbishop of Canterbury, claimed the visitation of the two universities, 1637.
- impeached and beheaded, 1644.
- Laws of the land** first translated into Saxon, 590.
- collected into a body, 1065.

Leaden

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Leadon-hall in London built, 1445.
 Leadon-pipes for the conveyance of water
 invented, 1236.
 League and Covenant taken by the Parlia-
 ment, 1642.
 — forced on king Charles II. June 23,
 1650.
 — burnt by the hangman, May 20,
 1661.
 Leake, admiral, destroyed and took fifty-
 one vessels at Newfoundland, 1702.
 — defeated the French fleet off Gibralt-
 ar, Nov. 5, 1704.
 — took Alicant by storm, Aug. 8, 1706.
 — took sixty vessels laden with provi-
 sions for the French army, May 23,
 1708.
 — reduced Virginia to the obedience of
 Charles III. of Spain, July 1708.
 Learning encouraged in England, by Alfred,
 897.
 Leicester, the earl of, procured the death
 of the earl of Essex, and married his
 widow, Aug. 1576.
 — confined by queen Elizabeth, on ac-
 count of his marriage, Nov. 1580.
 — went general to the Netherlands,
 March 2, 1585.
 — made viceroy, or governor of the Ne-
 therlands, by the Dutch, Oct. 1586.
 — returned to England December fol-
 lowing.
 — was accused of misconduct, but pro-
 tected by queen Elizabeth, Sept. 1588.
 Leicester taken by Charles I. May 31,
 1645.
 — surrendered to the Parliament, June
 17, following.
 — walls demolished, 1662.
 Leige, taken by Marlborough, Oct. 14,
 1702.
 — by the French, June 15, 1705.
 Lely, Sir Peter, the painter, died, 1680.
 Leoline prince of Wales, did homage for
 Wales, 911.
 Lenox, earl of, chosen regent of Scotland,
 July 12, 1570.
 — murdered, 1571.
 Lent observed in Britain, 640.
 Lesley, appointed general of the Scotch
 insurgents, 1639.
 — had an army of 36,000 horse and foot,
 June, 1650.
 Le Strange, Sir Roger, condemned by
 Parliament and imprisoned, Dec. 25,
 1644.
 — burnt in effigy by the mob, Nov. 17,
 1679.
 — died, Dec. 12, 1704.

Levellers in London restrained, 1648.
 Levens, Dr. [Civilian,] hanged for treason,
 July 13, 1650.
 Lewis, dauphin of France, invited to the
 throne of England by the barons,
 1216.
 Liberty of conscience published by queen
 Mary, 1553.
 — Charles II. 1672.
 — revoked soon after.
 — James II. April 4, 1687.
 Licenses for public houses first granted,
 1621.
 — hawkers and pedlars, first granted,
 1697.
 Lichfield bishoprick founded, 656.
 — surrendered to the Parliament army,
 April 1643.
 Lilburn, fined 5000l. for publishing libels,
 1637.
 — committed to prison for another libel,
 Aug. 10, 1645.
 — again, and acquitted, 1649.
 — defeated the earl of Derby, at Wigan,
 Aug. 23, 1651.
 — tried for another libel and acquitted,
 Aug. 20, 1653.
 Limerick in Ireland, besieged and bravely
 defended, Aug. 1690.
 — surrendered, Oct. 8, 1691.
 Lincoln cathedral built, 1060.
 — See removed there from Dorchester,
 1070.
 — city nearly destroyed by fire, 1122.
 — by an earthquake, 1185.
 — taken, 1642.
 — resigned its charter, Sept. 12, 1624.
 Lincoln college, Oxford, founded, 1420.
 Lindsey, earl of, made general of the
 King's forces, June, 1642.
 — killed at Edgehill, Oct. 23, 1642.
 Linen first made in England, 1253.
 — company of weavers of, first settled
 here, 1386.
 Lisle, Sir George, shot by Cromwell's order,
 July 28, 1648.
 — his funeral solemnized, June 7, 1661.
 Lisle taken by the Confederate troops, with
 the loss of 12,000 men, Oct. 13, 1708.
 Litany first set forth in English, 1543.
 Liturgy, a new one established, 1548.
 — first read in English, at the French
 church in the Savoy, July 14, 1662.
 Livonia reduced by the Muscovites, 1710.
 Logarithms invented by lord Napier of
 Scotland, 1614.
 Lombards, or usurers, estates seized by the
 King, 1337.
 London, fortified by the Romans, 50.
London,

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London, walled by Helena, mother of Constantine, 294.
 — rebuilt by Alfred, 831.
 — ravaged by the Danes, 851.
 — nearly destroyed by fire, 982.
 — paid 11,000*l.* per annum, land-tax, 1012.
 — charter first granted, 1079.
 — greatly damaged by fire, 1087.
 — again, 1132.
 — again, which destroyed all the buildings from Aldgate to St. Paul's church; the bridge, which was of timber, was also burnt, 1136.
 — sheriffs first appointed, 1189.
 — companies or societies first established there, 1198.
 — its first annual Lord Mayor and common-council appointed, 1208.
 — fire on the bridge, when 3000 perished, July 10, 1212.
 — interdicted, 1215.
 — water first conveyed there by pipes, 1236.
 — aldermen first appointed, 1242.
 — paid 500*l.* for the privilege of having the Lord Mayor sworn in before the Barons of the Exchequer, 1251.
 — insulted the queen as she passed by water through the bridge, 1262.
 — fined 20,000 marks for adhering to the Barons against the King, 1266.
 — their charter taken away for admitting frauds, 1285.
 — entertained four kings at the Lord Mayor's feast, viz. the kings of England, France, Scotland, and Cyprus, 1364.
 — its privileges and charter taken away, 1392.
 — restored on paying a fine.
 — the Lord Mayor and aldermen met Henry V. in his return from the battle of Azincourt, and presented him with 1000*l.* and two gold basons of the same value, 1415.
 — lent the king money on his jewels.
 — paved Holborn, 1417.
 — the first Lord Mayor's shew, 1453.
 — the first Lord Mayor's feast, 1501.
 — fifteen apprentices executed for a riot, May 1, 1517.
 — purchased the liberties of Southwark, 1550.
 — lent queen Mary 20,000*l.* 1553.
 — its charter renewed by queen Elizabeth, 1573.
 — saved from being enlarged, 1580.

London, Ludgate built at the expense of 1500*l.* 1586.
 — Aldgate built, 1608.
 — new foundations forbid, 1609.
 — workhouses first established, 1611.
 — Moorfields planted and levelled, 1615.
 — the New-river brought to London, 1615.
 — Smithfield levelled and paved, 1616.
 — Aldersgate built, 1616.
 — the inhabitants obliged by proclamation to preserve their urine to make salt petre with, 1626.
 — St. Catherine Cree church consecrated, 1630.
 — St. Paul's repaired and beautified, 1631.
 — fined 1500 marks for the murder of Dr. Lamb, 1632.
 — a fire on London-bridge, 1632.
 — incurred the reseatment of the king, 1640.
 — was fined, May 1640.
 — proceedings against it reversed, 1641.
 — declared for the Parliament, May 10, 1642.
 — in October fortified its avenues.
 — the sheriffs were ordered by Charles I. to commit the Lord Mayor, Jan. 17, 1642-3.
 — entertained both Houses of Parliament at Grocer's-hall, June 17, 1645.
 — fortified by the Parliament, June 11.
 — seized by the army, who made Fairfax governor of the Tower, Aug. 6.
 — the next day demolished the works round the city.
 — the Lord Mayor and some aldermen were accused of treason, 1647.
 — a great insurrection on abolishing holidays, April 9, 1648.
 — the aldermen, recorder, &c. released, May 27, 1648.
 — the trial of king Charles I. was proclaimed at the Royal Exchange, &c. Jan. 9, 1648-9.
 — alderman Reynoldson, Lord Mayor, turned out of his office, imprisoned and fined, for refusing to proclaim the abolishing kingly government, April 1, 1649.
 — proclaimed the Protector in great pomp, and entertained him at Grocer's-hall with the same state as a king, Feb. 8, 1654-5.
 — their gates, port-cullises, &c. destroyed by general Monk, Feb. 9.
 — was reconciled to him, and he died with

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with the Lord Mayor, &c. and drank the king's health, Feb. 12, 1659-60.
 London presented Charles II. with 10,000l. his brothers 1000l. each, May 16.
 — entertained him, the great officers of state, and both Houses of Parliament, July 5, 1660.
 — lent the king 100,000l. June 11, 1664.
 — again, Oct. 6, 1664.
 — great part of the city destroyed by fire, Sept. 2, 1666.
 — Royal Exchange began, Oct. 23, 1667.
 — finished, Sept. 28, 1669.
 — entertained the prince of Orange, 1670.
 — entertained the king and queen at the Lord Mayor's feast, Oct. 30, 1671.
 — again, 1674.
 — received the freedom of the city, Dec. 18, 1674.
 — again, he visited the Lord Mayor's feast, 1676.
 — a dreadful fire in the Temple, Jan. 26, 1678-9.
 — another in Gray's-inn, Feb. 24, 1679-80.
 — the two sheriffs were Presbyterians, 1680.
 — the Lord Mayor, &c. reprimanded at Hampton-Court, April 1681.
 — sheriffs sent to the Tower, for not closing a poll for sheriffs after the common-hall was adjourned, June 26, 1682.
 — the under sheriff fined 100l. for not altering a pannel of a jury, July 11, 1682.
 — the new Lord Mayor and sheriffs in the interest of the court, 1682.
 — the Lord Mayor and sheriffs confined, April 24, 1683.
 — their charter declared forfeited, June 12, 1683.
 — made their submission, June 18, 1683.
 — the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen appointed by the king, Oct. 28, 1683.
 — received a visit from the king and the Pope's nuncio, Oct. 29, 1687.
 — their charter returned, Oct. 2, 1688.
 — lent the prince of Orange 200,000l. 1688.
 — Billingsgate made a free market, 1689.
 — entertained king William at the Lord Mayor's feast, Oct. 26, 1689.
 — again, with his queen, Oct. 29, 1692.
 — Queen Anne visited the Lord Mayor's feast, Oct. 29, 1702.

London-bridge carried away by a flood, 1098,
 — burnt, 1136.
 — rebuilt of wood, 1156.
 — began of stone, 1176.
 — finished, 1272.
 — part burnt down, 1632.
 Londonderry in Ireland, settled, 1640.
 — besieged by king James, April 29.
 — relieved, July 30.
 — the siege raised, July 31, 1689.
 Lord Danes, a title used in London, 1000.
 Lord Mayor of London, the first, 1208.
 — Mayor's shew, the first, 1453.
 — turned out, and fined, 1649.
 Lord High Admiral, the first, 1532.
 Lord Lieutenants of counties, first appointed, 1549.
 Lord's Prayer voted useless, Nov. 26, 1644.
 Lorrain, the duke of, invited by the Irish to be their governor, but refused it, 1653.
 — expelled his dominions by the French, Sept. 1670.
 Lottery for Virginia, the first mentioned by historians, 1612.
 — 2d, the first, March 23, 1693-4.
 Love, Mr. Christopher, beheaded, Aug. 22, 1651.
 Lucas, Sir Charles, shot by the order of Cromwell, Aug. 28, 1648.
 — his funeral solemnised, June 7, 1661.
 Lucius, the first christian king in Britain, 120.
 Luther, began the reformation, 1517.
 — died, 1546.

M

Macclesfield, the earl of, his marriage dissolved, April 1698.
 Macbeth of Scotland, deposed by the English, 1054.
 Mackmahone, conspirer of the massacre in Ireland, convicted and executed in London, Nov. 16, 1644.
 Madagascar, discovered by the Portuguese, 1507.
 Maderia islands, discovered, 1344.
 Madrid, taken possession of, by Charles III. June 24, and abandoned soon after, 1706.
 — Philip retook it, Aug. 5, following, 1706.
 — repossessed by Charles, Sept. 21, 1710.
 — abandoned it, Dec. 2, 1710, and it was repossessed by Philip soon after.
 Macricht, taken by the French, 1673.
 Magellan straits, discovered, 1518.
 Magdalen

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Magdalen college, Cambridge, founded, 1543.
 Magna Charta signed at Runnemedc, by king John, 1215.
 — confirmed, 1251.
 Magnetic needle introduced into use, 1302.
 Mahomet began his opinions, 604.
 Maidstone in Kent, had a charter granted, 1682.
 Majortia submitted to Charles III. Sept. 14, 1706.
 Malcolm, king of Scotland, killed at Alnwick, by the earl of Northumberland, by which he acquired the name of Piercy, 1092.
 Malden, in Essex, had a palace of the Roman governor, Ante Christ. 23.
 — fortified, 920.
 Maloes, St. bombarded by the English, Sept. 19, 1693.
 — again, 1695.
 Man, the isle of, conquered, and the earl of Salisbury honoured with the title of King, 1340.
 — given the earl of Northumberland, 1399.
 — given the lord Stanley, 1405.
 Manchester fortified, 923.
 Maps and Charts first brought to England, 1489.
 Mardyke, taken by the English and French, Sept. 1657.
 Marlborough, earl of, joined the Dutch army in Germany, March 1690.
 — took Cork and Kingsale, Sept. 1690.
 — returned from Ireland, Oct. 28, 1690.
 — deprived of all his offices, and his countess forbid court, Jan. 1692.
 — declared governor to the duke of Gloucester, June 18, 1698.
 — made general of the foot, and commander in chief in Holland, June 1, 1701.
 — declared captain-general of all her Majesty's forces, March 15, 1701-2.
 — took Venlow, and several other places, Sept. 1702.
 — taken prisoner by a party of French troops, Nov. 5, 1702.
 — returned from Holland and received the thanks of the House of Lords and Commons, Nov. 28.
 — was created a duke with 5000l. per annum, pension, Dec. 10, 1702.
 — lost his only son, Feb. 20, 1702-3.
 — took Bann, April 6, 1703.
 — joined the Imperial army, and defeated the French and Bavarians, July 2, 1704.

Marlborough, duke of, burnt and destroyed Bavaria, 1740.
 — defeated the French and Bavarians, at Hockstet, Aug. 5, 1704.
 — created a prince of the Empire, by the Emperor, Aug. 2, 1704.
 — visited the court of Hanover, Dec. 1, 1704.
 — returned to England with count Tallard and several persons of quality prisoners, and the colours taken at Hockstet, Dec. 14, 1704.
 — invited by the city of London to an entertainment, Jan. 6, 1704-5.
 — had the honour and manor of Woodstock and Wotton settled on him by Parliament, March 14, 1704-5.
 — arrived at Vienna, and was created prince of Mindelheim, in Suabia, Nov. 12, 1705.
 — totally defeated the French and Bavarian forces at Ramillies, May 12, 1706.
 — invested in the principality of Mindelheim.
 — reduced Menin and Dendermond, Aug.
 — arrived in London, where he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, Nov.
 — was entertained by the city of London, Dec. 19, 1706.
 — Blenheim house built by queen Anne, and settled by Parliament with Woodstock, and 5000l. per annum, on his family, Jan. 1706-7.
 — had an interview with the king of Sweden, April, 30, 1707.
 — defeated the French at Oudenarde, and put Artois and Picardy under contribution, July 1708.
 — reduced Ghent, the December following.
 — arrived in England in disgust, Dec. 28, 1710.
 — carried the Queen a surrender of all his duchess's places, Jan. 19, 1710-11.
 — discarded, for converting the public money to his own use, Dec. 30, 1711.
 — challenged the lord Paullet, Jan. 1712-13.
 Mary I. queen of England, 1553.
 — II. queen of England, 1689.
 — queen of Scotland, married the Dauphin of France, April 24, 1558.
 — crowned queen of France, 1559.
 Marquis, the title of, first conferred in England, 1385.
 Marriage forbid priests, 1000.
 — again, 1223.

Muniel

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Married clergy excommunicated, 1102.
 — permitted, 1546.
 Massacre, of the Danes, Nov. 13, 1002.
 — Jews, Sept. 1189.
 — Sicilian Vespers, 1282.
 — Parisians, 1418.
 — twelve thousand Protestants at Amboise, 1560.
 — at Paris above 3000, Aug. 24, 1572.
 — in Ireland, 1641.
 — at Glencoe in Scotland, Jan. 31, 1692-3.
 Master of the ceremonies, first appointed, 1603.
 May-fair suppressed, 1709.
 Mazarin, Cardinal, died, March 9, 1661-2.
 — Ducheſs, arrived in England, and had 4000*l.* per ann. pension, 1675.
 Meal-tub plot, Oct. 1679.
 Mentz, in Germany taken by the Imperialiſts, Sept. 6, 1689.
 — under contribution to the French, 1707.
 Merchant-tailors, London, first incorporated, 1501.
 Mercia, kingdom of, began, 584.
 — ended, 828.
 Merton college, Oxford, founded, 1274.
 Mervin, lord Audley, convicted of sodomy, and a rape on his wife, beheaded, May 14, 1631.
 Messina, destroyed by an earthquake, Jan. 1692-3.
 Microscopes invented in Germany, 1621.
 Middleton Abbey, in Dorsetshire built, 938.
 Milan, submitted to the Imperialiſts, Sept. 24, 1706.
 Milford-haven fortified, 1590.
 Militia bill refused by Charles I. and passed by the Parliament, March 9, 1641-2.
 — of London, mustered in Finsbury-fields, amounted to 12,000 men, May 10, 1642.
 Milton, John, died, 1674.
 Minorca taken by general Stanhope, Sept. 30, 1708.
 — yielded to Great-Britain, July 13, 1711.
 Modena, surrendered to the Imperialiſts, Feb. 6, 1706-7.
 Monastery, the first in Britain, 596.
 — forty-seven built by Edgar, 959.
 — deprived of their privileges, Oct. 6, 1275.
 — lent the king money for the wars, 1314.
 — suppressed by Wolsey, to endow Ipswich and Christ church in Oxford, 1525.
 — suppressed to endow Eton and King's college, Cambridge, 1528.

Monasteries, the lesser ones united, 1528.
 — observant, suppressed by Henry VIII. 1534.
 — three hundred and seventy-six of the smaller, suppressed to the value of 32,000*l.* per annum, 1535.
 — twenty-one suppressed, one hundred and twenty-one resigned their charters, and above 100,000*l.* were found in them, 1538.
 — total of their number six hundred and forty-five, their yearly value 161,000*l.* confirmed by Parliament, 1540.
 Monk, George, a colonel, was taken prisoner by Fairfax, and sent to the Tower, Jan. 21, 1643-4.
 — general, took Stirling-castle, Aug. 14, 1651.
 — magnificently entertained at Edinburgh, May 1654.
 — submitted to Richard Cromwell's government, Nov. 1658.
 — secured Berwick, and declared for the Parliament, Oct. 29, 1659.
 — entered London, and took up his quarters at Whitehall, Feb. 4, 1660.
 — destroyed the gates, &c. of London, Feb. 9, and dined with the Lord Mayor the 12th.
 — voted general of the forces, Feb. 21, and one of the council of state, March 16, 1660.
 — continued captain-general, and made master of the horse to Charles II. June 1, and duke of Albemarle, July 12, 1660.
 — took the command of the fleet, and had a severe sea fight with the Dutch, under De Ruyter and Van Trump, June 1, 1666.
 — defeated the Dutch fleet, when they lost twenty men of war, and four admirals, July 25 and 26, 1666.
 — died, Jan. 4, and his duchess, Jan. 23, 1669-70.
 — buried in great state at the expence of the king, April 30, 1670.
 Monks, of Canterbury driven out of England, by king John, 1207.
 — that were foreigners, expelled England, 1380.
 — twenty-five executed for opposing Henry VIII. 1535.
 — rendered incapable of inheriting estates, 1551.
 Monmouth, James duke of, released from the Tower by the warrant of Cromwell, 1656.
 — made capt. of the guards, Sept. 9, 1669.
 Monmouth,

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Monmouth, James duke of, made a privy-councillor, April 25, 1670.
 — made a lieutenant-general by the French king, May 1, 1673.
 — elected chancellor of Cambridge, July 15, 1674.
 — went with troops to Flanders, 1678.
 — defeated the Scotch rebels, June 22, 1679.
 — turned out from being master of the horse, Dec. 20, 1679.
 — the king denied his being his legitimate son at the same time.
 — forbid to be discoursed with by the courtiers, May 8, 1682.
 — a proclamation offered to apprehend him, June 28, 1683.
 — submitted, and was admitted to the king's presence, Nov. 25, 1683.
 — raised troops in Holland, set sail from the Texel, May 24.
 — landed in Dorsetshire, June 11, 1685.
 — took possession of Taunton, June 18.
 — was proclaimed king there, June 20.
 — took Bridgewater, and defeated a party of horse, June 21.
 — was defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6.
 — taken prisoner, July 8.
 — admitted to the king's presence, July 11.
 — beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, 1685.
Monopolies, a nuisance to the public, 1601.
 — abolished by proclamation, 1639.
 — entirely suppressed, April 15, 1640.
Montrose, the earl of, raised forces in Scotland for Charles I. and was defeated at Philip-haugh, Sept. 13, 1645.
 — landed there again, and raised troops for Charles II. April 1650.
 — he was defeated and taken prisoner, and May 20 was hanged in Edinburgh.
 — his funeral solemnized in great pomp, May 11, 1661.
Montferrat, yielded by the Emperor to the duke of Savoy, July 7, 1708.
Moorfields, levelled, and planted, 1614.
More, Sir Thomas, executed, June 22, 1535.
Moreland, Sir Samuel's, hydraulic machine invented, 1682.
Mortality, a severe one in Britain, 1094, 1192, 1542.
 — in York, 11,000 died, 1691.
Mortain, in Flanders, taken and retaken three times in April 1710.
Mortimer, in great estimation and power, 1327.

Mortimer, seized for his arbitrary conduct at Nottingham, and put to death, by hanging him at Tyburn, where he hung two days. Nov. 29, 1330.
Morton, earl of, made regent of Scotland, Nov. 24, 1572.
 — joins queen Elizabeth's party, 1573.
 — removed from the regency, March 10, 1578.
 — re-assumed it and seized the infant king soon after.
 — accused as an accomplice in the late king's murder, was condemned, and beheaded, 1580.
Mulberry-tree, first planted in England, 1609.
Murray, base brother to Mary queen of Scots, created her great troubles, 1566.
 — made regent of Scotland, Aug. 10, 1567.
 — defeated Mary, May 17, 1568.
 — killed, Jan. 23, 1570.
Muskets invented, 1521.

N

Narden, taken by the prince of Orange, Sept. 1673.
Namur, surrendered to the French, July 1, 1692.
 — retaken by the confederates, Aug. 4, 1695.
Naples, conquered by France, and Arragon, and the king retired on a pension to France, 1500.
 — submitted to Charles III. of Spain, by the Imperial troops, 1707.
National debt, 5,000,000l. 1697.
Navigable canals, first in England, 1134.
Navy of England, consisted of 360 vessels, 959.
 — greatly increased, 1636.
 — cost 240,000l. yearly, in 1644.
 — 300,000l. for increasing it granted, Oct. 14, 1675.
 — 580,000l. for ditto, Feb. 15, 1676-7.
 — Office established, 1512.
Naylor, the Quaker, condemned for blasphemy, and punished, December 17, 1657.
 — discharged from his confinement, Sept. 8, 1659.
Nero, made co-heir to the king of the Icen, seized that kingdom, whipped the queen, and ravaged the country, 61.
 — burnt Rome, 65.
Netherlands, declared themselves a free state, Sept. 1565.
Netherlands,

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Netherlands, acknowledged by Spain as independent, 1607.
 — over-run by the French, and several places taken, May 1567.
 — again, 1672.
 — again, 1677.
 New College, Oxford, founded, 1377.
 New Spain, discovered, 1518.
 New River, began by Mr. Hugh Middleton, from Amwell, 1609.
 — finished, and brought to London. 1614.
 New England planted, 1637.
 — contracted a debt of 140,000*l.* 1691.
 New Jersey, east and west, the charters consolidated, Feb. 18, 1702-3.
 Newbury, the prince of, visited England, May 1675.
 Newcastle built, 1079.
 — taken by the Scots, 1136.
 — a great fire, 1349.
 — plundered by the Scots, and the castle taken, Oct. 19, 1644.
 Newforest, in Hampshire, made, 1085.
 Newfoundland, discovered by Cabot, 1497.
 — settled, 1614.
 — French settlements destroyed by the English, Nov. 10, 1702.
 News Papers, prohibited without being licensed, Oct. 1656.
 — 1680.
 Newton, Mr. Isaac, knighted at Cambridge by queen Anne, April 1705.
 Nice, the first general council at, 312.
 — taken by the French, 1705.
 Nobility in England permitted to build 1117 castles, 1150.
 — abridged of that privilege, and 1100 erased, in 1153.
 Non-resistance retained at Oxford, July 24, 1683.
 Norham castle taken by the Scots, 1513.
 Norman language used in English courts of Law, 1079.
 Normandy, reduced by the English, 1137.
 — conquered by the French, 1204.
 — purchased of the English by the French, 1259.
 — the English relinquish their right to it, 1279.
 Northampton, walls demolished, 1663.
 — burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.
 Northumberland, kingdom of, began, 547.
 — ended, 800.
 — duke of, became popular, 1552.
 — made count palatine of Durham, 1552.
 — sent to the Tower and beheaded, Aug. 22, 1553.
 Norway, subdued by Canute, 1019.
 Norwich, destroyed by the Danes, 1003.

Norwich, cathedral built, 1087.
 — the see removed thither from Thetford, 1089.
 — cathedral and monastery burnt by the citizens, June 1272.
 — greatly damaged by fire, 1414.
 — received a new charter, April 1683.
 Nottingham, built, 924.
 — castle built, 1068.
 Nuncio from the Pope, arrived in England, and was admitted to an audience, July 3, 1687.

O

Oates, Titus, one of the discoverers of the Popish plot in 1678.
 — his pension retrenched, April 21, 1681.
 — deprived of his apartments and pension, Aug. 30, 1681.
 — cast in 100,000*l.* damages to the duke of York, for scandal, June 18, 1684.
 — convicted of perjury, and whipped and pilloried, May 8, 1685.
 — pardoned, and pensioned with 300*l.* per ann. May 31, 1689.
 Oath of supremacy, refused by all the bishops but one, 1559.
 — of engagement, imposed by Parliament, Feb. 10, 1648-9.
 — of abjuration, enjoined, March 2, 1701-2.
 Oaths, admitted in decisions, 824.
 Offa, king of the Mercians, 757.
 — made England tributary, to Rome, 790.
 — his dyke, made, 774.
 Oldcastle, Sir John, burnt for heresy, 1418.
 Omers, St. taken by the French, 1677.
 Orange, William, Prince of, assassinated at Delft, 1584.
 — married princess Mary, daughter of Charles I. May 2, 1641.
 — the princess arrived in England, Sept. 25.
 — died there, Dec. 24, 1660.
 — the prince visited England, Oct. 30, 1670.
 — made captain-general and admiral, Feb. 24, 1671-2.
 — Stadholder, July 1672.
 — visited England, Oct. 10, 1677.
 — married princess Mary, with 40,000*l.* portion, 1677.
 — refused to have the Penal Laws repealed, March 1688.
 — visited by many English noblemen to solicit his assistance against James I. Sept. 10, 1688.
 — published his declaration, Oct. 1.
 Orange,

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Orange, William, Prince of, embarked from Holland, Oct. 16, and was driven back by the winds.

— set sail again, Nov. 1.
— landed at Torbay, on the 5th.
— arrived at Exeter, Nov. 3.
— at Salisbury, Nov. 20.
— at Windsor, Dec. 14.

— and at St. James's, Dec. 18, 1688.
— borrowed 200,000*l.* of the city of London, Jan. 10, 1688-9.

— voted by Parliament king of England, Feb. 7, 1688-9.

— the Prince of, drowned, July 14, 1711.

Oxford, the earl of, impeached, May 9, 1701.

Organs, first used in divine service, 751.

Oriel college, Oxford, founded, 1326.

Orkney isles, subdued by Agricola, 85.

Orleans, the duke of, assassinated by the duke of Burgundy, 1407.

— the duchess of, visited England, May 15, 1670.

— died, June 30, following.

Ormond, the earl of, proclaimed Charles II. in Ireland, March 19, 1649.

— made Lord Lieutenant there, Nov. 3, 1661.

— made Chancellor of Oxford, Aug. 4, 1669.

— seized by Capt. Blood, Dec. 6, 1670.

— made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1677.

— died, July 21, 1688.

— duke of, took possession of Dublin for king William III. July 3, 1690.

— was wounded and taken prisoner at Landevy, July 29, 1693.

— landed with troops on the coast of Spain and pillaged the inhabitants, Aug. 1702.

— assisted at the defeat of the Vigo fleet, Oct. 16, 1702.

Ostend, after three years siege, taken by the Spaniards, 1604.

Oswald, king of Northumberland, 633.

Oswy, king of Northumberland, 643.

Otway, the poet, died, 1685.

Overbury, Sir Thomas, killed in the Tower, Sept. 17, 1614.

Oxford, restored by Alfred, 886.

— destroyed by the Danes, 1003.

— laid under an interdict by the Pope's legate, 1238.

— bishoprick founded, 1541.

— visited by commissioners, and abuses reformed, 1550.

— a dreadful sickness there at the assizes, 1577.

Oxford, a Parliament held at, 1644.

— a great fire at, Oct. 6, 1644.

— surrendered to the Parliament, June 20, 1646.

— refused to submit to the visit the authority of Parliament, 1648.

— a Parliament held there, or of the plague, when the city also removed there from We.

1665.

— the theatre built, July 9, 16

— a great fire there, April 25,

— visited by the court, when summoned the Parliament the

they came armed, with large March 1681.

— rejected the king's order of a Popish master of Magdalen

April 11, 1687.

— rejected the king's order : August following.

— the king visited the Univ Sept. 4, and in Nov. 16, he

expelled several fellows, and college with Papists, 1687.

— restored, and their rights c Oct. 12, 1688.

— visited by king William III. 1695.

— by queen Anne and prince Aug. 26, 1702.

P

Palatine, (Elector,) sheltered in 1635.

— had a pension of 8000*l.* per from Cromwell, 1644.

— visited London, 1680.

— restored to the Palatinate, 1708.

— received and relieved in 1709.

Palatinate, over-run by the French

Pantaloons &c, the Spanish arch

brother executed for murder 1654.

Papists, encouraged in England, : forbid from attending the an

chapels, 1641.

— licensed in Ireland, Feb. 16, :

— forbid coming to court, June

— admitted to places of trust,

— made a judge, April 26, 1681

— made privy counsellors, July

— justice of the peace, April :

— jesuits sworn of the privy Nov, 1687.

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Pardon, granted at the king's coronation, the first, 1327.

Paris, taken by the Burgundians, Feb. 27, 1436.

Park, the first in England, 1122.

Parliament, the first, 1116.

- refused to assist the king, 1247.
- knights and burgeses first summoned, 1264.
- a regular succession from, 1297.
- delegated their power to some nobles chosen by the king, 1398.
- the illiterate Parliament met, 1404.
- members fined 20l. each, for being absent, refused the Lord's conference, and denied their authority in levying taxes, 1593.
- complained of the king's encroachment on their privileges, 1621.
- met at Oxford on account of the plague in London, Aug. 1, 1625.
- resolute proceedings occasioned four members sent to the Tower, and they were dissolved without passing one act, 1628.
- refused to be bailed and claimed their privilege, which was refused them, 1629.
- a fresh one called, which proceeded on grievances, and was dissolved, and several of the members committed, 1640.

Long Parliament, met 1640.

- every member obliged to take the sacrament, 1640.

Triennial Parliaments appointed, 1641.

- kept the Scotch army in pay, and excited a riot to insult the King at Whitehall. Proceeded with rigour against bishops, 1641.
- made themselves perpetual: Protected the five members the King demanded, and armed the militia, Jan. 20.
- committed the Attorney General to the Fleet, Jan. 22, 1641-2.
- put the kingdom in a posture of defence, and mustered the trainbands.
- voted away the King's power and negative voice, May 26.
- impeached the lords adhering to the King, and borrowed above eleven millions on loans, June 10.
- appointed the earl of Essex their general, July 12.
- Seized Dover Castle, Aug. 21.
- treated the King's message with contempt, Aug. 25.
- Plundered the loyalists, and assembled 15000 men, Sept. 9.

Parliament was defeated at Powickbridge, near Worcester, Sept. 23.

- secured Hereford, Gloucester and Bristol.
- fought a battle at Edgehill, where they lost 150 colours and standards, Oct. 23.
- sent 20,000l. and 300 barrels of powder to Ireland, and gave their general 5000l. Nov. 7.
- entered into a treaty with the King for peace without effect, Nov. 11.
- mustered their forces on Turnham-Green, when they amounted to 24000 men, and invited the Scots into England, Nov. 15.
- took Farnham castle, Chichester, Winchester, Leeds, Doncaster and Wakefield, and their general wintered at Windsor.
- they refused to let courts of justice be removed to Oxford, and forbid the holding the assizes till further orders, Dec. 1642.
- they requested the King to return to the Parliament unarmed, Jan. 1642-3.
- forbid free commerce between London and Oxford, Feb. 1.
- draw propositions of peace, and took the solemn league and covenant, Sept. 25.
- made a new seal, and declared that of the King void, and immediately seized the regalia and plate in Westminster Abbey, and sold them, Nov. 11, 1643.
- received an embassy from Holland, to reconcile the King and Parliament, when great part of the members met at Oxford, Jan. 1643-4.
- enjoined every family to forbear a meal a week, and contribute the value thereof to the expence of the kingdom, March 26, 1644.
- had great success against the royalists, and sent proposals of peace to the King at Oxford, Nov. 20, 1644.
- voted the Lord's prayer, the creed and ten commandments useless, and established the Directory, Nov. 26, 1644.
- converted Christmas Day into a fast, 1644.
- craved the King's preservation, out of their general Fairfax's commission, 1645.
- passed an act to disable members of the Houses to hold commissions in the army, April 3, 1645.
- both Houses entertained by the city

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- of London at Grocer's Hall, June 17, 1645.
- Parliament's troops had great success, and the King made several overtures for peace, but they were rejected, Dec. 1645.
- the votes were against any personal treaty with the King, Jan. 1645-6.
- rejected the King's offer of disbanding his army, and to return and live in peace, March.
- rejected the King's offer to comply with every thing, June.
- obliged great part of the royal party to surrender, and both Houses voted that the King should be disposed of as they should think fit, Sept. 18, 1646.
- appointed a committee to receive the King from the Scots, who in consideration of delivering him up, received 400,000*l.* of their arrears, Jan. 30, 1646-7.
- voted the Irish army to be disbanded, April 7, 1647.
- put the city of London in posture of defence against the army, June 11.
- opposed the King's being invited by the London apprentices to come to them, but were constrained to comply, being under the direction of the army, July 26.
- sent four bills for the King to sign, which he refused, Dec. 24, 1647.
- proceeded without his consent, and used virulent and abusive language against him, Jan. 1647-8.
- voted to present no more addresses to him, Feb. 15.
- formed a union with the city, May 20.
- voted a personal treaty with the King, June 30.
- voted that all who joined the prince were traitors, Aug. 2.
- broke off all treaties with the King, Nov. 27.
- voted that the seizing the King was without their advice and consent, and the army made a declaration against them, Dec. 4.
- forty-one members seized and imprisoned by the army, Dec. 6. who also seized the public treasures, Dec. 7.
- met to consider how to proceed against the King, Dec. 25.
- ordered the ceremony of the knee to be omitted to him, Dec. 27.
- resolve that the people, under God, are the original of all just power, &c. Jan. 4, 1648-9.

- The Parliament proclaimed the intended trial of the King, Jan. 9.
- altered their ordinances, acts of Parliaments, and refused the concurrence of the Lords, Jan. 18.
- declare it treason to proclaim the prince of Wales, and stile themselves the Commonwealth of England, Jan. 29.
- voted the House of Peers useless, Feb. 6.
- abolished Kingly government, Feb. 7.
- issued a new oath called the Engagement, Feb. 12.
- ordered a new stamp for the coin, Feb. 13.
- erected a council of State, and the House was reduced to eighty members, Feb. 14.
- the earl of Pembroke was chosen knight of the shire for Berks, and sat in the House, being the first instance of the kind, April 16, 1649.
- pass an act for the sale of church and crown lands, July 16, 1649.
- ordered all law proceedings to be done in the English tongue, Oct. 25, 1650.
- ordered the King's arms to be taken down in all public places, and that of the Commonwealth put up, Feb. 4, 1650-1.
- incorporated Scotland into one Commonwealth with England, April 13, 1651.
- composed of the three kingdoms, when the Scotch sent twenty-one members, Aug. 16, 1652.
- turned out of doors by Cromwell, April 20, 1653.
- met by Cromwell's summons, which was called the Godly Parliament, July 4, who were discarded, Dec. 12, 1653.
- restored in its antient form, Jan. 27, 1658-9.
- granted Richard Cromwell 20,000*l.* to pay his debts, and ordered him to quit Whitehall in six days, May 25, 1659.
- turned out of the House by Lambert, Oct. 13, 1659.
- reassumed their power, Dec. 24, 1659.
- appointed a council of state, and an oath to renounce the title of Charles Stuart, which Monk refused, Feb. 6. but at their command destroyed the post and chains, gates, portcullises, &c. in London, yet dissolved them, Feb. 20, 1660.
- presented the duke of York with 10,000*l.*

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10,000. to the duke of Gloucester
7000. and voted 1,200,000. to the
King, Aug. 29, 1660.
Parliament, triennial one altered, April 6,
1664.
— voted Charles II. two millions and a
half for the Dutch war, Nov. 25,
1664.
— met at Oxford, on account of the
plague in London, where they granted
1,250,000. to be paid in two years,
and 50,000. to the duke of York, Oct.
1665.
— granted a supply of 1,800,000. Feb.
8, 1666-7.
— opposed the marriage of the duke of
York with a papist, Aug. 27, 1673.
— found a million of money misapplied,
and voted 300,000. to encrease the
the navy, Oct. 14, 1675.
— prorogued for above a year, which was
unparliamentary, Nov. 1675.
— sent to the Tower, the duke of Bucks,
the earls Shaftesbury and Salisbury,
and lord Wharton, for contempt, Feb. 15,
1676-7.
— gave 70,000. to solemnize Charles
the First's funeral, Jan. 30, 1677-8.
— debates on the exclusion of the duke
of York, Nov. 4, 1678.
— Speaker refused by the King, 1679.
— denied the King's authority in par-
doning an impeached lord, March 23,
1679.
— resolved that it was the undoubted
right of the subject to petition for the
calling of a Parliament, Oct. 27,
1680.
— resolved to grant no supply till the
duke of York was excluded, Jan. 7,
1681.
— forbid the lending the King money,
that the prosecuting dissenters upon
the penal laws was grievous and dan-
gerous to the peace of the kingdom.
— entirely devoted to the court, 1685.
— rewarded the defenders of London-
derry, Nov. 18, 1689.
— passed the important triennial act,
Dec. 22, 1694.
— sent a member to the Tower for tak-
ing a bribe, and the Speaker expelled,
March 7, 1694-5.
— refused the continuance of the Dutch
guards to William, March 1699.
— resumed the forfeited estates in
Ireland for the benefit of the nation,
April, 1700.
— the first British one, 1708.

Parliament voted Scotch Peers eldest
sons incapable of a seat, Dec. 3,
1708.
Parliamentary summons the first, 1204.
— differences happened between the
the two houses concerning their re-
spective privileges, May 1668.
— Dec. 1669.
— May 1675.
— Nov. 1675.
— March 1680.
— June 1701.
— Feb. 1702-3.
— Dec. 1703.
— Dec. 1704.
Partition treaty of the Spanish monarchy
agreed to, Aug. 19, 1699, and March,
1700.
Peace with the Welsh, 1121.
— France, 1160.
— Scotland 1174.
— France, 1200.
— Welch and Scotch, 1209.
— 1219.
— France, 1243.
— Welch, Aug. 5, 1267.
— France, 1298.
— Scotland 1319, and 1343.
— France, 1359.
— France, 1395.
— France, 1420.
— Scotland, 1424, 1458.
— France and Scotland, 1465,
— 1492.
— 1527.
— Scotland, 1534.
— France, 1546.
— Scotland, 1549.
— France, 1550.
— France and Scotland, 1558.
— 1560.
— France, 1563.
— France and Scotland, 1572,
— France, 1628.
— Spain, 1630.
— Dutch, 1653.
— France, 1654.
— Spain, 1658.
— Algerines, 1662.
— France, the Danes and Dutch, signed
at Breda, June 29, 1667.
— Spain, 1668.
— Algerines, 1671.
— France, 1672.
— Spain and Holland, 1674.
— France, 1697.
— of Utrecht, with France, &c. March
30, 1713.
— Spain, July 13, 1713.

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- Peers, the first journal of that House taken,** 1550.
 — eldest sons first permitted to sit in the House of Commons, 1550.
 — the increase of petitioned against, 1621.
 — voted useless, and abolished, Feb. 6, 1648-9.
 — precedence settled, 1668.
 — ten made at one time, 1711.
Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, founded, 1347.
 — earl of, sent to the Tower, for abusing the sacrament, 1679.
Penn Admiral, took Jamaica, May 3, 1655.
 — sent to the Tower, Sept. 1655.
Penruddock beheaded at Exeter, May 16, 1655.
Penrith destroyed by the Scots, 1385.
Pensioners, the band of first established, 1590.
Perkin Warbeck, the impostor, set up, 1493.
Peru discovered, 1525.
Persecution by Nero, 65.
 — of the Lollards, or Wickliffites, 1414.
 — of protestants in England, 1556.
Persian trade began, 1569.
Pestilence which killed 50,000 troops, 207.
Peterborough monastery destroyed by the Danes, 867.
 — town burnt, 1117.
 — bishopric founded, 1541.
Peterhouse college in Cambridge, founded, 1218.
Peter-pence first granted to Rome, 790.
 — abolished, 1534.
Petersburgh built by the czar of Moscow, 1713.
Philip II of Spain refused the order of the Garter, sent him by queen Elizabeth, 1559.
 — III. published his renunciation of the crown of France, July 8, 1712.
Philippine isles discovered, 1521.
Philipburg in Germany, taken by the Imperialists, Sept. 9, 1676.
Physicians, the college of founded, 1518.
Picts first mentioned in history, 284.
 — entirely destroyed by the Scots, 840.
Pictures and crosses removed out of the churches, 1641.
Pierce Alice, the king of England's concubine, governed the kingdom despotically, 1370.
 — effects seized, and banished, 1377;
 but was soon afterwards recalled.
Pippins first planted in England, 1525.
Ristols first used by the horse, 1544.
Plague in England, 897.
 — 1112;
Plague in England, 1349.
 — in London, when 57,000 died, 1361.
 — England, 1378.
 — 1331.
 — London, when 30,000 died, 1407.
 — 1433.
 — 1437.
 — 1472.
 — 1478,
 — when the King and court moved to Calais, and it swept off in London 30,000 people, 1500.
 — 1527.
 — 1548.
 — when 20,000 died, 1563.
 — when 28,000 died, 1593.
 — when 17,890 died, 1598.
 — when 30,244 died, 1603.
 — 1604.
 — when 68,596 died, 1605.
 — when 35,417 died, 1625.
 — 1637.
 — 1645.
 — Shrewsbury, July, 1650.
 — London, when 68,596 died, 1665,
 France, 1242.
 — 1349.
 — Paris, when 30,000 died, 1361.
 — when 40,000 died, 1418.
 — 1437.
 — Germany, 1527.
 — Ireland, 1650,
Plunket Oliver, titular archbishop of Dublin, convicted and executed as a traitor, July 1, 1681.
Plautius the Roman general arrived in Britain, 46.
Playing cards invented, 1391.
Pleadings in courts of judicature first permitted, 788.
 — in the English tongue first used in the courts of judicature, 1362.
Plentiful year in England, 1348.
 — 1553.
Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.
 — received a new charter, July 7, 1684.
Poet laureat the first, 1487.
Poland, seized by the Swedes, 1702.
 — the throne vacated by Stanislaus, Feb. 14, 1703-4.
 — re-elected Stanislaus, July 12, 1704.
 — crowned, Nov. 1706.
 — the throne stipulated to be renounced by Augustus, Sept. 24, 1706.
 — declared their throne vacant, 1707.
Poll-tax of four-pence per head, for all above fourteen years old, 1377.
 — 1379.
 — for twelve-pence each, for all above fifteen

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fifteen, which occasioned Tyler's rebellion, 1381.
 Poll-tax of six-pence per head, 1448.
 — 1666-7.
 — 1678.
 — 1689.
 Poor, the first act for the relief of, 1597.
 Pope's legate caught in bed with a prostitute, 1125.
 — quarrels with the king of England about the choice of an archbishop of Canterbury, 1207.
 — lays the kingdom under an interdict, when all church service ceased, 1208.
 — excommunicated the King, and absolves his subjects of allegiance, 1209.
 — proceeded to depose John, and dispose of his kingdom, 1212.
 — received the King's submission and absolved him on his resigning to him the sovereignty of the kingdom, and becoming tributary, 1213.
 — excommunicated the barons and Londoners, 1213.
 — demanded an annual tribute from every cathedral and monastery in England, but denied 1226.
 — collected the tenths of the kingdom with rigour, 1229.
 — occasioned great extortions in England, 1242, 1244.
 — tribute refused from England, 1265.
 — sent several presents to the king of England, 1510.
 — 1514.
 — taken prisoner and his palace pillaged by the duke of Bourbon, 1527.
 — supremacy abolished England, 1531.
 — power entirely abolished in England, 1536.
 Popery abolished England, 1536.
 — re-established in England, 1553.
 — finally abolished, 1558.
 Popish plot discovered by Dr. Tongue, Aug. 14, 1678.
 — recusants ordered to keep ten miles from London, Oct. 35, 1678.
 — priest executed, June 27, 1679.
 — Aug. 27, 1679.
 Port-Royal in the bay of Hundy, taken by the English, 1691.
 — in Jamaica, greatly damaged by an earthquake, Sept. 8, 1692.
 Porto Rico discovered, 1497.
 — plundered by the English, 1598.
 Portsmouth burnt by the French, 1377.
 — fortified 1544.
 — 1572.
 Portugal invaded by the Spaniards, 1704.

Portugal queen of landed at Spithead, where she remained two days, Sept. 4, 1709.
 Post-horses and stages first established in England, 1483.
 Post-office established, Dec. 29, 1660.
 — a general one established, 1711.
 Powder plot discovered, Nov. 5, 1605.
 Prasutagus of the Icenii, husband of Boadicea, made Nero co-heir to his kingdom, 61.
 Precedency disputed between the French and Spanish ambassadors, Sept. 30, 166.
 Presbyterians, occasioned a riot at Edinburgh, 1637.
 — usurp the government of the church, July 1, 1643.
 — oppose the King's trial, Dec. 27, 1648.
 — raise a rebellion in Scotland, 1666.
 — 1679.
 — two chosen sheriffs of London, 1680.
 Presbytery established in Scotland, 1593.
 Press warrants declared illegal but in case of invasions, Dec. 1641.
 — for soldiers, an act passed for, 1641.
 Pretender attempted to land in England, but without success, March, 1707.
 Price of grain for 957 years, 1700.
 Priests permitted the use of wives and concubines by compounding with the King, 1132.
 — forbid by a decree, 1225.
 — banished England, Nov. 10, 1666.
 — 1673.
 Printing introduced into England, 1471.
 Priors, 110 alien suppressed, 1415.
 Priors, three executed, 1534.
 Propagation of the gospel, the society erected, 1698.
 Prophets, French, convicted as impostors and punished, Nov. 18, 1707.
 Protestants, the name first used, 1529.
 — French, take refuge in England, 1572.
 — in France, became formidable, 1576.
 — successors proposed and protected against, 1700-1.
 Prussia assumed the title of king, Jan. 18, 1700.
 Pryn libelled the government and was fined 5000l. &c. 1634.
 — released, and entered London in triumph, 1640.
 — died Jan. 23, 1669-70.
 Psalms of David, translated by Strenhold and Hopkins, 1552.
 Publicans the sect of, came into England, 1162.
 Puritans forbid by proclamations from quitting the kingdom, April 30, 1337.
 Puritans

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Puritans refused to conform to the church of England, 1565.

— deny the queen's supremacy, and excite a rebellion, 1590.

— persecuted in England, 1633.

Pym impeached the Queen for assisting the King with troops, May 23, 1643.

— discovered a plot to secure the army, 1641.

— defended the proceedings of the Commons before the Lords, 1642.

— rejected the King's answer to an invitation to return to London, Jan. 13, 1642-3.

— died, Dec. 8, 1643.

Q.

Quakers first appeared, 1650.

— permitted to transport themselves to America, March 10, 1664-5.

— their affirmation first admitted instead of oaths, April, 1696.

— one chosen a member of Parliament, Dec. 1698.

Queen of England, Mary, the first regnant one, 1553.

— re-established popery and expelled the protestant clergy, 1553.

— borrowed 20,000*l.* of the city of London, Oct. 1, 1553.

— restored the tax granted on the clergy and promised to pay her predecessors debts, 1554.

— married Philip of Spain, July 29, 1554.

— created ninety knights of the carpet, Sept. 20, 1554.

— published liberty of conscience, Oct. 5, 1554.

— restored the church lands in her possession, March, 1555.

— granted a commission for an inquisition, 1557.

— Elizabeth, rejected Philip for a husband, 1558.

— rejected several other matches, 1560.

— refused the Pope's nuncio admittance, ordered the payment of the monks' pensions, and increased the salary of the judges, 1561.

— assisted the French protestants, 1562.

— proposed her favourite Dudley for a husband to Mary queen of Scots, 1563.

— visited Cambridge, 1564.

— Oxford, 1566.

— addressed to marry by the Parliament, Nov. 1, 1566.

— demanded the restitution of Calais in form, and was refused, July, 1567.

Queen of England, Elizabeth, obtained additional privileges for the Moscow company, 1567.

— became umpire between the regent and Queen of Scotland, who had fled into England, 1568.

— seized some Spanish treasure at Plymouth, and borrowed it as a loan, Dec. 29, 1568.

— complained of Scotland's violation of the peace, and was excommunicated by the Pope, 1569.

— rejected the duke of Anjou's proposals of marriage, 1571.

— paid her father's debts at foreign courts, &c. 1572.

— entered into a treaty of Marriage with the duke of Alençon, but refused him, 1573.

— rejected the sovereignty of Holland and Zealand, which was offered her, 1574.

— assisted the Dutch against Spain, 1578.

— refused the addresses of the duke of Alençon afterwards duke of Anjou, 1579.

— recalled children educated in foreign parts, 1580.

— forbid harbouring any popish priests, 1580.

— acted as a mediator between the emperor of Moscow and the king of Sweden, and procured a peace between them, 1583.

— discovered a conspiracy to assassinate her, 1582.

— assisted the Dutch against Spain, 1584.

— assisted the Huguenots with 50,000 crowns, 1585.

— entered into a treaty of mutual support with Holland, 1586.

— used endeavours to save the life of Mary queen of Scotland, with the Parliament, Oct. 1586.

— signed her death warrant, Feb. 1, 1587.

— blamed her secretary and fined him, 10,000*l.* and wrote to the king of Scotland an excuse for herself, 1587.

— excommunicated by the Pope, and the allegiance of her subjects absolved, 1588.

— appointed the earl of Leicester her general, and harranged her troops encamped at Tilbury-fort, on the intended invasion by the Armada, May 29, 1588.

— went to St. Paul's in triumph, and sung

I N D E X.

Deum for the defeat of the
Nov. 24, 1588.
and, Elizabeth, assisted the king
c with 23,000l. to support
stant cause, 1589.
8970l. for the repairs of the
id raised the customs from
to 50,000l. 1590.
Oxford, 1592.
id to be poisoned by her phy-
593.
ed to be assassinated, 1594.
ed the payment of 800,000l.
ice due from the Dutch, 1595.
ed Horace and other classical
1598.
ed the nobility, who held the
nds, to pay large fines, 1600.
ed James of Scotland's pension,
ex annuo, 1601.
ed monopolies, 1601.
l the Jesuits, 1602.
ed James of Scotland her suc-
nd died March 24, 1603.
was, 188,200l. 1603.
visited Bath and Oxford, Aug.
2.
with the Lord Mayor, Oct. 29,

grand state to St. Paul's ca-
attended by both Houses of
ent, at a public thanksgiving
success of the war, Nov. 12,

d the motto of *Semper Eadem*,
1702.
Bath, with the prince of Den-
Aug. 20, 1703.
ved the order of the Thistle
and, 1703.
l the first-fruits and tenths for
er maintenance of the poor
Feb. 1703-4.
l the manor of Woodstock and
of Wotton to the duke of
ough, March 14, 1704-5.
Cambridge and Newmarket,
705.
duke of Savoy 200,000 crowns,
mitted a loan for him of
l. Feb. 26, 1705-6.
great state to St. Paul's, to a
iving for her victories, June
16.
1, 1706.
ount of the union with Scot-
lay 1, 1707.
ie college of Dublin 500l. out
ivate purse, 1710.

Queen of England, Anne, disgusted with
the elector of Hanover for wanting to
take his seat in the House of Lords,
1714.
— died, Aug. 1, 1714.
Queen of Scotland, married the Dauphin of
France, April 24, 1558.
— assumed the arms of England and
quartered them with those of France,
Jan. 1559.
— succeeded to the throne of France,
June 29, 1559.
— embroiled with her subjects by the
regent, and was invaded by the Eng-
lish, 1569.
— refused to relinquish the title and
arms of France, 1560.
— arrived in Scotland from France, her
husband being dead, and refused the
queen of England to relinquish her
right to that crown, Aug. 15, 1560.
— prevented a design of lord Huntley
carrying her off by stratagem, 1562.
— refused lord Leicester for a husband,
1563.
— married lord Darnley. and David
Rizzo became her favourite, 1565.
— he was assassinated in her presence, who
in revenge had her husband treated
unworthily, 1566.
— made Bothwell her favourite, and he
destroyed lord Darnley by blowing up
the house where he was, Feb. 9,
1566.
— married Bothwell, May 15, 1566.
— delivered of a son named James, af-
terwards king of England, June, 1566.
— taken prisoner by the discontented
lords, and obliged to relinquish her
crown to her son, 1566.
— made her escape to England, where
she was detained prisoner, May 17,
1568.
— formed a design to marry the duke of
Norfolk, and was confined to Tutbury
castle, Dec. 1568.
— removed to Coventry, and desired her
marriage with Bothwell might be
nullified, Aug. 15, 1569.
— 's party ravaged the borders of Eng-
land, 1570.
— endeavoured to obtain her liberty,
but without effect, 1570.
— solicited assistance from Spain, 1571.
— more strictly guarded, having endea-
voured to escape, 1577.
— made overtures for her release with-
out effect, 1584.
— removed to Chartley castle, 1584.
Queen

I N D E X.

Queen of Scotland's papers seized and sent to London, 1586.

— removed to Fotheringay castle in Northamptonshire, where the commissioners attended to try her, when she denied their authority and they passed sentence of death on her, Oct. 11, 1586.

— sentence confirmed by Parliament, Oct. 29, 1586.

— put in execution at Fotheringay castle in the eighteenth year of her imprisonment, and the forty-sixth of her age, Feb. 8, 1587; and was buried at Peterborough.

Queen's college Oxford founded, 1347.

— Cambridge founded, 1447.

Queens of England, France and Scotland in England at once, 1517.

R.

Radnorshire erected into a kingdom by prince Arthur, 497.

Rain continual from Midsummer to Christmas, 1340.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, discovered Virginia, 1584.

— attacked the Spanish settlements in America, and took a galleon worth 150,000*l.* 1592.

— debauched one of the Queen's attendants, and went on an expedition to America with little success, 1595.

— went against the Spanish galleons without success, 1597.

— convicted of treason and reprieved, Nov. 1603.

— failed to America in search of a gold mine, but without success, Aug. 1617.

— returned and in October, and was executed at the instigation of the Spanish ambassador, Oct. 29, 1617.

Ramsay Abbey built, 959.

Ratisbon taken by the elector of Bavaria, Dec. 6, 1703.

Reading abbey founded, 1130.

Rebellion excited by the monks, 956.

— in Wales, 1040.

— by Henry the second's sons, 1187.

— of the barons, 1213.

— by the earl of Pembroke, 1233.

— by the earl of Leicester and the barons, 1260.

— by Wat. Tyler, of Deptford, 1381.

— in Ireland, 1398; when Richard II. visited it, and was deposed, 1399.

— by the earl of Northumberland, 1404.

— in Ireland, 1448.

Rebellion under Jack Cade, April, 1450.

— duke of York, 1455.

— by the duke of Richmond, who landed at Milford Haven 1483.

— in Yorkshire, but soon suppressed, 1537.

— in Cornwall in Kent; under Kett the tanner, 1549.

— in Kent; under Wyatt, but suppressed, 1554.

— in Ireland, 1562.

— in the north by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. Another by lord d'Acres, when 800 were executed, 1569.

— in Bohemia, when the elector Palatine was choked, 1619.

— Scotland and England, 1640.

— Ireland, 1641.

— Scotland, by the presbyterians, 1666.

— under Argyle, 1685.

— under Monmouth, 1685.

— attempted, but without effect, 1707.

Records of Scotland lost, 1295.

Redwald, king of the East Angles, 616.

Reformation in religion began by Luther, 1517.

— of the clergy ordered by act of Parliament, 1530.

— established in England, 1558.

— Scotland, 1560.

Refugees admitted to shelter in England, 1568.

— protected and relieved, Sept. 7, 1681.

— April, 1687.

— allowed 15,000*l.* *per annum*, Oct. 1696.

Regicides, nineteen surrendered and were reprieved for life, June 6, 1660.

— several tried and condemned Oct. 10; and executed the 19th following, at Tyburn, 1660.

— their estates confiscated, July 12, 1661.

Registering wills in Yorkshire first permitted, 1707.

— in Middlesex, 1709.

Religious houses suppressed, 1540.

Republicans opposed the King, March, 1681.

Revenue of demesne lands altered from kind to specie, 1129.

Revolt in Normandy, 1120.

— 1124.

— 1125.

— 1128.

— in Wales, 1405.

Rhudlan castle in Wales built, 1287.

Richard I. king of England, 1189.

Rich.

I N D E X.

Richard II. king of England, 1377.
 — III. king of England, 1483.
 — king of the Romans, quitted England with 700,000*l.* May 27, 1257.
 Richlieu, cardinal, died, Dec. 4, 1642.
 Richmond palace burnt, 1498.
 Ridley bishop, burnt at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555.
 Rizzo, favourite of Mary queen of Scots, murdered, 1565.
 Robert, duke of Normandy, taken prisoner, and his eyes put out by his brother, 1106.
 Robin Hood and Little John flourished, 1197.
 Rochelle, the siege raised by the duke of Anjou, 1573.
 — taken, and only 5000 out of 15,000 persons remained, the rest perished, 1628.
 Rochester burnt, 677.
 — bishoprick founded, 604.
 — town burnt, 1130.
 — again, 1137.
 — bridge built, 1400.
 Rolls chapel, Chancery-lane, built, 1232.
 Romans invaded Britain, *Ante Christ.* 55.
 — quitted ditto, 428.
 Rome burnt by Nero, 65.
 — pillaged by the duke of Bourbon, and the Pope taken prisoner, 1527.
 Rooke, admiral, destroyed and took the galleons at Vigo, Oct. 12, 1702.
 — received the thanks of Parliament, and was sworn of the privy council, Nov. 12, 1702.
 — took a French East India ship worth 100,000*l.* May 6, 1703.
 — died Jan. 24, 1709-10.
 Rosamond, concubine to Henry II. flourished, 1173.
 Roses first planted in England, 1522.
 Round-heads, their origin, 1641.
 Royal Exchange first began to be built, June 7, 1566.
 — finished 1567.
 — burnt 1666.
 — first stone of the present building laid, Oct. 23, 1667.
 — finished, Sept. 28, 1669.
 Royalists forfeited estates sold by Cromwell, Aug. 4, 1652.
 Royal Society erected and established, Dec. 30, 1660.
 Rupert, prince, arrived in England with his brother, the elector Palatine, Dec. 1635.
 — visited Oxford with the King and his brother, Aug. 29, 1636.

Rupert, prince, defeated the Parliament forces at Worcester, Sept. 23, 1642.
 — took Cirencester, Feb. 2, 1642-3.
 — took Birmingham, April, 1642-3.
 — took Litchfield, April 21, 1642-3.
 — took Bristol and 3000 men, July 22, 1643.
 — defeated at Marston Moor, when 10,000 were killed or taken prisoners, July, 1644.
 — ordered by the King after his defeat at Bristol to quit England, Sept. 19, 1644.
 — was reconciled to the King and quitted England, July 15, 1646.
 — attempted to land in England, but was obliged to return to France, March, 1652.
 — went to Germany, 1654.
 — had the command of the English fleet, Oct. 4, 1664.
 — had a severe sea fight with the Dutch, June 4.
 — defeated the Dutch, July 25, 1665.
 — made high admiral, April 6, 1673.
 — died in Spring Gardens, Westminster, Nov. 22, 1682.
 Ruremond taken by Marlborough, Oct. 6, 1702.
 Russia company established, 1555.
 Russia, Peter the Great, czar of, visited king William in Holland, July, 1697.
 — visited England, Jan. 11, 1697-8.
 Rye burnt by the French, 1377.
 — again, 1666.
 Rye-house plot discovered, June 14, 1681.

S.

Sacheverell, Dr. preached his seditious sermon, Nov. 5, 1709.
 — was impeached in December.
 — was tried and found guilty, Feb. 1710.
 — made his triumphant progress into Shropshire, May 1710.
 Saffron first planted in England, 1589.
 Sailcloth first woven in England, 1590.
 Salisbury bishoprick removed from Wilton, 1056.
 — surrendered to the Parliament, Feb. 25, 1646.
 Salisbury, the bishop of, claimed the chancellorship of the Garter, and it was allowed, Nov. 19, 1670.
 Salter's company, London, incorporated, 1558.
 Salures subdued, 69.
 Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, deprived, Feb. 1, 1690-1.

Sancroft,

I N D E X.

Sanctroft, archbishop of Canterbury, died,
 Nov. 26, 1693.
 Sandwich burnt by the French, 1458.
 Sandwich, the earl of, blown up in an en-
 gagement with the Dutch, May 28,
 1672.
 Sanquir, a Scotch nobleman, executed for
 killing his fencing master, 1612.
 Sardinia reduced by the English forces, July
 29, 1708.
 Savoy over-run by the French, 1691.
 Savoy palace converted into an hospital,
 1508.
 Saxons arrived first in Britain, at Abbes-
 fleet, in the isle of Thanet, 447.
 Saxony reduced by the Swedes, 1706.
 Scarborough seized by the French, who
 were defeated, 1557.
 Scarcity, a great one in England, 1088.
 — again, 1098.
 — again, 1557.
 Scilly isles fortified, 1593.
 Scotland received the Christian faith, 212.
 — had coin in gold and silver, *ib.*
 — declared subject to England, 1301.
 Scots first constituted a kingdom, 360.
 — expelled Cumberland, 936.
 — acknowledged allegiance to England,
 1174.
 — released from it, 1139.
 — entered England, reduced Northum-
 berland, and did homage to the dau-
 phin of France, 1216.
 — swore fealty to Edward I. 1273.
 — rebel against England, 1296.
 — their records taken and regalia brought
 to London, 1296.
 — records lost, *ib.*
 — expell the English, 1299.
 — put themselves under the protection
 of the Pope, 1300.
 — nobility submit themselves to Ed-
 ward, 1304.
 — defeated near St. John's town, and
 Bruce's brothers taken prisoners and
 executed as traitors, 1306.
 — invade England, 1327.
 — restored to all they had been deprived
 of by Edward I. 1328.
 — reduced by the English, 1335.
 — in arms against England, 1336.
 — penetrated England as far as Durham,
 where they put the inhabitants to the
 sword, 1343.
 — king taken prisoner by Edward the
 First's queen, 1346.
 — ransom their King for 90,000*l.* and
 soon after commence hostilities, and
 take Berwick, 1354.
 — defeated at Berwick, 1378.

Scots defeated the English at Otterburn,
 July 31, 1388.
 — defeated at Nisbet, May 7, 1402.
 — again at Hallidown hill, July, 1402.
 — take arms in favour of Henry VI. of
 England, when their King was killed
 before Roxborough, 1460.
 — routed by the duke of Norfolk and
 24 cannon taken, 1542.
 — invaded by the English, and signed
 a truce at Edinburgh, June 10, 1560.
 — took arms, occasioned by the Queen's
 marriage with lord Darnley, 1565.
 — again on her marriage with Bothwell,
 when they compelled her to resign her
 crown to her son, and kept her pri-
 soner, 1566.
 — Puritans formed a design against the
 government, 1634.
 — opposed the reading the service book,
 which occasioned an insurrection, when
 they threw off their allegiance, and
 several of the bishops were obliged to
 fly to England; and they set up the
 Covenant, 1638.
 — excite the English to act against the
 King, 1640.
 — entered England with an army, de-
 feated the King's forces, took Dur-
 ham, and entered into a treaty, 1641.
 — commissioners met the English at
 Rippon, Oct. 1, 1640.
 — pacification took place, Aug. 1641.
 — abolished episcopacy, 1641.
 — landed in England 18,000 foot, 2000
 horse, and 500 dragoons to join the
 Parliament, 1644.
 — invited the King under their protec-
 tion, which he complied with, May 5,
 1643.
 — delivered him up to the Parliamen-
 for 400,000*l.* arrears, Jan. 30, 1646-7.
 — entered England in favour of the
 King, July 13, 1648.
 — defeated by Cromwell, Aug. 1648.
 — requested a respite of Charles's trial,
 Jan. 6, 1648-9.
 — proclaimed Charles II. in Edinburgh,
 Feb. 3, 1648-9.
 — proposed disagreeable articles to
 Charles II. March 15, 1649-50.
 — executed the marquis of Montros, the
 King's general, May, 1650.
 — compelled the King to take the cove-
 nant before they would permit him to
 land, June 23, 1650.
 — withdrew their confidence from the
 King, June 26.
 — raised an army under Lesley, consti-
 ing

I N D E X.

ing of 36,000 men ; but would not permit the King's attendants to remain near his person, June 29.

Scots proclaimed him in Edinburgh, July 15.

— on the approach of Cromwell retired, and were defeated at Dunbar, had 3000 men killed, and 9000 taken prisoners, after which they fled him with more respect, Sept. 3.

— ordered a fast for his sins, Dec. 1650.

— obliged the King to sign the covenant, swear to establish the Presbyterian religion in Scotland, and they crowned him at Scone, Jan. 1, 1650-1.

— set up his standard at Aberdeen, and raised him an army of 18,000 horse, Jan. 2, 1650-1.

— reduced and bridled with garrisons, 1651.

— invited king Charles II. over, which he rejected, Sept. 19, 1654.

— declared their crown hereditary, Aug. 14, 1681.

— settled 260,000*l.* *per ann.* on the King for his life, May 24, 1685.

— made a formal offer of that crown to William and Mary, May 12, 1689.

— vindicated their Scotch settlement of Caladonia in Darien, May 20, 1700.

— plot discovered, 1704.

— peers eldest sons voted incapable of a seat in Parliament, Dec. 3, 1708.

Schomberg, duke of, set sail for Ireland, Aug. 12, 1689.

— killed at the Boyne, July 1, 1690.

Scriptures ordered to be read in monasteries in Britain, 746.

Scrimshaw, Mrs. Jane, died in Rosemary-lane workhouse, Tower-hill, aged 127 years, Dec. 6, 1711.

Sea-fight near Sandwich, between Alfred and the Danes, 851.

— between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, Aug. 24, 1217.

— English and French, when the former took and sunk 400 vessels with 30,000 men, 1340.

— between the English and French, when the latter were defeated, 1350.

— between the English and Flemings, when the latter were defeated, 1371.

— between the Spaniards and English, when the latter were defeated, 1372.

— between the Spanish, French and Flemish fleet, and the English, when many of the former were taken, 1387.

— when eighty laden French ships were taken by the English, 1389.

Sea-fight off Milford Haven, when the English took fourteen and destroyed fifteen French ships, 1405.

— off Sandwich, when the fleet was taken by the earl of Warwick, Nov. 1459.

— in the channel, between forty-five French and thirty-nine English ships, 1512.

— in the channel, between the English and the French, when the latter were defeated, 1545.

— again, and lost 1000 men, 1549.

— with the Spanish Armada, 1588.

— between the Spaniards and Dutch in the Downs, Sept. 7, 1639.

— between the English and Dutch, May 19, 1652.

— again, near Plymouth, Aug. 16, 1652.

— in the Mediterranean, when Van Gallen was killed, Sept. 28, 1652.

— upon the coast of Kent, under Blake and De Wit, Oct. 28, 1652.

— in the Downs, between Van Tromp and Blake, when six English ships were taken, Nov. 29, 1652.

— off Portsmouth, between the English and Dutch, when Blake defeated Van Trump, taking eleven Dutch men of war and thirty merchantmen, Feb. 19, 1652-3.

— again, off the North-foreland, when Monk obtained a victory over Van Tromp, taking twenty men of war.

— again, on the coast of Holland, when Monk and Blake gained a complete victory over Van Tromp, who was killed, after having lost thirty men of war, July 29, 1653.

— between the English and French, Oct. 1653.

— at Cadiz, when a fleet of galleons were destroyed or taken by the English, Sept. 1656.

— at the Canaries, where Blake destroyed the Spanish galleons, April 20, 1657.

— when the duke of York took the Dutch Bourdeaux fleet of 130 ships, Dec. 4, 1664.

— between the English and Dutch off Harwich, when eighteen capital Dutch ships were taken and fourteen destroyed, June 3, 1665.

— again, when the earl of Sandwich took twelve men of war and two East India ships, Sept. 4, 1665.

— again, when the English lost nine ships, and the Dutch fifteen, but not decisive, June 4, 1666.

I N D E X.

Sea-fight, when the Dutch were totally defeated, lost twenty men of war, four admirals, besides 4000 officers and seamen, July 25, 26, 1666.

— again, when 150 merchantmen and two men of war were taken in the Uly, Aug. 8, 1667.

— when five of the Dutch Smyrna fleet were taken by the English, and soon after four Dutch East India ships, March 14, 1671-2.

— at Southwold bay, when the earl of Sandwich was blown up, and the Dutch defeated by the duke of York, May 28, 1672.

— with the Dutch, by prince Rupert, May 28, 1673.

— again, June 4.

— again, in the Texel, when prince Rupert defeated the Dutch, Aug. 11, 1673.

— in the bay of Tripoli, when the English burnt four men of war of that state, March 4, 1674-5.

— off Beachy, when the French defeated the English and Dutch, June 30, 1690.

— off Brest, but separated by a storm, Sept. 2, 1691.

— off La Hogue, when the French fleet was entirely defeated, and twenty of their largest men of war destroyed, May 19, 1692.

— off cape St. Vincent, when the English and Dutch fleets were defeated with great loss by the French, June 16, 1693.

— when the Vigo fleet was taken and destroyed by the English and Dutch, Oct. 12, 1702.

— between the French and the English, when the former relinquished the dominion of the seas to the English, Aug. 24, 1704.

— Gibraltar, where the French were obliged to abandon the siege with the loss of five men of war, Nov. 5, 1704.

— again, March 21, 1704-5.

— off the Lizard, when the English were defeated, Oct. 9, 1707.

— when admiral Leake took sixty vessels laden with provisions for the French army, May 22, 1708.

— near Carthage, when commodore Wager took and destroyed a fleet of galleons, May 28, 1708.

Sealing charters first used in England, 1065.

Sealing writs first used, 107.

Secretary of State's office established, 1530.

Secular servitude abolished in bishopricks and abbey, and knights fees introduced, 1070.

Security, the act of, passed, Aug. 5, 1704.

Semper Eadem first used as a motto for the arms of England, Dec. 13, 1702.

Severus kept his court at York, 207.

— repulsed the Caledonians, and built his wall of stone where Adrian's wall of earth had stood, 208.

— died at York, 208.

Seymour made lord high admiral, 1547.

— married the widow of Henry VIII. March, 1548.

— wife died in childbed, Sept. 1548.

— beheaded, March 20, 1549.

Seymour, duke of Somerset, lord protector, 1546.

— beheaded, 1551.

Shaftesbury built by Alfred, 879.

Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's, murdered by some Presbyterians, May 3, 1679.

Shelden, John, the antiquarian, died, Oct. 30, 1654.

— archbishop died, Nov. 9, 1677.

Sheriffs first appointed, 1079.

Sheriffs of London committed to the Tower, June 26, 1682.

Shillings first coined in England, 1505.

Ship-money began, 1634.

— collected with great rigour, 1639.

— voted illegal, 1640.

— abolished, 1640.

Shore Jane, concubine to Edward IV. did penance at St. Paul's, 1483.

Shovel admiral, lost off the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 22, 1707.

Shrewsbury monastery built, 1087.

Side saddles first used by ladies in England, 1398.

Sidney, Algernon, convicted and beheaded for high treason, Nov. 21, 1683.

Sidney, Sir Philip, killed in the Dutch wars, Oct. 16, 1586.

Sidney-Suffex college, Cambridge, founded, 1589.

Silk manufactory established in England, 1621.

Silk worms first brought to England, 1609.

Skippon made major-general of the city militia, Jan. 1642.

— ordered to attend the King at York, but did not comply, May 17.

— obliged to lay down his arms at Plymouth, Sept. 2, 1644.

Slave trade began, 1562.

Slingsby, Sir Henry, beheaded as a traitor by Cromwell, June 2, 1658.

Smith,

I N D E X.

Smithfield levelled and paved, 1615.
 Smyrna destroyed by an earthquake, July 10, 1688.
 Soapboilers in London incorporated, 1632.
 Societies first established in London, 1198.
 Somers's islands first named and settled, 1609.
 Somers, lord, impeached, May 14, 1701.
 Somerset house built by the Protector of Edward VI. 1549.
 Somerset, the duke of, beheaded, 1551.
 Somerset, the duke of, discharged from court, for refusing to attend the Pope's nuncio, July 3, 1687.
 South Saxons kingdom began, 477.
 — ended, 754.
 Southwark annexed to London, 1550.
 Sovereign legislative power assumed by Parliament, May 26, 1642.
 Sovereignty of the British seas asserted, 1634.
 — acknowledged, 1653.
 Spain recovered from the Moors, 1492.
 — king of, took the title of king of Castile and visited England, 1506.
 — visited England, Dec. 23, 1703.
 Spaniards made a descent in Devonshire, 1595.
 Spanish Armada failed from the Tagus, May 29, 1588.
 — again, June 12.
 — totally defeated, with immense loss, July, Aug. and Sept. 1588.
 Spanish Netherlands reduced by the allies under Marlborough, 1706.
 Spectacles invented by a monk of Pisa in Italy, 1299.
 Speed, John, the historian, died, 1629.
 Spencer, the poet, died, 1598.
 Spencers banished, 1320.
 — taken and executed by the Queen, 1326.
 Stafford, viscount, impeached for high treason and beheaded, Dec. 29, 1681.
 Stair, the earl of, died, Jan. 8, 1706-7.
 Stamford castle in Lincolnshire built, 922.
 Stamp duties began, June 28, 1694.
 Stanislaus crowned king of Poland, Oct. 31, 1705.
 Starchamber, the court of, established, 1487.
 — abolished, 1641.
 Starchmakers incorporated, 1632.
 Statutes of Clarendon made, 1164.
 — Marlborough made, 1269.
 — Mortmain enacted, 1279.
 — Quo warranta passed, Oct. 1280.
 — Winchester passed, Oct. 1284.
 — to forbid levying taxes without consent of Parliament passed, 1297.
 — of Premunire passed, which excluded

foreigners from ecclesiastical government, April 23, 1344.
 Steam engine, the first in England, 1618.
 Steel, Sir Richard, expelled the House of Commons for a libel, 1714.
 Stephen, king of England, 1135.
 St. Stephen's chapel, Westminster, built, 1348.
 Stevenswear on the Mease taken by Marlborough, Oct. 6, 1702.
 Stews, or public brothels, suppressed, which before had been licensed in London, 1546.
 Stirling castle surrendered to general Monk, Aug. 14, 1651.
 Stocking-weaving invented in England, 1590.
 Stonehenge erected by Ambrosius, 476.
 Storm in London, which destroyed 1500 houses, 944.
 — in France, which destroyed great part the British army, March 1359.
 — great part of an English fleet lost, 1379.
 — at Chelmsford, 1565.
 — in the channel, 1588.
 — in England, the day Cromwell died, Sept. 3, 1658.
 — in London, Feb. 18, 1661-2.
 — at Barbadoes, Aug. 10, 1675.
 — at Gibraltar, Feb. 13, 1693-4.
 — a most remarkable severe one, Nov. 27, 1703.
 Stratford on Avon burnt, 1614.
 Stuart, Robert, king of Scotland, the first of that name, 1370.
 Suffolk, the earl of, lord Treasurer, discarded and fined 30,000*l.* for embezzlement, 1615.
 Sugar canes first planted in Madiera, 1420.
 Supplies for the Danish army amounted to 100,000*l.* in 1017.
 Surnames first used in England, 1072.
 — became in common use, 1199.
 Survey of England the first by Alfred, 897.
 — by William the Conqueror, 1080.
 — by Henry VIII. and all estates valued, 1522.
 Suffex, the earl of, obtained permission of being covered in the presence of his Sovereign, Oct. 2, 1554.
 Suzataken by the French, June 12, 1704.
 Swabia laid under contribution by the French, 1707.
 Swain, the Dane, proclaimed king of England, March, 1004.
 Swearing, the vice of, introduced, 1072.
 Sweating sickness in England, Nov. 1485.
 — again, 1508,
 Sweating

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Sweating sickness in England, 1517.

— again, 1528.

— again, 1551.

Sweden subdued by Canute, 1028.

— the queen of, resigned her crown and government, May 30, 1654.

— protected by the English, 1700.

Synod held at Alnwick in Northumberland, 710.

— at Colne in Wilts, 978.

— at Dort, held Nov. 3, 1617.

T.

Tallard, count, the French general, brought prisoner to England, and confined in Nottingham castle, Dec. 14, 1704.

Tangier taken possession of by the English, Jan. 30, 1661-2.

— made a free port, 1662.

— totally demolished and abandoned, 1684.

Tapestry introduced into England, 1255.

— manufactory established at Mortlake, 1620.

Taunton walls demolished, 1662.

Tavernas in London were restrained to the number of forty, 1553.

Tax on land four shillings, the first time so much, 1693.

— on land proportioned, 1693.

— subsidies, 1697.

— a weekly one of 34,808*l.* assisted in 1642.

— on marriages, births, and burials, 1695.

Taxes were raised arbitrarily, 1100.

— rigidly collected, so that those possessed of above eleven pence paid, 1232.

— were levied for marriage portions for the King's daughters, 1402.

— during the protectorship amounted to 95,512,095*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

Telescopes first invented in Germany, 1590.

Teniers, David, the great painter, died, 1695.

Terms of law began, 1079.

Test act passed March 29, 1673.

Thames dry for three days, 1114.

— again, 1542.

— ebbed and flowed thrice in nine hours, 1550.

— almost dry, occasioned by a strong westerly wind, Sept. 1592.

Theft made death, 946.

Thermometers invented by a Dutchman, 1610.

Thetford in Norfolk destroyed by the Danes, 1003.

Thirlwell in Cheshire fortified, 923.

St. Thomas's hospital founded, 1553.

Three lions first borne on the shield of a king of England, 1198.

Thyane, Thomas, esq. shot in his coach in Pall-mall, Feb. 3, 1682.

Tide ebbed and flowed thrice in one hour at Lynne in Dorset, 1582.

Tiles first used in England, 1246.

Time keepers first invented by Alfred, 890.

Tindal, the first translator of the Bible, burnt for a heretic at Geneva, 1535.

Tin-mines first discovered in Germany, 1240.

Tinmouth destroyed by the French, July 22, 1690.

Tiverton taken by Fairfax, Oct. 19, 1645.

Tobacco first brought to England, 1584.

Tobago, in the West Indies, taken by the English, Dec. 20, 1672.

Toleration refused Ireland, 1641.

Toleration act passed, April 19, 1689.

Torbay, several ships taken there by the Dutch, June 26, 1667.

— king William landed there, Nov. 5, 1688.

— the French landed there, July 22, 1690.

Touching for the King's evil first practised by English kings, 1058.

Toulon attacked by the confederates, and besieged without success, 1707.

Tournay taken by the allies, Sept. 3, 1709.

Towcester in Northamptonshire fortified, 921.

Tower of London began, 1078.

— surrounded by a wall, July 1098.

— repaired and fortified, 1240.

Trade and plantation board established, 1697.

Transubstantiation re-established, 1554.

Travelling, licences required for it, 1635.

— again, 1649.

Treasons ascertained by an act of Edward III. 1399.

Trials regulated, and two witnesses required for treason, 1605.

Triers taken by the French, June 1705.

Trinida discovered, 1497.

Trinity college, Cambridge, founded, 1546.

— Oxford, founded, 1555.

Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded, 1353.

Triple alliance formed, 1667.

Trumpets ordered to be sounded before the king of Britain by Offa, 775.

Tunis bombarded by Blake, April, 1655.

Tunnage and poundage refused to be paid, 1638.

— granted the King but for two months at a time, 1641.

Turcane

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Turenne, marshal, died, 1675.
Turin besieged by the French, May 23, 1706.

Turkeys first brought to England, 1525.
Turkey company established in England,
Tulcan, the prince of, visited England,
 April 5, 1669.

Tyrone, the Irish rebel, defeated the English forces, 1599.

— seized great part of Ireland, and acted as a sovereign, 1600.

— defeated and taken prisoner, and was carried in triumph to Dublin, 1601.

— brought to London and pardoned, 1603.

Tythes granted the church, 854.

— collected in England by the Pope with rigour, 1228.

— collected by Wolsey for the Pope in England, 1517.

U.

Ulm, the city of, taken by the elector of Bavaria, 1702.

— by the Imperialists, Sept. 11, 1704.

Ulster, king at arms, first appointed, 1552.

Uniformity in religion enforced, 1637.

— act passed, 1662.

Union of Utrecht took place, 1580.

Union with England and Scotland, a treaty began for, May, 1702.

— commissioners appointed by Parliament, Jan. 1704-5.

— met, April 16, 1706.

— the articles signed, July 22, 1706.

— ratified Oct. 13, following.

— opposed in the English Parliament, when the bill passed, March 6, 1706-7.

United Provinces acknowledged an independent state, 1609.

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge restored to their privileges after the reformation, 1546.

— gave their plate to assist the King, 1642.

— vested with the presentations of benefices belonging to the Papists, July 25, 1689.

Urine obliged by government to be preserved by proclamation, 1626.

Usher, archbishop of Armagh, buried in Westminster-abbey, March 31, 1655.

Usurers had their effects seized by the King, 1337.

Usury restrained, 1275.

V.

Valenciennes, in the Netherlands, taken by the French, March 17, 1677.

Vaudois allowed the free exercise of their religion, June 3, 1694.

Van Tromp killed in an engagement with Monk and Blake, July 29, 1653.

Venables, admiral, took Jamaica, May 3, 1655.

— returned to England, and was sent to the Tower, Sept. 1655.

Venlow taken by Marlborough, Sept. 25, 1702.

St. Venant taken by the allies, Sept. 30, 1710.

Verd, Cape de, islands discovered, 1448.

— taken by the English, 1661.

— recovered by the Dutch, 1645.

Vespers, the fatal one at Blackfriars, London, 1623.

Victory of the English over the Saracens, 1191.

Vienna besieged by the Turks, which cost them 70,000 men, 1683.

Viga pillaged by the English forces, Oct. 16, 1702.

Villars became favourite to James I. 1615.

— duke of Buckingham, a favourite of Charles I. 1625.

— impeached by the Commons, 1626.

— stabbed by Felton at Portsmouth, 1628.

Villeroy, general, taken prisoner at Cremona, Feb. 1701-2.

Vines first planted in Madeira, 1420.

Virginia discovered by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584.

— planted, 1608.

— submitted to Cromwell, 1651.

Viscount, the first of that title in England, 1438.

Visitation of the abbeys and monasteries ordered by Henry VIII. 1535.

— churches by Edward VI. 1547.

Vortigern elected sole monarch of the Britons, 447.

— invited over the Saxons, 448.

— married Rowena, niece of Hengist, 450.

— burnt in a castle in Wales by the Britons, 485.

Votes of the House of Commons ordered first to be printed, March, 1681.

Voyage round the world the first, 1525.

I N D E X.

W.

Wadham college, Oxford, founded, 1613.
 Wager, commodore, took and destroyed the galleons at Carthagea, May 28, 1708.
 Wales, Henry, prince of, died, and his funeral expences amounted to 16,016l. 1612.
 Wales reduced, 812.
 — again, 934.
 — wholly subdued, and received the English laws, 1251.
 — united and incorporated with England by act of Parliament, 1535.
 — great part granted to the duke of Portland, 1695.
 Walker, rev. Dr. defended Londonderry against king James, for three months, rewarded with 5000l. Aug. 28, 1689.
 — killed at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.
 Wallace the Scotchman tried for an insurrection, and executed as a traitor, Aug. 23, 1205.
 Waller's plot, May 31, 1643.
 — died, Dec. 1668.
 Walpole, Mr. Robert, made treasurer of the war.
 — expelled the House, and committed to the Tower for imbezbling the public money, 1711.
 Waltham abbey built, 1006.
 — cross built, 1292.
 Walsingham, Sir Francis, died, 1590.
 Wapping, a great fire there, Nov. 22, 1682.
 War with the Welsh, 932.
 — Scotland renewed, 936.
 — the Swedes, 1019.
 — again, 1028.
 — the Normans, 1105.
 — France, 1124.
 — the Welsh, 1137.
 — France, 1158.
 — France, 1170.
 — Scotland, 1174.
 — France, 1174, 1194, 1202, 1224, 1242.
 — the Welsh, 1245.
 — France, 1295.
 — Scotland, 1296.
 — ditto, 1313.
 — France, 1331.
 — Scotland, 1344.
 — France, 1369.
 — Scotland, 1378.
 — France, 1415.
 — France, a civil one, 1422.
 — with the duke of Burgundy, 1435.
 — France, 1449.

War, a civil one, 1460.
 — with Scotland, 1480.
 — France, 1491.
 — France, 1512.
 — Scotland, 1512.
 — Scotland and France, 1524
 — Germany, 1528.
 — Scotland, 1542.
 — France, 1544.
 — Scotland, 1547.
 — France, 1557.
 — Scotland, 1559.
 — Spain, 1568.
 — Spain and the Emperor, which cost 700,000*l.* *per annum*, 1624.
 — Scotland, 1639.
 — the Dutch, 1651.
 — Spain, 1656-7.
 — ditto, 1665.
 — France, 1666.
 — Denmark, 1666.
 — the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669.
 — the Dutch, 1672.
 — France, May 7, 1689.
 — Ireland, 1689.
 — France and Spain, May 4, 1702.
 Ware, in Hertfordshire, fortified by the Danes, 897.
 Wark castle, in Cumberland, destroyed by the Scots, 1399.
 Warwick castle taken, 1320.
 — the great earl of, flourished, 1470.
 — greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 8, 1694.
 Watches first brought to England, 1597.
 Water first conveyed by pipes to London, 1236.
 — from Broken wharf, 1595.
 Watermen's company in London incorporated, 1550.
 Weaving woolen cloth first introduced into England from Flanders, 1331.
 Weights and measures regulated, 1107.
 Welsh princes made tributary, 938.
 — wolves heads their tribute, 975.
 — eight princes rowed the king of England's barge, 960.
 — reduced by the English, 1097.
 — reduced and did homage, and swore allegiance, 1157.
 — in arms, 1228.
 — totally reduced and made subject to the English laws, 1282.
 — the first prince of Wales, 1284.
 — the first created, 1344.
 — raised in support of Charles I. and were defeated, May, 1648.
 Wells bishoprick founded, 604.
 — made a bishop's see, 905.

Wells

I. N D E X.

Tells received a new charter, Jan. 19, 1684-5.
Tem in Shropshire, destroyed by fire, 1676.
Tentworth, earl of Strafford, lord deputy of Ireland, 1639.
 — gave 20,000*l.* towards the Scotch war, 1640.
 — made lieutenant general of the King's forces, *ib.*
 — impeached by Pym, 1641.
 — attempted to be released by the King, but it was discovered, May 3, 1641.
 — beheaded on Tower-hill, May 12, 1641.
Tewkesbury-abbey founded, 611.
 — rebuilt and dedicated, Dec. 28, 1065.
 — began to be rebuilt as it now remains, 1221.
 — finished, 1285.
 — risted by the mob, May 3, 1641.
Tewkesbury convent destroyed in a riot, Aug. 1, 1221.
Tewkesbury hall built, 1098.
 — palace burnt, 1293.
 — repaired, 1397.
 — burnt again, 1512.
Tewkesbury bishopric founded, 1544.
 — united to London, 1550.
 — deanry founded, 1560.
Tewkesbury Saxons kingdom began, 521.
 — ended, 800.
Tewkesbury-fishery began at Cape Breton, 1591.
 — the first established at Spitzbergen, 1598.
Tewkesbury-bone first brought to England, 1593.
Tewkesbury plot discovered by Fitzharris, April, 1681.
Whitehall built by Wolsey, 1525.
 — greatly damaged by fire, April, 1691.
 — totally destroyed by fire, Jan. 4, 1697-8.
White-paper first made in England, 1687.
Whorwell nunnery built, 979.
Wickliff preached against the Pope's power, 1377.
 — condemned for a heretic, 1385.
 — his followers punished for heretics, 1413.
Wigmore in Herefordshire fortified, 921.
Wight, isle of, subdued by Cerdic, 530.
William, duke of Normandy visited England, 1051.
 — invaded England, Sept. 29, 1066.
 — defeated Harold at Hastings, and was crowned king of England, Dec. 25, *ib.*
William II. king of England, 1087.
William, prince, with his sister and 180 noblemen lost in coming from Normandy, 1120.

William III. king of England, in conjunction with Mary II. 1689.
 — alone, 1695.
Williams, bishop, fined 10,000*l.*
 — again 8000*l.* for libelling the privy council, July, 1637.
Wilmot, lord, the King's lieutenant-general arrested, Aug. 18, 1644.
 — escaped beyond sea after the battle of Worcester, 1651.
Windham, Francis, presented with 1000*l.* for his care of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 1660.
Winchcomb monastery in Gloucestershire built, 800.
Winchester bishopric founded, 650.
 — burnt by the Danes, 862.
 — a donation of a cross to it worth the yearly revenue of England, 1031.
 — taken by Cromwell, Oct. 14, 1645.
Winchester college founded, 1387.
Window-tax began, 1696.
Windsor castle rebuilt, 1364.
 — chapel founded, 1473.
 — college founded, 1545.
Wines first made in Britain, 256.
 — the excess of, prohibited, 1553.
De Wit, the pensioner of Holland, and his brother the admiral, torn in pieces by a Dutch mob, Aug. 10, 1672.
Wolsey made dean of Lincoln, 1509.
 — introduced to court, 1513.
 — made a cardinal, Sept. 1515, and in Dec. following, lord chancellor, &c.
 — attempted the popedom, 1522.
 — dissolved some monasteries, and founded Ipswich, and Christ's college Oxford, 1524.
 — fell into disgrace, 1529.
 — died, Nov. 30, 1530.
Wolves heads a tribute from the Welsh princes, 975.
Wood, Anthony, expelled Oxford, July 29, 1693.
Woodstock-park made, the first in England, 1123.
 — granted the duke of Marlborough, March 1704.
Wool forbid to be exported, 1337.
 — sent to Spain as a present, 1468.
Woollen cloth, the first made in England, 1331.
 — their manufactures improved, by the Walloons, 1668.
Worcester bishopric founded, 679.
 — city and castle burnt, 1113.
Wulfhere, king of Mercia, 659.
Wyat's rebellion, and he beheaded, April 11, 1554.

Yeomen

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Y.

- Yeomen of the guard instituted, Oct. 30, 1485.
- York and Lancaster, the families united, 1485.
- York archbishopric founded, 611.
- burnt by the Danes, 869.
- the castle destroyed, 928.
- rebuilt, 1068.
- city, cathedral and 29 churches, June 3, 1137.
- York, the duke of, declared heir apparent to the crown, and killed in battle against the queen of Henry VI. Dec. 31, 1460.
- York, the duke of, made lord high admiral of England, June 1, 1660.
- married to the daughter of the lord chancellor Hyde, Sept. 3, 1660.
- went to Portsmouth, and took the command of the fleet, Nov. 9.
- defeated the Dutch Bourdeaux fleet of 130 ships which he took, Dec. 4, 1664.
- set sail with 107 ships, April 21, 1665.
- defeated the Dutch off Harwich, taking eighteen ships and destroying fourteen more, June 3, *ib.*
- removed with his family to York, on account of the plague, Aug. 5, *ib.*
- the Parliament granted him 50,000*l.* Oct. *ib.*
- buried his duchess, March 31, 1670.
- defeated the Dutch fleet in Southwold bay, May 28, 1672.
- resigned his office of high admiral, April 9, 1673.
- married the princess of Modena, who landed at Dover, June 19, *ib.*
- debated in the Parliament whether he should be excluded the crown, 1678.

- York, the duke of, being ordered to withdraw himself, he went to Brussels and resided, Feb. 28, 1678-9.
- his exclusion bill read in the House, May 15, 1679.
- visited his brother, and returned to Flanders, Sept. 1679.
- arrived in London, and appeared at court, Feb. 24, 1679-80, and visited the Lord Mayor of London in March following.
- presented in form at Westminster, as a Popish recusant, 1680.
- went to Scotland, Oct. 20, *ib.*
- his exclusion bill passed the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords, Nov. 15, *ib.*
- made high commissioner of Scotland, June 22, 1681.
- returned to England and was entertained by the Artillery company, April 22, 1682.
- was shipwrecked near the mouth of the Humber, May 5, *ib.*
- arrived in Scotland, May 7, *ib.*
- returned to England, and was met at Erith by his Majesty, May 27, *ib.*
- prosecuted one of the sheriffs of London for scandal, and recovered 100,000*l.* damages, *ib.*
- prosecuted John Dalton, esq. on an action of scandal, and recovered 100,000*l.* damages, May 3, 1684.
- had the care of the admiralty, *ib.*
- recovered 100,000*l.* damages on Titus Oates, June 18, *ib.*
- had the care of the admiralty again, May 12, *ib.*
- succeeded to the throne, Feb. 3, 1684-5.
- Ypres, in Flanders taken by the French, 1678.

I N D E X

T O

V O L. II.

From the Death of Queen ANNE to the End of the Year

1747.

A.

EDICATION of Philip V. of Spain,
Jan. 3, 1723-4.
— Victor Amadeus of Sardinia, Sept. 3,
1730.
juramentum oath refused by many of the
Scotch ministers, 1716.
ernethy wood in Scotland, burnt by the
rebels, 1746.
counts of the public money refused,
1726.
— again, 1728.
tors killed and wounded in the play-house,
by breaking a machine, Oct. 23, 1736.
dison, Joseph, died, June 17, 1719.
th surrendered to the French, Oct. 9,
1745.
lesbury had thirty houses, &c. destroyed
by a fire, May 6, 1733.
Slabie, chancellor of the Exchequer, ex-
posed the House of Commons, and
committed to the Tower for the South
Sea scheme, March 20, 1720-1.
beroni, cardinal, concerted measures
against E gland with the Pretender,
Dec. 29, 1718.
— had his papers seized at the desire of
the Pope, Jan. 24, 1719-20.
— discharged, March following.
nassadors from Holland made their public
entry, March 9, 1714-15.
— Venice, the same, Aug. 16, 1715.

Ambletrose near Bologne in France, de-
stroyed by the English fleet, June 9,
1744.
Amelia and Carolina, princesses, inoculat-
ed for the small-pox, April 17, 1722.
Ancona in Italy, made a free port, April,
1732.
St Andrew's church, Holborn, robbed of
leadens coffins by the sexton, Sept. 26,
1747.
Anglesey, the earl of, voted, by the Irish
Parliament, an enemy to the King and
kingdom, Jan. 20, 1715-6.
Angria the pirate, took the Bengal India-
man, Jan. 1730-1.
— the Derby Indianman also, Oct. 23,
1736.
Anne, queen, buried at Westminster, Aug.
24, 1714.
Anne, princess royal, married to the prince
of Orange, March 14, 1733-4.
Anson sailed to the South Sea, Sept. 18,
1740.
— returned with great riches, June 17,
1744.
Antis, John, made Garter King at Arms,
Aug. 12, 1715.
— apprehended for disaffection to the
government, Sept. 21, 1715.
— had a patent granted for him and his
son's enjoying the post of Garter King
at Arms for life, June 9, 1727.
Antigua greatly distressed for water, 1731.
h 2 Antigua

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Antigua had a great storm, Aug. 1740.
 Antwerp taken by the French, May 31, 1746.
 Appeals from Ireland voted against, Sept. 19, 1717.
 Argyle, the duke of, displaced, July 4, 1715.
 — appointed commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, Sept. 9, 1715.
 — removed from his employments, July 5, 1716.
 — again declined all his appointments, April 30, 1740.
 Arrests, vexatious ones, prevented by an act, May 17, 1733.
 Artificers prohibited going abroad, Dec. 6, 1736.
 Asoph taken by the Russians from the Turks, July 1736.
 Athol, duke of, took possession of the isle of Man, and was proclaimed King thereof, July 25, 1736.
 Attainder, the bill against the Scotch rebels passed, May 15, 1746.
 Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, refused to sign an abhorrence of the rebellion, Nov. 1715.
 — committed to the Tower for high treason, Aug. 24, 1722.
 — exiled, May 27, 1723.
 — died, Feb. 22, 1731-2.
 Avelino in Naples, destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 10, 1732.
 Augustus, king of Poland, died, Feb. 1, 1732-3.
 Augusta, princess of Saxe-Gotha, married Frederick prince of Wales, April 26, 1736.
 Aurora Borealis, or the Northern Lights first observed, March 6, 1715-6.
 Austrian dominions in Italy, subdued by the French, 1735.
 — Netherlands, subdued by the French, 1745.
 — again, 1746.

B.

Bahama islands, taken possession of for the English, Dec. 1718.
 Balchen, admiral, lost in the Victory man of war, Oct. 1744.
 Balmerino, lord, brought prisoner to the Tower, May 20, 1746.
 — executed on Tower-hill, Aug. 18, 1746.
 Bambridge, warden of the Fleet, punished for extortions, 1729.

Bank of England, their stock enlarged, Aug. 20, 1715.
 — lent government two millions and a half, at five *per cent.* 1717.
 — assisted the South Sea scheme, and hurt themselves, Sept. 23, 1720.
 — began to build their house, near the Royal Exchange, 1732.
 — house finished, and the clerks removed to it, June 5.
 — advanced government 1,600,000*l.* for a renewal of their charter, July, 1742.
 — made their payments in silver, for delay, Sept. 26, 1745.
 — lent government 1,000,000*l.* on the land and malt tax, 1746.
 Bancroft's hospital at Mile-End, built, 1735.
 Barbadoes oppressed by its governor, 1719.
 — again, 1720.
 — again, 1731.
 — settled 3000*l.* *per annum* on their governor, Sept. 1, 1747.
 Barcelona stormed by the duke of Berwick, Sept. 11, 1714.
 — taken upon honourable terms, Sept. 12, 1714.
 Barnwell, near Cambridge, destroyed by fire, Sept. 30, 1731.
 Barrimore, the earl of, confined for treason, Feb. 29, 1743-4.
 Barrington, censured for his conduct, Feb. 1722-3.
 Bath hospital began, July 6, 1738.
 Battle of Preston, when the rebels were routed and defeated, by general Willes, Nov. 13, 1715.
 — Dumblain, between the duke of Argyle and the earl of Mar, Nov. 15, 1715.
 — Peterwaradin, when the Turks were defeated by prince Eugene, Aug. 5, 1716.
 — Belgrade, when he again defeated the Turks, July 16, 1717.
 — Glenshields, in Scotland, where the Spanish troops that invaded England were defeated, June 10, 1719.
 — Ceuta, where the Moors were defeated by the Spaniards, Nov. 1720.
 — again, in Dec.
 — between the Turks and Persians, when the former were defeated, Feb. 5, 1726.
 — between the Turks and Persians, when Kouli Kan lost 10,000 men and killed 20,000 before Babylon, Feb. 28, 1733-4.
 — between the Imperial and Spanish troops

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troops in Naples, when the former were defeated, May 27, 1734.
 attle at Parma, between the French and Sardinians, and the Imperialists, when the general of the latter and 5000 men were killed, June 29, 1734.
 — Guastalla, where the Imperialists were repulsed, and 15,000 men killed by both armies, Sept. 15, 1734.
 — in Persia, when the Turks were totally defeated by Kouli Kan, and 60,000 men with the general and six bashaws slain, May 29, 1735.
 — between the Imperialists and Turks, when the former were defeated, July 28, 1737.
 — at Williamstrand in Sweden, between the Russians and Swedes, when the latter were defeated, lost 2000 men and all their colours and baggage, July 23, 1741.
 — Dettingen, when the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, commanded by George II. June 16, 1743.
 — Fontenoy, when the allied army was defeated by the French, April 30, 1745.
 — between Kouli Kan and the Turks, whom he totally defeated, May 1745.
 — of Preston Pans, where the rebels defeated the English troops, Sept. 21, 1745.
 — Falkirk, when the rebels were defeated, Jan. 17, 1745-6.
 — Culloden, when the rebels were totally defeated, April 16, 1746.
 — Lazaro, between the Austrians and the French, when the latter were defeated, June 5, 1746.
 — Placentia, when the Austrians defeated the French and Spaniards, June 15, 1746.
 — Rottosfredo, where the Austrians were defeated, Sept. 30, 1746.
 — Hulst in Flanders, when the French lost 3000 men, April 30, 1747.
 — Kiffelt, near Maastricht, where Sir John Ligonier was taken prisoner, and the allied army defeated, June 21, 1747.
 — in Italy, when the French were defeated, July 12, 1747.
 lavaria, the elector, reinstated, Jan. 25, 1714-5.
 lavaria, the elector, crowned king of Bohemia, Dec. 16, 1741.
 — the prince Theodoric, chosen bishop of Leige, Jan. 1744.

Belgrade invested by the Imperialists, June 18, 1717.
 — surrendered, Aug. 18, 1717.
 — yielded to the Turks, Sept. 12, 1739.
 Belhaven, lord, cast away in going to his government of Barbadoes, Nov. 10, 1721.
 Bellisle, marshal and his brother, taken prisoners, Dec. 20, 1744.
 — brought to England, Feb. 13, 1744-5.
 — released, Aug. 1745.
 Bentley, Dr. ejected by the university of Cambridge, Oct. 17, 1718,
 — appealed to the privy council, Oct. 30.
 — restored to his degrees by a mandate from the King's-bench, Feb. 7, 1723-4.
 — declared deprived of the mastership by the bishop of Ely, April 27, 1734.
 — the sentence evaded by the vice-marshal's resignation, and it was never put in execution, June 24, 1735.
 Bermudas college erected, 1725.
 — without success, 1728.
 — the negroes poisoned the white people, Nov. 1730.
 Bergen op zoom, besieged by the French, July 13, 1747.
 — surrendered, Sept. 16, 1747.
 Bernard, Sir John's, statue voted to be erected in the Royal Exchange, March 1746.
 — erected, May 23, 1747.
 Berwick, the duke of, had the command of the French army, 1718.
 — reduced Fontarabia, June 16.
 — and all Guipuscoa to the obedience of France, Aug. 1, 1719.
 — killed before Philipsburg, June 12, 1734.
 Bethnal Green, made a distinct parish, April, 1743.
 Bevern, prince, married the princess of Prussia, June 9, 1733.
 — succeeds to the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, March, 1734.
 Biron, count, elected duke of Courland, June, 1737.
 — made regent of Russia, Oct. 17, 1740.
 — displaced, and sent to Siberia, Nov. 12, 1740.
 — indulged with privileges, 1741.
 Biscay in Spain, reduced by the French, Oct. 1719.
 Black act, passed, 1723.
 Black cattle, a mortality among those of Scotland, 1745.
 Blackwell, Dr. beheaded at Stockholm, July 29, 1747.
 Blakeney,

I N D E X.

Blakeney, general, defended Stirling castle, Jan. 1745-6.
 Blandford in Dorsetshire, the judge, sheriff, and several more died of the gaol disease, caught at the lent assize, 1730.
 — burnt, June 4, 1731.
 Blunt, the South Sea director, refused to be examined in the House of Peers, Feb. 4, 1721.
 — prosecuted by the Herald's office, for bearing a coat of arms not belonging to him, Jan. 30, 1731-2.
 Boerhaave, the physician, died, Sept. 23, 1738, aged 70.
 Bolingbroke, lord, removed from being secretary of state, Aug. 31, 1714.
 — withdrew to France, March 26, 1715.
 — impeached, June 10, 1715.
 — discarded by the Pretender from being his secretary, for neglect, Feb. 25, 1715-6.
 — pardoned by Geo. I. April 26, 1723, and he returned to England in May following.
 Boston in New England, had its court-house and records destroyed by a fire, Dec. 23, 1747.
 Boulter, archbishop of Armagh, died, 1742, and gave 30,000*l.* to charitable uses.
 Bonneval, a runaway Frenchman, made a Turkish bassia, 1730.
 Bourbon, duke of, disgraced by Lewis XV. of France, 1726.
 Bowles, the widow, of West Hanny, Berks, died aged 124, April 4, 1719.
 Bow near Stratford, seven houses destroyed by a fire there, April 17, 1747.
 Bradford in Wiltshire, damaged by fire, April 30, 1742.
 Brasil diamond mines, discovered, 1730.
 Bremen and Verden, surrendered to George I. Nov. 9, 1719.
 Bremen greatly damaged by a magazine of gunpowder being blown up with lightning, which destroyed near 1000 houses and killed forty persons, Sept. 10, 1739.
 Breslaw taken by the king of Prussia, Dec. 8, 1740.
 Bribery at elections forbid, 1729.
 — again, 1735.
 Brightwell in Berkshire, damaged by fire, May 13, 1742.
 Bristol Exchange began, March 10, 1740-1.
 — opened, Sept. 21, 1743.
 Britany in France, silver mine discovered there, Nov. 1730.
 British ships seized in Spain, March 1726.
 — in France, March, 1743-4.

Broad-pieces cried down by Proclamation, Feb. 1, 1732-3.
 Broad-swords prohibited to be worn in Edinburgh, July 24, 1724.
 Broglie, the French marshal, surprised and escaped in his shirt, Sept. 15, 1734.
 Brunswick Lunenburgh, the duke of, made duke of York, June 29, 1716.
 Brunswick Wolfenbutter, the princess of, married the prince of Prussia, June 9, 1733.
 — the princess attempted to be destroyed by poison, but prevented, Dec. 24, 1736.
 — the prince elected duke of Courland, July 12, 1741.
 Brussels, a dreadful fire there, which destroyed the Ducal-palace and records, Jan. 25, 1730-1.
 Buckingham, John Sheffield, died, Feb. 24, 1720.
 Buckingham, the last duchess of, died, and was buried in great state, April 8, 1743.
 Buckingham, the great duke of, died, Feb. 24, 1720.
 Burnet, bishop of Sarum, died, March 17, 1714-5.
 Burnt island, secured for the Pretender, Oct. 4, 1715.
 Byng, made governor of Barbadoes, 1739.

C.

Calves head festival, first instituted, Jan. 30, 1734-5.
 Cambricks from France, prohibited, 1745.
 Cambridge visited by George I. Oct. 6, 1717.
 — received a present from him of a library and 2000 guineas, Nov. 1720.
 — theatre began to be built, June 24, 1722.
 — modern history, professor established, 1724.
 — visited by George II. April 24, 1728.
 — Dr. Woodward's professorship of natural philosophy established in April 1728.
 — elected the duke of Newcastle their chancellor, Aug. 29, 1737.
 Camp in Hyde-park, July 31, 1715.
 — again, May 4, 1722.
 — again, Sept. 27, 1745.
 Cannon of a new construction made, 1728.
 — again, May 5, 1746.
 Canterbury, greatly damaged by a storm, Sept. 8, 1741.
 Cape Breton taken by the English, June, 1745.

Cappou ch,

I N D E X.

approach, the Pretender's bishop of Carlisle, taken prisoner at Carlisle and committed to Chester castle, Feb. 10, 1745-6.
 — executed at Carlisle, Oct. 18, 1746.
 Carlos, Don, invested with Parma and Placentia, Jan. 1731.
 — subdued Naples, April, 1734.
 — assumed the title of King there, May 14, 1734.
 — made his public entry into Sicily, and was crowned King, June 30, 1735.
 — married the princess royal of Poland, Dec. 29, 1737.
 Carlisle surrendered to the Pretender, Nov. 25, 1745.
 — to the duke of Cumberland, Dec. 30, 1745.
 Carnworth, earl of, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.
 — released, July 24, 1717.
 Carolina greatly damaged by a storm, Aug. 1722.
 — again, Aug. 1, 1728.
 — made a royal government, May 1728.
 — had ten negroes to one white man, Nov. 1730.
 — silk imported from thence, Oct. 30, 1730.
 — insurrection there of the negroes, 1739.
 Caroline, queen, gave Queen's college Oxford 1000*l.* to repair it, 1733.
 — died, Nov. 10, 1737.
 Carthagea bombarded, by admiral Vernon, April 1, 1741.
 Caswell, Sir George, sheriff of London, expelled the House of Commons and committed to the Tower for the South Sea affair, March 20, 1720-1.
 Cecil, colonel, taken into custody for treasonable practices, 1744.
 Ceylon, governor, rebelled, June, 1733.
 Chamberry in Spain, a castle of Don Philip's, was destroyed by fire, when all the effects were consumed, and Don Philip escaped through the means of a little dog, Feb. 17, 1742-3.
 Chancery, suitors money imbezled, April 26, 1725.
 Charitable Society, suppressed for their frauds, 1731.
 Charles XII. of Sweden, retired from Turkey, Oct. 1, 1714.
 — killed in battle at Frederickshall in Norway, Nov. 30, 1718.
 Charles, emperor of Germany, killed his master of his horse, by accident, July 5, 1732.
 Charles Town in Carolina, burnt, Nov. 18, 1740.

Chartres, colonel, convicted of a rape, Feb. 10, 1729-30.
 Chelsea hospital had granted to it 28,707*l.* June, 1737.
 — physic gardens began, 1732.
 Cheltenham in Gloucestershire, received 8000*l.* damages by a storm, June, 1731.
 Chili, the kingdom of, destroyed by an earthquake, 1730.
 China had four provinces destroyed by an earthquake, July 29, 1731.
 Chinese, remarkably humane to the crew of an English vessel cast away there, June 22, 1731.
 Chivalry, court of, was held, Jan. 30, 1731-2.
 — again, Dec. 22, 1741.
 Christian VI. of Denmark, his accession, Oct. 2, 1730.
 — died, July 26, 1746.
 St. Christopher's, a hurricane there destroyed twenty ships, June 30, 1733.
 — the negroes there destroyed their masters and fled to the woods for shelter, Jan. 31, 1733-4.
 Cibber, Colley, made poet laureat, Dec. 1730.
 Clark, Dr. gave great benefactions to Oxford, Oct. 23, 1736.
 Clark, Dr. Samuel, died, May 17, 1729.
 Coach act took place, March 25, 1747.
 Coffee trees discovered in the Brasilia, 1730.
 Coffee encouraged to be cultivated in the plantations, 1738.
 — again, 1746.
 Coin proportioned, by Sir Isaac Newton, Dec. 22, 1717.
 Coke, counsellor, wounded by his brother Crisp, of Bury in Suffolk, Jan. 6, 1721-2.
 — executed, March 31, 1722.
 Cologne greatly damaged, and its bridge carried away by a storm, with carts, wagons, and 100 people on it, Dec. 1, 1747.
 Compound waters and spirits restrained, by high duties, May 29, 1729.
 Common-pleas, court of, in Westminster hall, built, 1741.
 Congreve, William, the poet, died, Jan. 17, 1728-9.
 Conningby, committed to the Tower by the House of Peers, for reflecting on the Lord Chancellor. Feb. 1720-1.
 Constantinople had 12,000 houses and 7000 inhabitants destroyed by a fire, Sept. 27, 1729.
 Constantinople

I N D E X.

Constantinople damaged by a fire that burnt five days, May 31, 1745.
 Convocation censured and dissolved, and have never done any business since, May 10, 1717.
 Copenhagen greatly damaged by a fire, which burnt three days, Oct. 20, 21, 22, 1728.
 Copper ore imported from Virginia, Oct. 1730.
 Corn 800,000 quarters exported to Portugal, 1733.
 Corsicans took arms against the Genoese, 1730.
 Coscia, cardinal, embezzled the Pope's treasures, and was prosecuted, Sept. 1730.
 Cottonian library damaged by fire, Oct 25, 1731.
 Crediton in Devonshire, received 50,000*l.* damage by a fire, Aug. 14, 1743.
 Cromartie, earl of, taken prisoner at Cul-lodon, April 16, 1746.
 — brought prisoner to the Tower, May 29, 1746.
 Cromwell, Elizabeth, grand daughter of Oliver, died, April 8, 1731, aged 82.
 Crook, punished for forgery, by having his ears cropped, &c. June 10, 1731.
 Cumberland, William Augustus, duke of, born, April 15, 1721.
 Customs of England amounted to 1,555,600*l.* in 1720.
 — 1,593,000*l.* in 1721.
 — 1,621,300*l.* in 1722.
 — 1,740,000*l.* in 1723.
 — 13,000*l.* for one week in the year, 1733.
 — 1,121,000*l.* in 1742.
 — 1,260,300*l.* in 1743.
 — 1,097,000*l.* in 1744.
 — 1,152,000*l.* in 1745.
 Czar, Peter I. visited Holland, Dec. 1716.
 — denied espousing the cause of the Pretender, March 1716-7.
 — had his secretary seized, at the request of England, April 1717.
 — visited France, May 20, 1717.
 — disinherited his eldest son, Feb. 1717-8.
 — condemned his eldest son to death, June 26, 1717.
 — shewed his partiality to the English nation, Feb. 1720-1.
 — took the title of Emperor of all the Russias, Oct. 22, 1721.
 — died, Feb. 8, 1724-5.
 Czar, Peter II. married the daughter of his prime minister, Nov. 30, 1729.
 — died of the small-pox, aged 15, Jan. 19, 1729-30.

Czarina, Anne, died, and was succeeded by John, an infant three months old, Oct. 17, 1740.
 Czar, John, deposed, and Elizabeth appointed, Nov. 24. 1741.

D.

Dacier, madame, died at Paris, Aug. 6, 1720.
 St. David's fort in the East Indies, besieged by the French, Oct. 1747.
 Dantzick, besieged by the Russians, Feb. 1733-4.
 — surrendered June 29, 1734.
 Darby, keeper of the Marshalsea prison, prosecuted for neglect of duty, 1729.
 Debenham in Suffolk, had thirty-eight houses burnt, March 1, 1743-4.
 Deficiencies of the civil list to the amount of 550,000*l.* paid by government, July 11, 1721.
 — 508,367*l.* by ditto, April 5, 1725.
 — 115,000*l.* by ditto, April 23, 1729.
 Defoe, Daniel, died, April 1731.
 Denmark encouraged silk and woollen manufactures, Aug. 29, 1737.
 — at variance with Hanover, Oct. 4, 1738.
 Derwentwater, earl of, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.
 — condemned and executed, Feb. 24, 1715-6.
 — his estate re-assumed and given to Greenwich hospital, 1735.
 Diamond mines discovered in Brasil, 1730.
 Dissenters, encouraged by a bounty given them, to rebuild meeting-houses, April 30, 1717.
 Dogs, ordered to be killed in Edinburgh, April 7. 1738.
 Doily, the Rev. Mr. of Inglestone in Essex, left 3000*l.* to the clergymen's widows and orphans, Jan. 31, 1731-2.
 Dolgoruk, the Russian prime minister, banished, April 25, 1730.
 Domingo, St. fleet, taken by the English, June 27, 1747.
 Dormitory of Westminster school, rebuilt, 1719.
 Douglas, governor of the Leeward islands, prosecuted for tyranny, Nov. 10, 1716.
 Dublin university chose the prince of Wales their chancellor, Feb. 1715-6.
 — offered 6000*l.* for apprehending the Pretender, March 7, 1743-4.
 Duck, Rev. Stephen, advanced, Oct. 1730.
 Dunkirk recovered its trade, 1730.
 — in part repaired by the French, Nov. 30, 1730.

Dunkirk

I N D E X.

Dunkirk repaired by the French, 1740.

— completely repaired, 1744.

Durand, a Protestant clergyman, hanged in France for assembling a congregation, 1732.

Dutch East-India ship sunk by an English privateer, for refusing to shew her colours, July 2, 1746.

— **Flanders** taken by the French, April, 1747.

E.

Eagle, one taken in Kent, August 9, 1734.

Earthquake at Pekin in China, &c. June 11, 1720.

— **Palermo** in Sicily, August 21, 1726.

— in **Chili**, which destroyed that kingdom, 1730.

— in **Naples**, which it nearly destroyed, with 2000 inhabitants, April 1731.

— in **China**, which destroyed four provinces, July 29, 1731.

— in **Naples**, which destroyed the city of Avelino, and the city of Oriano was nearly lost, November 29, 1732.

— in **Calabria**, where the territory of NovaCafa sunk twenty-nine feet, without throwing down a house, April 18, 1733.

— in **Ireland**, which destroyed 100 houses and five churches, August, 1734.

— in **Hungary**, which turned round a mountain, October 23, 1736.

— in **India** at the mouth of the Ganges, October 11, 1737.

— in **Yorkshire**, Dec. 30, 1738.

— in **Smyrna**, which did great damage, April, 1739.

— near **Palermo**, which swallowed up a convent, but the monks escaped, February 4, 1739-40.

— at **Merionethshire** in North Wales, Feb. 5, 1743-4.

— at **Lima** in Peru, and **Callao** totally destroyed, October, 1746.

East-India trade prohibited by proclamation to any but the East-India company, Oct. 22, 1716.

— company erected at **Ostend**, January, 1722-3.

— cancelled, March, 1731.

— in **Sweden**, June, 1731.

— lent government 3,000,000*l.* at 3 *per cent.* for renewing their charter, Feb. 1743-4.

East-India towns incorporated, August 20, 1726.

East-India, a violent hurricane in the Ganges, Oct. 11, 1737.

Eclipse of the sun total, April 22, 1715.

Edinburgh castle attempted to be seized for the Pretender, Sept. 8, 1715.

— a riot there, and the Glasgow rioters released, July 16, 1725.

— a riot there, in which captain Porteous was taken out of prison, and hanged on a sign post, Sept. 7, 1736.

— fined 2000*l.* for that riot, June 1, 1737.

— offered a reward of 6000*l.* for apprehending the Pretender, March 27, 1744.

— greatly damaged by a storm, August 13, 1744.

— taken possession of by the rebels, Sept. 21, 1745.

Elections of London regulated, April 20, 1725.

Elections of members of Parliament for corporation towns regulated by a bill, June 4, 1746.

Emperor of Germany killed his master of the horse by accident, July 5, 1732.

— died, and was succeeded in Bohemia and Hungary by his daughter, Oct. 20, 1740.

English Language ordered to be used in all law proceedings, May, 1731.

Erfurth in Germany had a monastery near it swallowed up without an earthquake, August, 1735.

Eugene, prince, defeated the Grand Visir at Peterwardien, August 5, 1716.

— again, July 16, 1717.

— died, aged 73, April, 1735.

Excise scheme first introduced into the House of Commons, Mar. 14, 1732-3.

— opposed by petition from London and every trading town in England, April, 1733.

— dropped, April 13, 1733.

Excise for one week amounted to 28,000*l.* in 1733.

— in the brewery increased near 60,000*l.* in the year 1743.

— amounted to 3,754,072*l.* in 1744.

— on the malt distillery in London, was 459,000*l.* in 1744.

— revenue amounted to 3,847,000*l.* in 1746.

F.

Fakenham in Norfolk, greatly damaged by fire, Aug. 4, 1738.

Fearn in Rosshire, Scotland, the roof of the

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X.

Frederick, prince, introduced to the House
of Peers, Jan. 21.

— married the princess of Saxe-Gotha,
at St. James's, April 26, 1736.

— received the freedom of London, De-
cember 17, 1736.

— gave 500l. to relieve confined freemen
of London, Jan. 11, 1736-7.

— had 50,000l. per annum settled on the
princess, in case she survived him,
June 21, 1737.

— had a princess born, named Augusta,
July 31, 1737.

— incurred the displeasure of the King,
and was ordered to withdraw from St.
James, Sept. 10.

— had his first son born, who was
named George, May 24, 1738, and
afterwards ascended the throne.

— prince visited Bath, Oct. 17, 1738.

— had another prince born, named Ed-
ward, March 14, 1738-9, afterwards
created duke of York.

— visited Turnbridge-Wells, July 9,
1739.

— had another princess born, named Ca-
roline Elizabeth, Dec. 30, 1741.

— reconciled to the King, Feb. 1741-2.

— had another prince born, named Wil-
liam Henry, Nov. 25, 1743, after-
wards created duke of Gloucester.

— had another prince born, who was
named Henry Frederick, October 27,
1745, afterwards duke of Cumberland.

Free Masons excommunicated by the Pope,
Sept. 23, 1738.

French ambassador's house at Twickenham
burnt, June 14, 1734.

French king legitimated his natural sons,
and capacitated them to enjoy the
crown, Aug. 2, 1714.

French king sent home the Infanta of
Spain, as too young for a wife, Apr. 5,
1725.

— made a triumphant entry into Paris,
Sept. 7, 1745.

French troops took up their quarters in Of-
naburgh, Dec. 1741.

Friend, Dr. committed to the Tower, for
high treason, March 15, 1722-3.

Friesland suffered much by an inundation,
Dec. 1717.

Fulham-bridge, the act for its being built
passed, May 24, 1726.

G.

Gaming and private lotteries forbid, June,
1739.

Gangens

I N D E X.

Ganges, a terrible hurricane there, Oct. 11, 1737.

Gaston, John, the last of the Medicean family, died, July 9, 1737.

Gay, the poet, died, Dec. 4, 1732.

Geneva had the corn-fields for twenty miles round it destroyed by a storm of lightning, July 29, 1731.

Geneva shops suppressed by act of Parliament, April 2, 1743.

Genoa bombarded by the English, October, 1745.

— taken by the Austrians, Sept. 30, 1746.

Fort George in Scotland destroyed by the rebels, March 14, 1745-6.

Fort St. George in the East-Indies, taken by the French, April 20, 1747.

St. George's church, Bloomsbury, consecrated, Jan. 1730-1.

George I. his accession, August 1, 1714.

— proclaimed at Edinburgh, August 5.

— Dublin, August 6.

— began his journey from Hanover, August 31, 1714.

— arrived at Greenwich, September 12, 1714.

— displaced all the ministers of state, Sept. 19, 1714.

— made his public entry through London, Sept. 20, 1714.

— crowned at Westminster, October 20, 1714.

— visited the Lord Mayor's feast, with the prince and princess, and ordered 1000*l.* for the relief of prisoners for debt, Oct. 29, 1714.

— dissolved the Parliament without permitting them to sit, Jan. 5, 1714-5.

— went in state, with the prince and princess of Wales, to St. Paul's, Jan. 20, 1714-5.

— visited his German dominions, July 7, 1716.

— returned to England, Jan. 18, 1716-7.

— visited Newmarket and Cambridge, Oct. 6, 1717.

— at variance with the prince of Wales, Nov. 1717.

— gave 1000*l.* to rebuild and enlarge the dormitory at Westminster school, Dec. 3, 1718.

— embarked for Hanover, May 11, 1719.

— returned, Nov. 14, 1719.

— reconciled to the prince of Wales, April 23, 1720.

— went to Hanover, June 15.

— returned, Nov. 10, 1720.

— presented the University of Cambridge

with 2000 guineas, and a library of books, Nov. 1720.

Geo. I. discarded out of his employment all that were South-Sea directors, Jan. 11, 1720-1.

— desired the Parliament to discharge 550,000*l.* deficiencies in the civil list, which they complied with, July 11, 1721.

— his mother-in-law, the duchess dowager of Zell, died, 1721-2.

— discovered a conspiracy against him, May 4, 1722.

— visited Salisbury, Portsmouth, &c. and gave between two and 3000*l.* to release prisoners, August and September, 1722.

— went to Hanover, June 3.

— returned, Dec. 28, 1723.

— again, July 3, 1725.

— returned, Jan. 3, 1725-6.

— his brother Maximilian-William, died, July 16, 1726.

— Sophia Dorothy, consort to his Majesty, died, Nov. 2, 1726.

— visited his German dominions, June 3, 1727.

— died at Osnaburgh, aged 67, June 11, 1727.

— the late King buried at Hanover, September 4, 1727.

George, prince, created prince of Wales and earl Chester, Oct. 5, 1714.

— his princess arrived in England with her two eldest daughters, Oct. 15, 1714.

— gave 1000*l.* to the sufferers by the fire in Gravel Lane, Dec. 22, 1716.

— went to reside at Richmond, May 3, 1718.

George II. proclaimed in London, June 16, 1727.

— Edinburgh and Dublin, June 19.

— had 830,000*l.* *per annum* settled on him, and 100,000*l.* on the queen, July 7, 1727.

— dissolved the privy council, and appointed a new one, Sept. 17, 1727.

— coronation ceremony performed, October 11, 1727.

— visited Cambridge and Newmarket, April 23, 24, 1728.

— visited Hanover, May 17.

— returned, Sept. 12, 1729.

— visited Hanover, June 3, 1732.

— returned, Sept. 26, 1732.

— invested with Bremen and Verden, Jan. 1732-3.

— married his eldest daughter to the prince

I N D E X.

- prince of Orange with 80,000*l.* portion, and 5000*l.* *per annum*, March 14, 1733-4.
- George II. visited Germany, May 17.
- returned, Oct. 26, 1735.
- married the prince of Wales to the princess of Saxe-Gotha, April 26, 1736.
- visited his German dominions, May 22, 1736.
- returned, after a very dangerous passage, Jan. 14, 1736-7.
- at variance with the prince of Wales, Sept. 1737.
- lost his queen Caroline, November 20, 1737.
- procured 15,000*l.* *per annum* to be settled on the duke of Cumberland, and 24,000*l.* *per annum* on the four princesses, May 3, 1739.
- married the princess Mary, his fourth daughter, to the prince of Hesse, May 8, 1740.
- visited Hanover, and returned October 13, 1740.
- again, May 6.
- returned, Oct. 19, 1741.
- reconciled to the prince of Wales, Feb. 1741-2.
- visited his German dominions, April 27, 1743.
- defeated the French at Dettingen, June 16.
- returned to England, Nov. 15, 1743.
- married his youngest daughter Louisa to the king of Denmark, Oct. 19, 1743.
- visited his Hanoverian dominions, May 3, 1745.
- returned to England, Aug. 31, 1745.
- presented the prince of Hesse with a valuable sword for his assistance in suppressing the rebellion, June 2, 1746.
- gave 500*l.* to the sufferers by fire at Honiton, Sept. 29, 1747.
- Georgia, the colony erected, June 22, 1732.
- Protestant Germans settled there, 1735.
- negroes excited by the Spaniards to revolt, June, 1739.
- Gibraltar promised to be restored, 1721.
- besieged by the Spaniards, Feb. 22, 1726.
- communication with Spain cut off, 1732.
- the governor punished for cruelties, Feb. 21, 1737-8.
- Gin shops in London amounted to 7000, 1735.
- Gillingham in Dorsetshire, was damaged by fire, May 5, 1742.
- St. Giles's church began to be rebuilt, Sept. 1731.
- Girard, father, and Miss Cadere's, conversations exposed, 1731.
- Glasgow, a riot there, occasioned by the malt-tax, June 24, 1725.
- magistrates confined for it at Edinburgh, July 16, 1725.
- felt a shock of an earthquake, July 11, 1732.
- was compelled to give the Pretender 5500*l.* Oct. 4, 1745.
- Glasg, the duty raised, March 19, 1745-6.
- Glasg tax established, 1746.
- Glatz in Bohemia surrendered to the Prussians, March 11, 1741-2.
- Glocester damaged by a storm, June 4, 1744.
- Glogow taken by the king of Prussia, Jan. 1740-1.
- Gold coin lowered in value, Dec. 22, 1717.
- Gold mines discovered in Malacca, Oct. 27, 1731.
- Goodier, captain, who had his brother, Sir Dinely Goodier, murdered on board the Ruby man of war in King Road, Bristol, was hanged, Jan. 24, 1740-1.
- Gortz, baron, the Swedish ambassador in Holland, was seized for treasonable practices against England, Jan. 17, 1716-7.
- sent home, and beheaded in Sweden, Feb. 1718-9.
- Grant, Sir Archibald, expelled the House of Commons for frauds, May 4, 1732.
- Grant, major, dismissed the service, for surrendering Fort George to the rebels, June 6, 1746.
- Greencloth table, at court, was abolished, June 5, 1721.
- Greenwich hospital received the addition of the Derwentwater estate, 1735.
- Grosvenor-Square center house, valued at 10,000*l.* raffled for, and won by a grocer's wife, June 10, 1739.
- Guards mutinous, May 29, 1715.
- Guerra and Porta Cavello, in the West-Indies taken, Feb. 18, 1742-3.
- Guineas reduced to twenty-one shillings, Dec. 22, 1717.
- Guy, Mr. the bookseller, died, and left 200,000*l.* to build an hospital, December 27, 1724.

H. Habes

I N D E X.

H.

Habeas Corpus act suspended, July, 1715.
 — again, Oct. 22, 1722.
 — again, Oct. 21, 1745.
 — again, April 19, 1746.
 — again, Nov. 1746.
Hagueneu taken by the French, May, 1734.
Halfpence made by Wood for Ireland and the plantations, 1722.
 — refrained, Sept. 1725.
Hall, Mr. a justice of the peace, executed for treason, July 13, 1716.
Hanover troops kept possession of Mecklenburg, 1729.
 — at variance with Prussia, 1729.
 — reconciled, 1730.
 — at variance with Denmark, Oct. 4.
 — reconciled, Dec. 30, 1738.
Hamburgh lottery voted fraudulent, February 1, 1722-3.
Harley, earl of Oxford, impeached, June 10, 1715.
Harold, earl, choked by an ear of barley July 20, 1723.
Harvey, lord, fought a duel with Mr. Pultney, Jan. 25, 1730.
Haxey in Axholme, Lincolnshire, had fifty-six houses, &c. to the value of 10,000*l.* destroyed by fire, March 4, 1743-4.
Hayes, Catharine, murdered her husband, April 20, 1726.
Hell-fire clubs suppressed by order of council, 1721.
Henderfon, Matthew, murdered Mrs. Dalsrymple near Cavendish Square, March 25, 1756.
Heretable jurisdictions in Scotland abolished, June, 1747.
Herculaneum city discovered at Portici near Naples, June, 1747.
Hearne, the antiquarian, died at Oxford, June 10, 1735.
Hesse, prince of, chosen king of Sweden, March 24, 1719-20.
 — married princess Mary, May 8, 1740.
 — arrived in Scotland to suppress the rebellion, Feb. 8, 1745-6.
Hesse, prince of, arrived in London, June 2, 1746.
 — returned with his troops to Germany, June 18, 1746.
Hesse, the princess visited England, August 24, 1746.
Hessians taken into English pay, Feb. 13, 1726.
Highland Clans reduced by general Cadowgan, April 26, 1746.

Highland Clans disarmed by act of Parliament, May 31, 1745.
 — again, 1746.
 — their crests forbid, August, 1746.
Holland received great damage by an inundation, 1717.
Holland in great danger from the worms destroying the dykes, 1732.
 — rescued by a severe frost, 1732-3.
Holfstein overflowed, Dec. 1717.
Holy Rood House in Edinburgh repaired, 1733.
Honiton nearly destroyed by a fire, July 19, 1747.
Hops paid 39*0*87*l.* duty, 1745.
Horned cattle afflicted with a distemper, 1746, and 1747.
Hosier, admiral, sent against Peru, without effecting any thing, 1719.
 — died at Porto Bello, August 23, 1727.
Howard, earl of Suffolk, committed to the Tower, for granting written protections, Jan. 21, 1724-5.
Hume, earl of, committed to Edinburgh Castle, August 24, 1715.
Hurricane, a terrible one in Jamaica, September 1, 1734.
 — in the Ganges, India, October 21, 1737.
Hulst taken by the French, Apr. 30, 1747.
Hyde Park camp formed, July 31, 1715.
 — again, May 4, 1722.
 — again, Sept. 1745.

I.

St. Jago attacked and bombarded by admiral Vernon, Sept. 21, 1741.
Jamaica, a violent storm there, Aug. 28, 1722.
 — again, Oct. 22, 1726.
 — an insurrection of the negroes there, Feb. 1730-1.
 — suppressed, Feb. 1738-9.
 — a violent hurricane there, which did very great damage September 1, 1734.
 — again, which did immense damage, Oct. 20, 1744.
Janffen, Sir Theodore, one of the South-Sea directors, deprived of his estate, to the amount of 200,000*l.* but was allowed 50,000*l.* 1721.
Jenkins, captain, cruelly used by the Spaniards, and had his ears cut off, April 9, 1731.
Jesuits expelled China, Dec. 13, 1722.
 — Paraguay in South America, 1732-3.
 Jew,

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Jew, Mr. Isaac Franks, died worth 300,000l. who for several years distributed 5000l. *per annum*, in charities, Nov. 2, 1736.

Imperial ambassador gave a magnificent entertainment at Somerset-house, with a splendid masquerade, February 18, 1735-6.

Imports from France amounted to upwards of 400,000l. *per annum*, 1742.

Incendiary letters sent to several people, Oct. 30, 1730.

India Kings, five arrived in England, Oct. 1730.

— one arrived from Georgia, June 28, 1734.

Inoculation first introduced into England, 1721.

Insolvent act passed, 1743.

Insurrection at Batavia by the Chinese against the Dutch, when 12,000 Chinese were massacred, Oct. 1740.

Inundations in Holland, Friesland, Zealand, &c. &c. Dec. 1717.

— at Dagenham, 1720.

— in Chili, which overflowed the city of Concepcion, 1730.

Invasion of Scotland by the Spaniards, 1719.

— Spain by the French, April 10, 1719.

— England apprehended from Russia, 1719.

— from Germany and Spain, 1726.

— England apprehended from France, 1744.

Inverness taken by the Pretender, March 16, 1745-6.

St. John's Church, Milbank, finished and consecrated, June 24, 1728.

— destroyed by fire, Sept. 26, 1742.

Ireland offered 10,000l. for taking the duke of Ormond, Jan. 19, 1718-9.

— made dependent on England, April 8, 1720.

— received great damage by an earthquake; August, 1734.

— declared their national debt to be 258,517l. 10s. 6d. 1745.

Irish House of Peers oppose appeals to England, Sept. 1717.

— halfpence made by Wood, Jan. 1722.

— transport themselves to Pennsylvania, July 30, 1730.

Italy invaded and subdued by the French and Spaniards, 1733.

— again, 1735.

Jubilee observed at Rome, Jan. 6, 1724-5.

Judges salaries increased, Nov. 1714.

Juries in Middlesex regulated by Parliament, 1731.

K.

Kamschatka discovered by the Russians, 1739.

Kehl taken by the French, Oct. 19, 1733.

Kendal taken by the rebels, November 21, 1745.

Kenmore, lord, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.

— brought to London, and confined in the Tower, Dec. 9.

— tried, and executed for high treason, Feb. 24, 1715-6.

Kentbury in Berkshire, had nine houses burnt, April 10, 1742.

Kilmarnock, earl of, committed to the Tower, May 29, 1746.

— beheaded, August 18, 1746.

Kilverton in Norfolk had a remarkable storm, March 9, 1734-5.

Knapton in Warwickshire damaged by fire, May 5, 1742.

Kneller, Sir Godfrey, the painter, died, Oct. 19, 1723.

Knight, the South-Sea cashier absconded, for whose apprehension 2000l. was offered in vain, Jan. 22, 1720-1.

— stopped and confined in Antwerp castle, Feb. 3, 1720-1.

— demanded by the English court in vain, Feb. 17, 1720-1.

— escaped from thence, Oct. 18, 1721.

— had his pardon pass the great seal, and returned to England, when he paid the South-Sea company 10,000l. composition, Aug. 17, 1742.

Knights of the Bath, the order revived, May 27, 1725.

Kouli Kan usurped the throne of Persia, 1732.

— invaded India, 1739.

— defeated the Turks before Babylon, Feb. 28, 1733-4.

— entirely defeated the Turks, and killed 60,000, besides their general, and six bashaws, May 29, 1735.

— defeated the Great Mogul, and took possession of Delhi, Oct. 1, 1739.

— invaded Turkey, and advanced to Erzerum, Sept. 29, 1741.

— was defeated, and lost above 30,000 men, Jan. 1742-3.

— again, by the Turks, and lost above 19,000 men, Sept. 1744.

— gave the Turks a total defeat, and took the city of Erzerum, May 31, 1745.

— defeated the Turks, when their army, con-

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consisting of 130,000 men, 30,000 were killed, Sept. 28, 1745.
Kouli Kan killed by his son, Aug. 1747.

L.

Lasmeratto, the isle of, depopulated by a Volcano, July 29, 1731.
Lancaster, taken by the rebels, Nov. 24, 1745.
Law, Mr. projector of the French Mississippi scheme, arrived in England, Oct. 20, 1721, having quitted England for murder, 1694.
Lawyers, 2000 belonged to the courts of of King's-bench and Common pleas, 1731.
Layser, Christopher, committed to the Tower, Sept. 20, 1722.
— condemned, and executed for high treason, May 17, 1723.
Leige palace destroyed by fire, Feb. 1733-4.
Leipzig taken by the king of Prussia, Nov. 18, 1745.
Leland, William, of Ireland, died, aged 139, Jan. 1732-3.
Lefley, the great writer, died, April 13, 1722.
Lefstock, admiral, his trial began, Mar. 12, 1745-6.
— struck off the list of admirals, April 14, 1746.
— acquitted by the court-martial, June 3, 1746.
Lewis XV. of France crowned at Rheims, Oct. 14, 1722.
— sent home the Infanta of Spain, as too young for a wife, April 5, 1725.
— married a daughter of the late king of Poland, July 22, following.
— had the small-pox, Oct. 25, 1728,
— presented Humphrey Parsons, Lord Mayor of London, with his picture set round with diamonds, Feb. 1730-1.
— narrowly escaped being burnt, by his bed taking fire, July 1, 1747.
Libels dispersed by gunpowder in Westminster-hall, July 14, 1736.
Lieutenants and lord lieutenants altered almost throughout England, Oct. 10, 1714.
Lima destroyed by an earthquake, October, 1746.
Limehouse made a parish, May, 1730.
Lints, the capital of Upper Austria, seized by the elector of Bavaria, August 30, 1741.
Lions, whelped in the Tower, Aug. 13, 1731.

Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 2, 1755.
Loan to the Emperor forbid, 1730.
Logwood cultivated in Carolina, 1732.
Lombe, Sir Thomas, had 14,000l. given him for his silk mill, April 3, 1732.
London, the magistrates attended and congratulated the arrival of George I. at St. Margaret's Hill, September 20, 1714.
— entertained the King and royal family at Guildhall, Oct. 29, 1714.
— Lord Mayor received an order from the Pretender to proclaim him, which he did not regard, Jan. 10, 1715-6.
— a great fire in Thames Street, when 120 houses were burnt, January 13, 1715-6.
— another at Limehouse, when 150 more were burnt, Dec. 4, 1716.
— one of the sheriffs expelled the House of Commons, and committed to the Tower for being concerned in the South-Sea scheme, March 20, 1720-1.
— presented a petition to the Commons to do justice to the directors of the South-Sea company, April 3, 1721.
— Lord Mayor received notice from the Secretary of State, that a conspiracy was formed in favour of the Pretender, May 8, 1722.
— a fire at Fetter-lane end in Fleet-street, when only three houses were burnt, but thirty lives were lost, March 30, 1730.
— St. George's church, Bloomsbury, consecrated, Jan. 1730-1.
— eight ships burnt in the river Thames, July 19, 1731.
— the first stone of St. Giles's church laid, Sept. 29, 1731.
— the Bank began to be built, 1732.
— a Roman mosaic pavement found in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, above 1700 years old, Aug. 1733.
— St. Luke's church, Oldstreet, consecrated, Oct. 1733.
— a fire in Gracechurch-street, which destroyed the Cross Keys inn, and several houses, June 20, 1734.
— Fifty sheriffs were appointed, thirty-five of whom paid their fines, which amounted to 13,000l. and was appropriated to building the Mansion-house, June 24, 1734.
— a fire destroyed all the houses from Temple-bar to Butcher-row, July 23, 1734.
— greatly damaged by a storm, and a fire at

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- at St. Catherine's, which destroyed forty houses, Jan. 8, 1734-5.
- London, a fire at Shadwell destroyed fifty houses, Sept. 10, 1735.
- the city presented the freedom to the prince of Wales, Dec. 17, 1736.
- a great fire in the Inner Temple, which did great damage, January 4, 1736-7.
- a fire in Black Friars, which destroyed the King's printing-house, and all the materials, to the value of 20,000*l.* Dec. 14, 1737.
- a fire in Chancery-lane, which destroyed six houses, Feb. 1739.
- Lord Mayor died, and the new one was sworn in near the Tower gate, March 26, 1741.
- the court of aldermen admitted justices of the peace, Aug. 28, 1741.
- a fire in Fox-court, Gray's-inn Lane, July, 25, 1741.
- another in Long-lane, May 11, 1742.
- the Lord Mayor not a freeman of one of the twelve companies, 1742.
- a large quantity of earthen ware discovered in a cellar, where it had been deposited before the fire of London, May, 1743.
- Southwark fair suppressed, 1743.
- a fire in Thames-street, at Sir William Calvert's, which did great damage, June 11, 1744.
- Bartholomew fair reduced, 1744.
- a fire in Bond-street, destroyed eight houses, Feb. 15, 1744-5.
- a fire at Horsley-down Stairs, which consumed twenty-two houses, and did 20,000*l.* damage, May 14, 1745.
- the city train bands did duty night and day in London, Dec. 7, 1745.
- London raised 18,435*l.* for the relief and support of the soldiers in Scotland, Feb. 5, 1745-6.
- the negative voice taken from the court of aldermen, March 19, 1745-6.
- petitioned against the general naturalization bill, Dec. 16, 1747.
- Lords, seven, impeached, Jan. 9, 1715-6.
- several more in May 15, 1746.
- Lorrain, the duke of, visited England, Oct. 13, 1731.
- visited Cambridge, Oct. 25, 1731.
- returned to Germany, Dec. 9, 1731.
- became grand duke of Tuscany, July 9, 1737.
- declared by his consort associate in the throne of Hungary and Bohemia, Nov. 12, 1740.
- Lottery at Hamburgh suppressed, Feb. 1722-3.
- Lottery ticket, the last drawn, stuck in the wheel, and was carried to Whitehall, 1743.
- Lovat, lord, took Inverness from the rebels, Nov. 15, 1715.
- made governor of Inverness, June 7, 1716.
- Lovat, lord, had a pension of 400*l.* settled on him for his services to government, Oct. 13, 1717.
- brought prisoner to the Tower for being in the rebellion, Aug. 15, 1746.
- arraigned, Jan. 13, 1746-7.
- trial began March 9.
- ended, 17.
- received sentence, 19, following.
- executed, April 9, 1747.
- Lowther, governor, oppressed the inhabitants of Barbadoes, Oct. 25, 1720.
- St. Lucia and Vincent islands granted to the duke of Montague, June 13, 1722.
- Lucia taken possession of for the English by commodore Warren, May 8, 1744.
- Lunatic recovered his senses in Ireland by a fall, April, 1746.
- Luttrell, colonel Henry, shot by an assassin, in his chair in the streets of Dublin, Oct. 22, 1717.
- Luxemburg and Limberg taken possession of by the Imperialists, Jan. 18, 1714-5.

M.

- Macclesfield, earl, lord chancellor, fined, and committed to the Tower, May 6, 1725.
- Mackenzie, earl of Seaforth, attainted for the Preston insurrection, 1715.
- pardoned, Sept. 13, 1726.
- Macklean, Sir Hector, and his servant, seized for treasonable practices, June 9, 1745.
- Madras in the East-Indies taken by the French, Sept. 1746.
- Majorca taken by the king of Spain, June 14, 1715.
- Malacca gold mines discovered, Oct. 27, 1731.
- Malcolm, Sarah, hanged in Fleet-street for a murder in the Temple, March 7, 1732-3.
- Malt-tax reduced in Scotland, April 14, 1726.
- Manners, a satirical poem, censured by the House of Peers, Feb. 9, 1738-9.
- Mansion-house projected, June, 1735.
- began, March 4, 1737-8.

Mansion

I N D E X.

Janſon-houſe firſt ſtone laid, Oct. 29, 1739.
 Manuſactory of wool and ſilk ſet up in Denmark, Sept. 1737.
 Jar, the earl of, retired from court in diſguſt, Auguſt 1, 1715.
 — ſet up his ſtandard, and proclaimed the Pretender, Sept. 1715.
 Jar and Murray, earls, attainted, Feb. 17, 1715-6.
 — ſeized by the regency of Geneva, May 21, 1719.
 — releaſed, June 2, 1720.
 Jarborough, duke of, returned to England, Aug. 1, 1714.
 — made a triumphant entry into London, Aug. 14, 1714.
 — apologized to his regiment for their bad clothing, May 29, 1715.
 — ſeized with a paralytic fit, which rendered him unfit for buſineſs, May, 1716.
 — died, June, 16, 1721.
 — was buried in great ſtate, Auguſt 9, following.
 — duchefs, lent government 300,000l. on the ſalt duties, June, 1732.
 — the duchefs of; died, Oct. 18, 1744.
 Jarfeilles afflicted with the plague, Aug. 1720.
 Jartrinicco afflicted with a ſevere illneſs, 1746.
 Jar-y-le-Strand church opened, Feb. 1, 1720-1.
 Jar-y Beatrix Eleonora d'Eſte, dowager of king James II. died at St. Germain's, April, 26, 1718.
 Jarquerades reſtrained, Jan. 6, 1723-4.
 Jarſters in chancery imbezelled the effects of ſuitors, 1725.
 Jartheſws, admiral, diſcarded the ſervice of the navy by a court martial, Oct. 22, 1746.
 Jartheſws, the printer, hanged for high treaſon, Oct. 30, 1719.
 Jarurice, count Saxe, appointed ſucceſſor to the duke of Courland, Auguſt 26, 1726.
 — elected duke of Courland, 1726.
 Jarckenburgh, duke, depoſed by the Emperor, May 27, 1728.
 — duchy poſſeſſed by the Hanoverians, 1729.
 Jarſkin's cave made at Richmond garden, 1735.
 Jarſſina, taken by the Spaniards, Sept. 18, 1718.
 — Imperialiſts, Oct. 19, 1719.
 — afflicted with the plague, 1743.

Meteor, a ſurpriſing one appeared, March 19, 1718-9.
 Meufe at Chairing-Croſs, built, 1732.
 Middleton, Dr. fined by the court of King's Bench, for reflecting on that court, June 20, 1723.
 Milan, taken by the king of Sardinia, Nov. 4, 1733.
 Milaneſe, conquered by the French and Spaniards, Oct. 1733.
 Militia throughout England, ordered to be embodied, Sept. 13, 1745.
 Miſſiſſippi, trade began, Nov. 28, 1716.
 — ſcheme in France vaniſhed, June 27, 1720.
 Miſt, the printer, committed by the Houſe of Commons to Newgate for a libel, though he was at the ſame time priſoner for debt in the King's-bench, June 3, 1721.
 Mob, at Nunceaton in Oxfordſhire, deſtroyed a meeting-houſe, and did the ſame at Oxford, &c. Auguſt 1715.
 Modena, the prince of, arrived in London, Oct. 16, 1735.
 Modens, ſurrendered to the king of Sardinia, June 1742.
 Modern hiſtory profeſſors appointed in the Universities by Geo. I. 1724.
 Monks, forty died in one night at Bourdeaux, Jan. 1730-1.
 — preſerved from an earthquake near Palermo, Feb. 24, 1739-40.
 Moors, defeated near Ceuta by the Spaniards, 1720.
 Morea, ſubdued by the Turks, 1715.
 Morocco, the Emperor of, ſubdued his competitors, 1732.
 Mortmain act paſſed, March 1735.
 Moſcovites, invaded and plundered Sweden, July 11, 1719.
 Moſcow, had 2000 houſes deſtroyed by fire, July 1736.
 Murry, the honourable James, joined the earl of Mar in Scotland, Oct. 4, 1715.

N.

Nailors in Staffordſhire were riotous, and ſuppreſſed by the mayor of Walsall, Feb. 28, 1743-4.
 Naira, lord, taken priſoner at Preſton, Nov. 13, 1715.
 — diſcharged, July 24, 1717.
 Namure, taken by the French, Sept. 19, 1746.
 Nancy, the capital of Lorrain taken by the French, Oct. 1733.
 Naples, nearly deſtroyed by an earthquake, April 1731.
 k

Naples,

I N D E X.

Naples, subdued by the Spaniards, August 2, 1734.

Natalia, princess of Russia, died, Dec. 3, 1723.

National debt amounted to

£.	s.	d.	
46,603,100	11	2½	in 1717.
51,903,100	11	2½	— 1720.
47,985,433	12	9	— 1731.
47,393,539	0	0	— 1733.
47,928,799	2	0	— 1734.
45,943,946	3	5½	— 1741.
51,040,347	16	9½	— 1743.
53,679,247	16	7	— 1744.
58,525,447	16	9½	— 1745.
59,356,597	16	9½	— 1746.

Navy debt accounted for in Parliament, Jan. 13, 1721-2.

— debt was

£.	s.	d.	
491,362	0	0	in 1736.
1,301,525	0	0	— 1740.
3,288,441	2	7	— 1744.
5,233,746	19	6½	— 1746.
5,337,939	9	2½	— 1747.

Negroes in Carolina, exceeded the white men ten to one, 1730.

— committed great outrages,

— in Jamaica concluded a peace, Feb. 1738-9.

— in St. Christopher's destroyed their masters, and retired to the woods, Jan. 31, 1733-4.

— in Jamaica, formed a plot to kill the white inhabitants, but it was discovered and prevented, 1744-5.

Netterville, lord viscount, tried for murder at Dublin, and acquitted, Feb. 1744.

New England refused to settle a salary on their governor, 1728.

— their militia amounted to 50,000 men and 500 ships.

— furnished us with whalebone and oil, July 1730.

— greatly damaged by a storm, Nov. 2, 1743.

Newton, (Sir Isaac) proportioned the coin of most nations, Dec. 22, 1717.

— died, aged 85, March 20, 1726-7.

New York, afflicted with the yellow fever, Sept. 1747.

Nissa, taken by the Imperialists, July 28, 1737.

— retaken by the Turks, Nov. 1737.

Nithisdale, earl of, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.

— condemned, but escaped from the Tower, Feb. 25, 1715-6.

Nonjurors taxed, May 27, 1723; and obliged to register their estates.

Norfolk, the duke of, apprehended and committed to the Tower, for treason Oct. 24, 1722.

Norrey, lord, the earl of Abingdon's son, burnt by accident at Rycaut, in Oxfordshire, Nov. 12, 1746.

Norton, Mr. left his estate to the Parliament charitable uses, Dec. 1732.

North and Grey, lord, apprehended at Brussels, Oct. 4, 1715.

— enlarged soon after.

— taken in the Isle of Wight, and committed to the Tower, Sept. 29, 1712.

North-West passage attempted, 1744-5.

— again, 1746.

Nottingham, earl of, displaced for shewing mercy to the rebel lords, Feb. 1716.

— deprived of 2500l. per ann. pension, July 1716.

— defended the Christian Doctrine for which Oxford University voted him their thanks, March 22, 1720.

Nova Casa, in Calabria, sunk by an earthquake twenty-six feet, without throwing down a house, April 1733.

O.

Oaken-boughs, several persons committed for wearing them in remembrance of the Restoration, May 29, 1716.

— two soldiers whipped almost to death for wearing them, Aug. 6, 1716.

Oczokow, taken by the Russians, July 13, 1737.

— demolished by the Russians, and abandoned, Oct. 9, 1738.

Officers widows, a corporation erected for their relief, Oct. 23, 1732.

Oglethorpe, embarked for Georgia, Nov. 6, 1732.

Oldfield, the comedian, died, Oct. 23, 1730.

Omah, in Ireland, was damaged by fire, May 4, 1742.

Oran, taken by the Spaniards, June 1732.

Orange, prince of, excluded his rights in Zealand, 1732.

— made knight of the Garter, July 1733.

— arrived in England, Nov. 7, 1733.

— went to Bath, Jan. 2, 1733-4.

— married the princess Mary, March 14, 1733-4; with 80,000l. portion.

— attended the House of Commons and was naturalized, March 21, 1733-4.

— returned to Holland, April 22, 1734.

— the princess, visited England, July 2, 1734.

— returned, Nov. 9, 1734.

Orange,

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Orange, prince of, became possessed of the principality of Nassau Dillingbourg, by the death of the last prince, August 16, 1739.

- had a princess born, Dec. 10, 1739.
- elected Stadtholder, July 14, 1746.

Oriano, in Naples, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 29, 1732.

Orleans, duke of, regent of France, died, Nov. 22, 1723.

Ormond, duke of, displaced and affronted, Sept. 19, 1714.

- impeached, June 21, 1715.
- retired to France, August 8, 1715.
- concerted measures against England, Dec. 29, 1718.
- 10,000*l.* reward offered by the Irish to take him, Jan. 19, 1718-9.
- 5000*l.* offered by the English, March 15, 1718-9.
- died in France, and was brought to England to be buried at Westminster, May 22, 1746.

Orrery, lord, apprehended and committed to the Tower for high treason, Sept. 28, 1722.

- died, August 28, 1731.

Osnaburg, bishop, brother to Geo. I. made duke of York, June 29, 1716.

- made knight of the Garter, July 3, following.
- died, August 3, 1728.

Ostend, East-India company erected, Jan. 1722-3.

- restrained, May 1727.
- cancelled, March 5, 1731-2.

Oxburgh, colonel, and several other Preston prisoners executed, May 14, 1716.

Oxford, dragons sent there to awe the University, Oct. 7, 1715.

Oxford, a riot there on the prince of Wales's birth day, Oct. 22, 1716.

- Modern History professor established there, 1724.
- received 1000*l.* from queen Caroline, to repair queen's college, 1738.

Oxford, the earl of, resigned his place of first commissioner of the Admiralty, April 15, 1717.

- was brought to his trial and acquitted, as the Commons did not appear to make good their charge, July 1, 1717.
- excepted out of the act of grace, July 3, 1717.

P.

Page, baron, charged with corruption, Feb. 14, 1722.

Palatine, the elector, protested against the elector of Hanover's taking the title of arch-treasurer of the empire, May 29, 1735.

Palermo, in Sicily, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, August 21, 1726.

Papists, obliged to register their names and estates, 1717.

- registered their estates to the value of 375,284*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* 1719.
- taxed 100,000*l.* Nov. 23, 1722.
- ordered by proclamation to be apprehended, Dec. 7, 1745.

Parliament of England, dissolved by George I. without seeing him, Jan. 15, 1714-5.

- inspected with severity the conduct of the last ministry, April 1, 1715.
- expelled general Forster, Jan. 10, 1715-6.
- repealed the triennial act, May 7, 1716.
- disagree about the trial of the earl of Oxford, June 29, 1717.
- Mr. Shippen, a member, committed to the Tower for speaking slightly of the King's speech, Dec. 4, 1717.
- expelled all the members that were South-Sea directors, Jan. 23, 1720-1, and committed several to the Tower.
- examined the late directors of the South-Sea company, and deprived them of their estates to make good the deficiency, to the amount of 2,014,000*l.* May 17, 1721.
- disagree with the Peers on the commitment of the duke of Norfolk, Oct. 26, 1722.
- ordered the Pretender's declaration to be burnt by the common hangman, Nov. 16, 1722.
- expelled lord Barrington for countenancing the Hambrough lottery, Feb. 15, 1722-3.
- expelled Sir Robert Sutton and Sir Archibald Grant for frauds in the Charitable Corporation, May 4, 1732.
- attempted to be made annual, 1744-5.

Parliament of Ireland, voted the earl of Anglesey an enemy to his country, Jan. 20, 1715-6.

- entered into an association to defend Geo. I. Jan. 30, 1715-6.
- resolved whoever appealed to the English House of Peers were enemies to their country, Sept. 1717.

Parma and Placentia, guaranteed to Don Carlos, Jan. 1723-4.

Parma,

I N D E X.

- Parma, put into the possession of Don Carlos, Jan. 1730-1.
- the dutchess resigned her pretensions to him, Sept. 1, 1731.
- Passau in Austria, taken by the duke of Bavaria, July 20, 1741.
- Paul, (the reverend Mr.) executed for treason, July 13, 1716.
- Peace, between Spain and Portugal, Feb. 6, 1714-5.
- England and Sweden, 1719.
- England and Spain, 1720.
- Sweden and Russia, Sept. 1, 1721.
- England, the Emperor and France, May 20, 1727.
- France, England and Spain, Oct. 28, 1729.
- the Imperialists and Turks, Sept. 12, 1739.
- the Russians and Turks, Jan. 27, 1739-40.
- the Swedes and Russians, 1742.
- Hungary and Poland, 1742.
- Bavarians and Austrians, April 29, 1745.
- the Prussians, Imperialists and the elector of Saxony, Dec. 16, 1745.
- Peers, sixty made in seven years, 1718.
- Peers of Scotland, complained of court influence being used in their elections, 1735.
- Penal laws and test attempted in vain to be repealed, 1732.
- Penny, Mr. of Clement's-inn, murdered by his servant, May 18, 1741.
- Pension bill, rejected by the Upper House of Parliament, 1731.
- again, 1733.
- again, 1739-40.
- Pensioners from the crown disabled from sitting in Parliament, June 26, 1716.
- disabled from sitting in Parliament, 1742.
- Pennsylvania, received 6200 Irish, 1730.
- Percy, the last of that family died, Nov. 23, 1722.
- Persian trade opened through Russia, 1741.
- the importation from thence, Sept. 1742.
- Perth, seized for the Pretender, Sept. 16, 1715.
- again, Sept. 4, 1745.
- Petersburgh, had 2000 houses destroyed by fire, August 12, 1736.
- Philippsburg, surrendered to the French, July 18, 1734.
- Philip, Don, narrowly escaped being burnt in his bed, Feb. 17, 1742-3.
- Philip, Don, obliged to quit his acquisition in Italy, 1746.
- Pilling moss or bog, destroyed sixty acres of land, April 1745.
- Placentia, surrendered to the Spaniards, August 1746.
- Plague, brought from Turkey to France, August 1, 1720.
- at Messina, 1743.
- Plague act altered, Feb. 1721.
- Plunket's trial, April 26, 1723.
- Pool, in Dorsetshire, had its Custom-house robbed by some smugglers, Oct. 7, 1747.
- Poland, election, interposed by the French, March 1732-3.
- Stanislaus elected, Sept. 12, 1733.
- the elector of Saxony chosen, Oct. 7, 1733.
- crowned at Cracow, Jan. 17, 1733-4.
- acknowledged Augustus of Saxony their sovereign, July 10, 1734.
- Popish mask-house, destroyed at Stokesley in Yorkshire, Dec. 1745.
- at Sunderland, Jan. 22, 1745-6.
- Porteous, captain, attended an execution in Edinburgh, and apprehending a rescue, ordered the soldiers to fire, April 14, 1736.
- convicted of murder, but respited by the Queen, June 22, 1736.
- hanged by rioters, Sept. 7, 1736.
- Portland-isle, above 100 yards of the north end of it sunk into the sea, and did 4000l. damage to the pier, Dec. 20, 1735.
- Port-Louis, besieged and cannonaded by admiral Lestock, Sept. 19, 1746.
- Porto-bello, occasioned the death of our troops, and fatal to admiral Hoffer, 1727.
- and Hopson, 1728.
- demolished by admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.
- Port-Royal in Jamaica, nearly destroyed by a hurricane, August 28, 1722.
- greatly damaged by a storm, Oct. 20, 1744.
- Portsmouth, supplied with water, 1741.
- had 12,000l. granted for building an hospital, Jan. 1744-5.
- Portugal and Spain disagree, about their ambassadors protecting a criminal, 1735.
- Powis, lord, committed to the Tower, Sept. 4, 1715.
- Pragmatic Sanction, ratified by the Diet of the Empire, Jan. 11, 1731-2.

Pragmatic

I N D E X.

Pragmatic Sanction, guaranteed by France, Nov. 1738.
Prague, taken by the elector of Bavaria, July 1741.
 — surrendered to the French, Oct. 16, 1744.
Preston prisoners transported, Feb. 1716.
 — seven escaped from the Tower, May 4, 1716.
 — forty discharged, July 30, 1716.
 — thirty going to be transported, mastered the crew, and went to France, Nov. 21, 1716.
 — one hundred transported, Jan. 1717-8.
 — two hundred discharged by the act of grace, July 3, 1717.
 — raised 5000*l.* for the defence of government, 1745.
Pretender, by declarations asserted his right to the crown, August 29, 1714.
 — 100,000*l.* offered to apprehend him, Sept. 15, 1714.
 — 's troops landed in Scotland, August 30, 1715.
 — proclaimed in Scotland by the earl of Mar, Sept. 3, 1715.
 — at St. Colomb in Cornwall, Oct. 6, 1715.
 — Lancaster, Nov. 9, 1715.
 — landed at Aberdeen, Nov. 22, 1715.
 — made his public entrance into Perth, Jan. 9, 1715-6.
 — sent an order to the Lord Mayor of London to proclaim him, Jan. 10, 1715-6.
 — embarked for France, Feb. 5, and landed at Graveline, 1715-6.
 — deprived Henry, earl of Bolingbroke, of being his secretary, Feb. 25, 1715-6.
 — obliged by the Regent of France to remove from Avignon to Italy, Feb. 6, 1716-7.
 — married the princess Sobieski, grand daughter to the king of Poland, Aug. 21, 1718.
 — entered into Alberoni's scheme of disturbing England, Dec. 29, 1718.
 — arrived at Madrid, and was received there as king of England, Mar. 28, 1719.
 — had a son born, Dec. 20, 1720.
 — endeavoured to excite a rebellion in England, but in vain, 1722.
 — princess retired to a monastery, 1725.
 — received the honours due to the king of England from the duke of Parma, July 4, 1728.
 — his eldest son quitted Rome to go to France, Jan. 9, 1743-4, where he arrived the 27th following.

Pretender, 6000*l.* offered by Dublin for apprehending him, if he landed in Ireland, March 7, 1743-4.
 — 6000*l.* offered by Edinburgh for apprehending him, if he landed in Scotland, March 25, 1744.
 — 30,000*l.* offered by England to any person for apprehending him, if he landed in any of his Majesty's dominions, August 1, 1745.
 — landed in Scotland, August 1745.
 — was proclaimed at Perth, Sept. 4, 1745.
 — Dundee, Sept. 7, 1745.
 — 6000*l.* offered by Dublin for apprehending him, if he landed in Ireland, Sept. 17, 1745.
 — took possession of Edinburgh and was proclaimed there, Sept. 21, 1745.
 — 50,000*l.* offered by Ireland for apprehending him in that kingdom, Oct. 21, 1745.
 — Proclamation burnt at the Royal-Exchange by the sheriffs, Nov. 12, 1745.
 — was proclaimed at Ormskirk, Nov. 25, 1745.
 — received a spirited reply from the Mayor of Glasgow, Jan. 1745-6.
 — totally defeated at Culloden, April 16, 1746, when he lost all his baggage.
 — returned to France, August 1746.
 — arrived at Fontainebleau, Oct. 19, 1746.
 — published a manifesto in Scotland, March 1747.
 — 's son made a cardinal, and the Pope gave him benefices to the value of 20,000 crowns, June 25, 1747.
Printers, punished for libels, Redmaine, Dec. 7, 1716.
 — Dalton, Dec. 10, 1716.
 — Mist, July 1718.
 — Matthews, hanged, Oct. 30, 1719.
 — Mist, Feb. 1720-1.
 — again, May 27, 1721, when he was committed to Newgate.
 — Redmaine, Dec. 2, 1722.
 — Read, March 9, 1722-3.
 — Redmaine, July 2, 1723.
 — Richard Phillips, July 2, 1723.
 — Thomas Pain and Nathaniel Mist, June 8, 1724.
 — Franklyn, Dec. 28, 1727.
 — Robert Knell and John Clark, pillored, August 24, 1729.
 — Franklyn, July 20, 1731.
 — Henry Haines, May 13, 1738.
Prior, Matthew, strictly examined by a committee

I N D E X.

committee of the privy council, April 1, 1715.
 Prior, taken into custody, June 9, 1715.
 — excepted out of the act of grace, 1717.
 — died, Sept. 15, 1721.
 Prizes, taken by the English in two years valued at 9,483,000*l.* in April 1746.
 Protections, from foreign ministers, peers, &c. cancelled, Jan. 17, 1723-4.
 Protestants, French, had 15,000*l.* per ann. allowed them by Geo. I. 1718.
 — persecuted at Thorne in Poland, Nov. 7, 1724.
 — at Saltzburg, 1731.
 — at France, May 14, 1724.
 — protected by the Emperor and the king of Prussia, 1731-2.
 — their preacher hanged for assembling a congregation in France, 1732.
 — in Bohemia, persecuted, 1735.
 — went to Georgia and settled, 1735.
 — in Ireland, amounted to 96,067 families, Nov. 1741.
 Prussia and Hanover at variance, 1729.
 — the prince of, imprisoned by his father, Sept. 30, 1730.
 — used with severity, Dec. 1730.
 — reconciled to his father, August 28, 1731.
 — married the princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, June 9, 1733.
 — ascended the throne, May 31, and invaded Silesia, Nov. 1740.
 Pultney, Mr. fought a duel with lord Hervey, Jan. 25, 1730.
 — struck out of the council book, July 1, 1731.
 — reinflated, Feb. 1741-2.
 Putney-bridge built, 1726.
 Pyrates, suppressed by captain Rogers, Oct. 1717.
 — refused protection at Jamaica, and on being refused were admitted at Porto-Bello, July 11, 1723.
 — twenty-five hanged at Rhode-Island, July 1723.

Q.

Quadruple alliance formed, July 22, 1718.
 — Jan. 8, 1744-5.
 Quakers indulged with an alteration in their affirmation, Dec. 13, 1721.

R.

Ramsay, in Huntingdonshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, May 21, 1731.

Ratcliff, Dr. John, died, and left 40,000*l.* to the University of Oxford, Nov. 1, 1714.
 — his statue erected, Dec. 21, 1723.
 Ratcliff, Charles, brother to the earl of Derwentwater, taken prisoner and condemned for treason, but escaped out of Newgate, Dec. 11, 1716.
 — taken in the rebellion and executed, Dec. 8, 1746.
 Ratcliff library in Oxford, began to be built, May 12, 1737.
 Rebellion in Scotland commenced, August 16, 1715.
 — suppressed, April 26, 1716.
 — again, August 1745.
 — suppressed, April 16, 1746.
 Rebels, their trial began in the Borough, June 23, 1746.
 — eleven executed at Kennington, July 11, 1746.
 — seventy of them tried at York, Oct. 7, 1746.
 — one hundred pardoned, July 10, 1747.
 Reformation of manners society, professed great numbers in London, 1724.
 Riot at Salisbury-court, July 23, 1716.
 — at Oxford, Oct. 22, 1716.
 Rioters, five hanged, Sept. 22, 1716, in Fleet-street.
 Riparda, duke of, prime minister of Spain, disgraced, May 14, 1726.
 — arrived at London, Oct. 11, 1728.
 — went to Holland, and from thence to Morocco, Jan. 1731-2.
 Rochester, bishop Atterbury, tried, May 27, 1723.
 — quitted England, June 8, 1723.
 — died, aged 70, Feb. 22, 1731-2.
 Rolls house in Chancery-lane, built, Sept. 18, 1717.
 Rowe, Nicholas, made poet laureat, Aug. 11, 1715.
 Royston, in Cambridgeshire, had thirty-six houses destroyed by fire, Aug. 23, 1747.
 Russian, youths instructed in English manufactures, Jan. 27, 1718-9.
 — canal from the Lake Ladoga to the Wolga, made navigable 2800 miles, 1730.
 — throne, of silver, made in England, 1732.
 — relinquish their Persian conquests, 1733.
 — enter Poland, to favour the elector of Saxony, August 1733.
 — protest against Stanislaus being king of Poland, and assisted the Emperor against France, 1735.

Russian,

I N D E X.

Russians, commenced war against the Turks, 1736.
 — invaded Crim Tartary, August 1738.
 — dethroned John, their Emperor, three months old, and declared Elizabeth Empress, Nov. 12, 1740.
 — encouraged the states of Finland to throw off their dependance on Sweden, April 17, 1742.
 — formed a plot to restore prince John, which was discovered, July 1742.
 Rycout, in Oxfordshire, the earl of Abingdon's seat, totally destroyed by fire, with lord Nosrey, the earl's son, Nov. 12, 1745.

S.

Salt-duties revived, 1732.
 Saltsburghers, settled in Prussia, January 1731-2.
 — went to settle in Georgia, 1735.
 Sandwich, a new harbour resolved on there, 1744-5.
 Santry, lord, condemned for murder in Ireland, April 27, 1739.
 Sardinia, invaded by the Spaniards and taken, August 22, 1717.
 — given to the duke of Savoy, August 8, 1720.
 — the king of, abdicated his throne, Sept. 3, 1730.
 — imprisoned by his son, Sept. 28, 1731.
 — died, Oct. 31, 1732.
 — joined the French and Spaniards against the Emperor, 1733.
 — made a treaty of peace with the Hungarians, 1743.
 Savoy, the duke of, made king of Sardinia, August 8, 1720.
 Saxe-Gotha, princess of, arrived at Greenwich, April 25, 1736, and the next day was married to prince Frederick, at St. James's.
 — naturalized, May 5, following.
 — the duke of, arrived in London, Feb. 1, 1741-2.
 Saxony, elector of, chosen king of Poland, Oct. 5, 1733.
 — forces marched into Poland, Nov. 1733.
 Scarborough cliff sunk, and the spaw removed, Dec. 18, 1737.
 Scarcity of corn in France, supplied from England, 1739.
 Scarsdale, earl of, taken into custody, Sept. 30, 1715.
 Scotch clergy, refused the abjuration oath, Nov. 17, 1716.

Scotch clergy refusing to pray for Geo. I. were obliged to fly, 1717.
 — silenced for three years, June 19, 1717.
 Sea officers, corporation established, Oct. 23, 1732.
 — engagement off Cape Finisterre, when admiral Anson took the French fleet, May 3, 1747.
 — the isle of Aix, when admiral Hawke took six men of war, Oct. 14, 1747.
 Seizures at the Custom-house amounted to 26,000l. for the year 1742.
 Septennial Parliament the first, 1716.
 — attempted to be abolished, but in vain, 1734.
 — again, 1742.
 Session, the court of, reinstated at Edinburgh, June 3, 1746.
 Shadwell, a fire there destroyed fifty houses, &c. Sept. 10, 1736.
 Shakespeare's monument erected to his memory in Westminster-Abbey, February 1740-1.
 Shepherd, John, the notorious felon, hanged at Tyburn, Nov. 16, 1724.
 Sheriffs of London, fifty appointed in one day, thirty-five of whom paid their fines, July 2, 1734.
 Shippen, sent to the tower, for speaking slightly of the King's speech, Dec. 4, 1717.
 Shipwash, in Devon, suffered by a fire, April 22, 1742.
 Sicily, invaded by the Spaniards, and taken, June 1718.
 — greatly damaged by an earthquake, August 21, 1726.
 — subdued by the Spaniards, for Don Carlos, August 30, 1734.
 — compelled to sign a neutrality by a British Squadron, August 19, 1742.
 Sickness severe in London, Nov. 30, 1729.
 — Jan. 1732-3.
 — in Martinico, 1746.
 Silk, imported from Virginia, Oct. 1730.
 — Georgia, August 1735.
 — Petersburg, Sept. 29, 1742, which was the first imported hence from Persia.
 Silver-mine discovered in Britany in France, Nov. 1730.
 Smugglers act passed, 1736.
 — robbed the Custom-house at Pool, Oct. 7, 1747.
 Smyrna, seized by the Turkish rebels, Nov. 1738.
 — greatly damaged by an earthquake, April 1739.

Smyrna,

I N D E X.

- Smyrna**, nearly destroyed by a fire, June 20, 1742.
 — afflicted with the plague, 1743.
Snow, a remarkable deep one, Jan. 1730-1.
Sobieski, princefs, married the Pretender, August 1718.
 — retired to a monastery, 1725.
 — died, and was buried with the honours of a queen, Feb. 28, 1734-5.
Sophia Dorothy, heirsess of the house of Lünenburgh and Zell, consort of king Geo. I. died, Nov. 2, 1726.
Southam, in Warwickshire, was greatly damaged by fire, having forty houses burnt, March 5, 1741-2.
South-sea company lent government two millions at 5 per cent. 1717.
 — proposed paying the national debt, Jan. 28, 1719-20.
 — redeem the public debts, April 22, 1720.
 — stock rose and fell, August and Sept. 1720.
 — directors taken into custody, January 1720-1.
 — their estates amounted to two millions, 1721.
 — revive the whale fishery, July 25, 1724.
 — servants commit several frauds, 1730.
 — relinquished the whale fishery, Nov. 22, 1732.
Southwark fair in the Borough suppressed, 1743.
Spain, king Philip V. married the princefs of Parma, Sept. 16, 1714.
 — royal navy destroyed by the English, under admiral Byng, July 31, 1718.
 — invasion of Scotland, 1719.
 — invaded by the French, April 10, 1719.
 — resigned his crown to his son, and retired to his private devotions, Jan. 3, 1723-4.
 — but on the death of his son reassumed the crown, August 20, 1724.
 — seized the effects of British subjects, March 1726.
 — invasion threatened, 1726.
 — and France united in interest, Sept. 1727.
 — and Portugal double marriages, Jan. 27, 1728-9.
 — forces conveyed to Italy, Oct. 1731.
 — invaded the Austrian dominions in Italy, 1733.
 — and Portugal disagree, 1735.
 — claimed the dominions of the late Emperor of Germany, Feb. 1740-1.
- Spain**, Philip V. king of, died, and the queen obliged to quit all power and management, 1746.
Spirituous liquors licences amounted to 123,486l. besides 75,227l. for additional duty for 1744.
Spitalfields made a parish, May 1729.
Stairs, the earl of, made his public entry as ambassador into France, Feb. 5, 1718-9.
Stanislaus, king of Poland, sent his abdication to Warsaw, March 21, 1732-3.
 — elected king of Poland, Sept. 12, 1733, but was obliged to fly from Warsaw the 22d following.
 — besieged in Dantzick, Feb. 1733-4.
Steel, Mr. Richard, made governor of the Playhouse, Jan. 18, 1714-5.
 — knighted, April 28, 1715.
 — again made comptroller of the Playhouse, 1721.
 — died, Sept. 1, 1729.
Stevens, Mrs. had a premium from Parliament for discovering her medicine for the stone, June 1739.
Stirling-Castle, defended by general Blakeney against the rebels, 1745.
Stock-jobbing forbid by act of Parliament, March 28, 1734.
Stony-Stratford had upwards of fifty houses destroyed by fire, April 19, 1736.
 — again was damaged by fire and 150 houses burnt, May 6, 1742.
Storms, in England, July 21, 22, 1717.
 — in Jamaica and Carolina, August 1722.
 — at Teneriff, March 22, 1730-1.
 — a violent one at Geneva, July 29, 1731.
 — at St. Kitt's, which destroyed twenty ships, June 30, 1733.
 — in Holland, which did great damage at Amsterdam and in the Texel, Jan. 8, 1734-5.
 — the same morning in England, so violent, that the like was never known except in 1703.
 — at Uxbridge, Dunstable, &c. which greatly destroyed the fruit, July 25, 1738.
 — at Bath and Bristol, &c. Jan. 4, 1738-9.
 — again, in Scotland and Ireland, on the 14th of the same month.
 — a violent one in London, Sept. 10, 1739, and at Bremen in Germany the lightning occasioned a magazine of gun powder to blow up, which destroyed near 1000 houses and killed 40 persons.
- Storm,

I N D E X.

Storms, an extensive one on all the coasts of England, Nov. 1, 1740.
 — at Irwin near Edinburgh, which did great damage, Nov. 14, 1740.
 — about Geneva, July 20, 1741.
 — in Kent, Suffex, Cambridgeshire, Northumberland, &c. Sept. 8. 1741.
 — at Canterbury, Dec. 18, 1741.
 — at Cardiff in Wales, which destroyed 700 sheep, and several vessels were lost on the coast, Oct. 1742.
 — hail of an extraordinary size fell in different parts of England, July 15, 1743.
 — in New England, Nov. 2, 1743.
 — in Gloucestershire and Scotland, June 4, 1744.
 — at Edinburgh, Aug. 13, 1744.
 — at Jamaica, Oct. 20, 1744.
 — in Yorkshire, where the hail-stones were five inches round, May 10, 1745.
 — in several ports on the Kentish coast, June 24, 1746.
 — in Suffex, at Middlehurst, which did great damage, June 2, 1747.
 — a great part of the Barbadoes fleet destroyed by one, Sept. 15, 1747.
 — did great damage in the Thames to the shipping and on the coast of the channel, Dec. 1, 1747.
Strafford earl had his papers seized by order of the privy council, Jan. 15, 1714-5.
 — impeached, June 21, 1715.
Subscription for the relief of the army in Scotland, began Nov. 27, 1745, amounting to 18,435l.
Succession act repealed in part, June, 1716.
Suns, three appeared at once at Canterbury, Dec. 18, 1741.
Surgeons and barbers companies in London made distinct, 1745.
Sutton, Sir Rob. expelled the commons for fraud, May 4, 1732.
Sweden intended an invasion of England, 1717.
 — invaded and plundered by the Moscovites.
 — elected the prince of Hesse king, March 24, 1719-20.
 — invited the French refugees there, Oct. 9, 1724.
 — the king became Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, March 26, 1730.
 — made great rejoicings on the birth of an heir to the crown, Feb. 14, 1745-6.
Swedish East-India company erected, March, 1731.
Swiss servants in England, 200 enlisted to prevent an invasion of the French, April 12, 1744.

T.

Temefwaer taken by the Imperialists, Oct. 14, 1716.
Temple fire happened, Jan. 4, 1736-7.
Teneriff greatly damaged by a storm, March 22, 1730-1.
Tervier, made a free town by the Zealanders, 1732.
Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, received 1000l. damage by a storm, Aug. 18, 1743.
Thames frozen and all kinds of diversions on it, 1715.
 — dry both above and below bridge, Sept. 14, 1716.
 — tide flowed eight hours instead of four, and ebbed five hours instead of eight, Sept. 16, 1732.
 — tide so remarkably high that it exceeded its usual bounds above a foot and a half, Feb. 18, 1735.
 — again, Dec. 24, 1736.
 — again, Oct. 14, 1747.
Theodore, baron Newhoff, embroiled with his subjects the Corsicans, Sept. 4, 1736.
 — disclaimed by England of any succours, 1743.
Thorn, the protestants persecuted there, Nov. 7, 1724.
Thornhill the painter died, May 9, 1734.
 — of Stilton rid 213 miles in fifteen hours, April 29, 1745.
Thoresby the seat of the duke of Kingston in Nottinghamshire, was destroyed with its valuable contents by a fire, April 4, 1745.
Tide remarkably high at London, Feb. 18, 1735.
 — again, Oct. 14, 1747.
Tiverton destroyed by fire, June 5, 1731.
Toulon blocked up by the French and Spanish fleets, Aug. 24, 1743.
Treasury office, Whitehall, built, 1732.
Triennial act repealed, May 7, 1716.
Trinity college, Cambridge, at variance with their master, 1723.
Turks at war with the Venetians, Dec. 7, 1714.
 — invaded the Mores, Sept. 1715.
 — defeated by the Germans at Peterwardin, Aug. 5, 1716.
 — at Belgrade, Aug. 16, 1717.
 — defeated by Kouli Kan, and lost 30,000 men, Sept. 29, 1741.
 — again, and lost 19,000, Sept. 1744.
 — totally defeated, May 31, 1745.
 — again, when their army consisted of 130,000

I N D E X.

- 130,000, when 30,000 were slain, Sept. 28, 1745.
- Twickenham, a fire there, which destroyed the French ambassador's house and valuable furniture, June 14, 1734.
- V.
- Vauban, the great engineer, died; May, 1731.
- Ventilators erected on Newgate, 1746.
- Victory man of war with admiral Balchen, lost in a storm, Oct. 8, 1744.
- Vigo, a descent made thereby lord viscount Cobham, to whom it surrendered, Oct. 1, 1719.
- Virginia raw silk and copper ore imported, Oct. 1730.
- U.
- Usedom, belonging to Sweden, seized by the Danes and Prussians, Jan. 13, 1715.
- W.
- Waddington in Oxfordshire, damaged by fire, May 6, 1742.
- Wager, Sir Charles received from the king of Spain his picture set round with diamonds, Dec. 18, 1731.
- Walpole Mr. Robert, made chairman of the secret committee, April 1, 1715.
- made chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of the lords of the Treasury, Oct. 10, 1715.
- resigned his employ in disgust, April 10, 1717.
- made paymaster general of the forces, June 23, 1720.
- made chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer, April 2, 1721.
- made lord of the treasury, 1724.
- knight of the Bath and knight of the Garter, June 1725.
- made ranger of Richmond park, Oct. 23, 1727.
- insulted by the mob as he passed to the House of Commons, on account of the excise scheme, April 11, 1733.
- grown so obnoxious to the public that a motion was made in the House of Commons to petition his Majesty to discard him, but it was opposed in the House of Lords and dropped, Feb. 1740-1.
- resigned all his employments, and took his seat in the House of Peers as earl of Oxford, Feb. 11, 1741-2.
- died, March 18, 1744-5.
- Walton-bridge bill passed, June 1747.
- Wapping, Nightingale-lane, a fire there destroyed 150 houses, Dec. 4, 1716.
- dock, a fire there destroyed twenty houses, Sept. 28, 1735.
- War between the Venetians and Turks, Dec. 7, 1714.
- declared by the English against Spain Dec. 16, 1718.
- declared by the French against Spain, Dec. 22, 1718.
- declared by the French, the Imperialists, and Sardinia, Oct. 1733.
- between the Russians and Turks, 1736.
- between the Imperialists and Turks, July 2, 1737.
- England and Spain, Oct. 19, 1739.
- Sweden and Russia, July 24, 1741.
- Hungary and Bavaria, Aug. 1741.
- England and France, March 31, 1744.
- Ward John, of Hackney, expelled the House of Commons for forgery, May 16, 1726.
- Dr. returned to England, and performed many cures, Nov. 9, 1734.
- Wareham in Dorsetshire, damaged by fire, May 12, 1742.
- Water sold in the West Indies for a shilling a pail full, 1731.
- Waverly, in Surrey, a man's heart 700 years old, found there preserved in spirits, Jan. 1730-1.
- Wellingborough in Northamptonshire almost destroyed by a fire, July 28, 1738.
- West Indies remarkably distressed for water, 1731.
- Westminster-bridge bill opposed by the Londoners, April 4, 1736.
- the act passed for building, May 20, 1736.
- began, Sept. 13, 1738.
- first stone laid, Jan. 29, 1738-9.
- the center arch finished, March 3, 1741-2.
- The last arch finished, Aug. 1746.
- the pier sunk, and part was taken down, Sept. 1, 1747.
- Whale fishery revived by the South-Sea company, July, 1724, and Nov. 1732.
- Whalebone imported from New England, July, 1730.
- Wharton duke, an exile in Spain, 1726.
- declared a traitor, April 3, 1729.
- died in a convent, May 31, 1731.
- Whidah in Guinea subdued, Sept. 1731.
- White rose, several people knocked down and maimed by the soldiers for wearing them, June 10, 1716.

White-

I N D E X.

- Whitefield** began preaching in the fields, 1735.
- Whitehall** preachers chosen from the two universities, April 5, 1724.
- gateway pulled down, 1746.
- Wycherly** the poet, died, Jan. 1, 1715-6.
- Widdington** lord, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.
- discharged, July 24, 1717.
- Wigtoun** earl of, committed to Edinburgh castle, Aug. 24, 1715.
- Wild** Jonathan, the thief-taker hanged, June 15, 1725.
- William**, prince, born, April 15, 1721.
- created duke of Cumberland, July 15, 1726.
- had 6000*l.* per annum settled on him, Oct. 18, 1731.
- embarked at Spithead on board the victory, July 4, but so frightened with a hard gale of wind, that he landed the 17th at Torbay, and returned to London, July 21, 1740.
- was introduced to the House of Lords, April 15, 1742.
- was introduced to the privy council, May 17, 1742.
- wounded at the battle of Dettingen, June 19, 1743.
- presented with the freedom of London, August 6, 1745.
- took the command of the army in Scotland, Jan. 25, 1745-6.
- elected chancellor of the university of St. Andrews in Scotland, March 1746.
- defeated the rebels at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746.
- had 25,000*l.* per annum, additional revenue, settled on him by Parliament, June 4, 1746.
- arrived in London, which occasioned great rejoicing, July 25, 1746.
- William** fort, in Scotland, besieged by the rebels, March, 1745-6.
- siege raised, April 3, 1746.
- Willingham** boy lived, 1744-5.
- Windham**, Sir William, 1000*l.* offered to apprehend him, Sept. 26, 1715.
- taken into custody, Oct. 3, 1715.
- Window-tax** bill passed, Feb. 5, 1746-7.
- Winter** very severe, 1715.
- again, which began Dec. 25, 1739.
- again, 1742.
- in Russia, Dec. 1747.
- Winton** earl of, taken prisoner at Preston, Nov. 13, 1715.
- tried and condemned, March 19, 1715-6.
- escaped out of the Tower, August 4, 1716.
- Witchcraft** act repealed, Mar. 24, 1735-6.
- Wolfey**, Sir William, drowned in his coach, in passing a current of water, July 4, 1728.
- Wood's** halfpence, sent to Ireland and the plantations, 1722.
- currency abridged, Sept. 1725.
- Woodward** Dr. erected a professorship of natural philosophy, at Cambridge, April, 1728.
- Woolston** fined and imprisoned for blasphemy, Nov. 28, 1729.
- Woolwich** church began to be rebuilt, 1732.
- academy finished, Nov. 1, 1741.
- Worcester** college, Oxford, incorporated, Feb. 7, 1743-4.
- Worsely**, governor of Barbadoes, charged with extortions, April 1731.
- Wren**, Sir Christopher, removed from being clerk of his Majesty's works, Aug. 31, 1761.
- died, aged ninety-one, Feb. 25, 1722-3.

Y.

- York**, the inhabitants of, entered into an association, and subscribed 40,000*l.* to suppress the rebellion, Sept. 24, 1745.
- Ypres** taken by the French, June 13, 1744.

Z.

- Zealand** overflown, and 1300 inhabitants drowned, Dec. 1717.
- refused to admit the prince of Orange to the possession of several lordships, Oct. 1732.

I N D E X

T O

V O L . III.

From the Beginning of the Year 1748, to the End of the Year
1762.

A.

A DULTERY humerously punished,
Feb. 28, 1750-1.
— remarkable punishment of, July 12,
1751.
African prince arrived in England, Feb.
1748-9.
Agarie of the oak discovered to be a great
styptic, June 1751.
Agriculture, societies for the encourage-
ment of, were first erected in France,
April, 1761.
Ajax East Indiaman, worth 200,000l. ta-
ken by the French, March 21, 1761.
Aldersgate was sold for 911. April 19,
1761.
Aldgate was sold for 1771 10s. July 30,
1760.
Algerine ambassador arrived with some very
curious animals, Nov. 11, 1749.
— the Dey assassinated by a soldier, Dec.
11, 1754.
Algiers infested with the plague, Dec.
1755.
— blockaded by the Spaniards, Aug. 11,
1760.
Ally Cawn raised to the dignity of Nabob,
by col. Clive, June 23, 1765.
— deposed by M. Vansittart, Nov. 14,
1760.
Almeida in Portugal, taken by the Spa-
niards, Aug. 25, 1762.

Alum ore, discovered in Donnegal county,
Ireland, Oct. 22, 1757.
Amersbury in Wiltshire, had thirty-two
houses burnt, damage 10,000l. June
3, 1751.
Amethysts of a superior nature, found at
Kerry in Ireland, 1755.
Angria's forces destroyed on the coast of Ma-
labar, and his family taken prisoner,
by admiral Watson, Feb. 13, 1755.
Anson, lord, presented the account of his
voyage round the world to the Royal
Society, June 30, 1748.
Antigallican prize, the Duc de Penthièvre,
detained at Cadiz, April 2, 1757.
Antiquities were discovered at Cadiz, Oct.
1750.
— in the canton of Bern, in Switzer-
land, Sept. 27, 1751.
— at Bath, under the Abbey-house, Aug.
18, 1755.
— at Colonna, near Rome, June 20,
1758.
— in the county of Louth in Ireland,
Aug. 4, 1759.
— in Cornwall, March 30, 1761.
Arcot, on the coast of Coromandel, in the
East Indies, taken by the English,
Feb. 10, 1759.
Auburn in Wilts had seventy-two dwelling
houses destroyed by a fire, damage
20,000l. Sept. 12, 1760.

B. Bal-

I N D E X.

B.

albec, almost totally obliterated by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.
 ank and South-Sea governors, agreed to the reduction of interest, and subscribed forty millions, Feb. 1749-50.
 ank, lent government 1,400,000*l.* at 3*l.* per cent. Jan. 2, 1751-2.
 — issued notes of ten and fifteen pounds value, March 31, 1759.
 arbadocs, damaged by a storm, Aug. 23, 1758.
 arkway, in Hertfordshire, greatly damaged by a fire, Aug. 18, 1748.
 arnwell, near Cambridge, had great damage done by a fire, Dec. 16, 1757.
 artholomew fair, a booth fell down there, which killed and hurt several persons, Aug. 23, 1749.
 — refrained, 1750.
 asse Terre, the capital of Guadaloupe, taken by the English, Jan. 23, 1758.
 atavia, nearly destroyed by the natives, March 1752.
 bath, discoveries of Roman baths under the Abbey house, Aug. 18, 1755.
 — a fire in the South Parade, did 5000*l.* damage, June 24, 1756.
 — waggon burnt on Salisbury Plain, with its whole lading, May 20, 1758.
 attle near Fort du Quesne in North America, when general Braddock was defeated, July 9, 1755.
 — at Lake George, when col. Johnson defeated general Dieskau, and took him prisoner, Sept. 7, 1755.
 — at Lowositz, where the king of Prussia defeated count Brown, December 1, 1756.
 — at Plasse in the East-Indies, when colonel Clive defeated the Nabob, Feb. 5, 1757.
 — at Fort William Henry near Lake George, when the French and Indians were defeated, March 9 and 10, 1756.
 — at Reichenberg, where the Austrians were defeated by the prince of Bevern, April 21, 1757.
 — at Auwall near Prague, where the king of Prussia defeated count Brown, May 6, 1757.
 — at Kolin, where the king of Prussia was defeated by count Daun, June 18, 1757.
 — at Hastenbeck, when the duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French general d'Etrees, July 25, 1757.

Battle, at Natkissen, where the Russians beat the Austrians, Aug. 30, 1757.
 — of Rosbach, when the king of Prussia defeated the army of the empire, Nov. 5, 1757.
 — near Breslau, when count Daun defeated the prince of Bevern, Nov. 22, 1757.
 — at Lissa, when the king of Prussia defeated count Daun, Dec. 5, 1757.
 — at Crevelt, when the king of Prussia defeated the French, June 23, 1758.
 — at Sanderhausen, where the French defeated the Hessians, July 25, 1758.
 — at Meere, where the French were defeated by the Hessians and Prussians, Aug. 5, 1758.
 — at Zorndorf, where the Prussians defeated the Russians, who lost 15,000 men in the field, Aug. 25, 1758.
 — at Lanwerhagen, where the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians, Oct. 10, 1758.
 — at Bergen, where the Prussians were defeated by the French, April 13, 1759.
 — at Zull'chan, where the Russians defeated the Prussians, July 13, 1759.
 — at Minden, where the French were defeated by the Allies, Aug. 1, 1759.
 — at Cunnersdorf, when the Prussians were defeated by the Russians, Aug. 12, 1759.
 — at Wandewash, the French were defeated, Oct. 26, 1759.
 — at Wandewash in the East-Indies, when colonel Coote defeated general Lally, Jan. 22, 1759.
 — at Corfsdorf, when the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians, Feb. 20, 1759.
 — at Nichtwitz, near Torgau, where the Prussians were defeated, June 2, 1760.
 — at Landshut, where the Prussians were defeated, June 23, 1760.
 — at Torgau, when the Prussians, defeated the Austrians, Nov. 3, 1760.
 — between the king of Prussia and marshal Daun, when the latter was defeated, Nov. 3, 1760.
 — in Westphalia, when the Prussian army defeated the French king in person, June 16, 1761.
 — between the Austrians and Russians, when the former, which consisted of 12,000 men, were defeated in Silesia, July 16, 1761.
 — before Colberg, when the Russians were defeated, Sept. 16, 1761.

Battle,

I N D E X.

- Battle**, at the river Douro, when the Portuguese defeated the Spaniards, May 25, 1762.
- at Grabenstein, when the French were defeated by the English, June 24, 1762.
- Beer act** passed, Jan. 22, 1761.
- Bellingham**, in Northumberland, had 25 houses destroyed by a fire, Aug. 25, 1750.
- Beileille**, was taken from the French, June 7, 1761.
- evacuated by the English troops, Feb. 23, 1761-2.
- Bengeworth**, near Evesham, had 12 houses burnt, Aug. 3, 1759.
- Bentheim**, was taken by the Prussians, Aug. 22, 1760.
- Berghen**, in Norway, had 1660 families burnt out of their dwellings, Aug. 25, 1756.
- Berlin**, surrendered to the Austrians, Oct. 9, 1760.
- Bertin** East-Indian taken by the French, April 2, 1761.
- Bible**, permitted by the Pope to be translated into any language, Feb. 28, 1759.
- Billing**, Great, in Northamptonshire, had its steeple destroyed by lightning, April 11, 1759.
- Bingham's**, Sir John, castle in Ireland, destroyed by fire, damage 50,000*l.* Nov. 11, 1755.
- Bishopsgate** was sold, and ordered to be pulled down, Dec. 10, 1760.
- Blackfriars bridge** proposed to Parliament, Jan. 13, 1755.
- bill passed, May 27, 1756.
- began the foundation, June 7, 1760.
- first stonelayd, Oct. 31, 1760.
- Blakeney**, general, his statue set up in Dublin, March 17, 1759.
- Blandford** man of war, taken by the French before war was declared, Sept. 29, 1755.
- Blandy**, Miss, poisoned her father, Aug. 15, 1751.
- executed at Oxford, April 6, 1752.
- Borge**, in Sweden, reduced to ruins by a fire, June 11, 1760.
- Boscawen**, admiral, took the Alcide and Lys French men of war off Newfoundland, June 10, 1755.
- took fourteen sail of victuallers off Belleisle, July 14, 1756.
- Boston**, in New-England, forbid all communication with Louisburgh, June 10, 1755.
- Boston** in New-England, greatly damaged by a storm, Aug. 23, 1758.
- had 400 dwelling-houses destroyed by a fire, damage 100,000*l.* March 20, 1760.
- Bottle conjuror**, at the Haymarket, imposed on the credulous, March 4, 1748-9.
- Bottle**, capable of holding two hogheads, blown at Leith in Scotland, Jan. 11, 1750-1.
- Bourcayne**, the French commander in chief of the East-India ships, seized at Plymouth, Jan. 7, 1747-8.
- Boy**, a remarkable gigantic one in Ireland, July, 1752.
- Braganza** in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, May 15, 1762.
- Brazils**, the Princess of, married, June 6, 1760.
- Bresslau**, taken by the Austrians, Nov. 22, 1757.
- retaken by the king of Prussia, Dec. 21, 1757.
- Bridgetown**, Barbadoes, had 160 houses destroyed by a fire, Feb. 8, 1756.
- again, when 120 were destroyed, Feb. 14, 1758.
- Bright**, Mr. of Malden, died, who weighed forty-two stone and a half, Nov. 10, 1750.
- Bristol bridge** bill passed, May 22, 1760.
- Buckingham-house** made the Queen's palace, May 19, 1762.
- Busses** for the British fishery first built, May, 1750.
- Byng's**, admiral, misbehaviour off Minorca, May 20, 1756.
- brought prisoner to Greenwich, Aug. 9, 1756.
- tried at Portsmouth, and condemned to be shot, Jan. 28, 1757.
- executed at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757.

C.

- Cadiz**, several antiquities dug up there, Oct. 1750.
- Calcutta** was taken by storm, when 214 persons were suffocated in the black-hole, June 26, 1756.
- retaken by colonel Clive, Jan. 30, 1757.
- Calmet**, the learned Benedictine, died in France, aged 86, Oct. 25, 1757.
- Cambricks** from France prohibited, May 13, 1748.
- Cambridge** installation of the duke of Newcastle their chancellor, July 5, 1749.
- Cambridge

I N D E X.

- Cambridge new library began, April 29, 1755.
 — the fine statue of the duke of Somerset erected in the Senate-house, July 14, 1756.
 Cameron, Dr. seized in Scotland, committed to the Tower, April 18, condemned May 17, and executed at Tyburn, June 7, 1753.
 Camp formed on Coxe's heath, near Maidstone, for the Hanoverians and Hessians, Aug. 4, 1756.
 Camps were formed on Barham Downs Chatham, near Dorchester, Salisbury, and Clapham, July 1757.
 Canada, surrendered to the English troops, Sept. 8, 1760.
 Canning's, Elizabeth, affair began, Feb. 8, 1753.
 — surrendered herself for her trial, Feb. 27, 1754.
 — convicted of perjury, April 29, 1754.
 Cape Breton, taken by the English, July 26, 1758.
 Cards and dice had a double duty imposed, April 8, 1756.
 Carlisle, fortifications augmented, 1751.
 Caroline, princess, daughter of the princess of Wales, died, Sept. 4, 1759.
 Cas, St. attempted by the English, who were repulsed and defeated, Sept. 11, 1758.
 Casan nearly destroyed by a fire, Oct. 15, 1752.
 Cassel abandoned by the Hanoverians, and taken possession of by the French, July 31, 1760.
 — retaken by the Hanoverians, Nov. 1, 1762.
 Catworth, in Huntingdon, greatly damaged by a fire, Aug. 3, 1753.
 Ceuta, on the coast of Barbary, had 200 houses blown down in a storm, Feb. 15, 16, 17, 1751-2.
 Ceylon settlements destroyed by the natives, in revenge to the Dutch cruelties, Oct. 1761.
 Chambers, a fisherman at Portsmouth, had seventy-two descendants attend his funeral, Nov. 21, 1751.
 Chandernagore, in the East-Indies, taken by colonel Clive, March 24, 1757.
 Charles-Town, Carolina, infested with worms that destroyed their trees, &c. June, 1751.
 — received immense damage by a storm, May 4, 1761.
 Chaves, in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, May 24, 1762.
 Chelwood, in Somersetshire, had its who inhabitants ill of the small-pox, Sept. 1752.
 Cherburg was taken by commodore Howe, and its pier destroyed, Aug. 8, 1758.
 Cherokees towns, sixteen, were destroyed by colonel Grant, June 1761.
 — chiefs arrived in England, June 1762.
 Chittipur, on the coast of Coromandel in the East-Indies, taken by the English, Jan. 29, 1760.
 Christians, cruelly persecuted in China, 1750.
 City road opened, June 1761.
 Clarendon estate, in Oxfordshire, bought by the duke of Marlborough for 70,000l. Dec. 11, 1750.
 Clarke's murder, at Knarcsborough, discovered, Aug. 17, 1758.
 Clergy, of France, had their power abridged, Aug. 1749.
 — mortified, Sept. 1750.
 Cleves, surrendered to the Allies, Oct. 3, 1760.
 Clive, colonel, defeated the Nabob, and established Ally Cawn in that dignity, June 26, 1757.
 Coals, discovered first in Scotland, Nov. 1761.
 Cock-lane ghost amused the public, but was detected, March 1762.
 Consul, the English, sacrificed at Sallee, Sept. 1755.
 Constantinople had 12,000 houses destroyed by a fire, Jan. 20, 1749-50.
 — again, when 10,000 were destroyed, June 1750.
 — afflicted with a fire, that consumed 4000 houses; and also the plague, of which 70,000 died, 1751.
 — nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 500 inhabitants killed, Sept. 2, 1754.
 — had 500 houses destroyed by a fire, Feb. 19, 1756.
 — had 15,000 houses and 1000 persons burnt, besides being afflicted with the plague, July 5, 1756.
 — afflicted with the plague, when the heir to the Ottoman throne died, 1757.
 Constitutional enquiries, a proclamation published to discover the author, Feb. 5, 1750-1.
 Convention of Clouter Seven signed by the duke of Cumberland, Sept. 8, 1757.
 — between Prussia and England, signed at London, Jan. 19, 1759.

Coram,

I N D E X.

Coram, Mr. institutor of the Foundling-hospital, buried there, April 3, 1751.
 Cornelius Nepos published at Moscow, being the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29, 1762.
 Cornhill, London, a great fire there, March 25, 1748.
 Cotton's Wharf, burnt to the damage of 40,000*l.* Aug. 12, 1751.
 Cripplegate was sold for 9*l.* July 30, 1760.
 Cromartie, the earl of received his Majesty's pardon, Sept. 4, 1749.
 Crown-Point, in North-America, taken by general Amherst, Aug. 4, 1759.
 Cuba, invaded by the English, July 7, 1762.
 Culadore, in the East-Indies, taken by the French, June 19, 1758.
 Cumberland, duke of, embarked for Holland, to take upon him the command of the army. Feb. 21, 1747-8.
 — came to England, Aug. 29, 1748, and returned Sept. 10, following.
 — reviewed the fleet at Portsmouth, July 4, 1755.
 — went to Hanover, April 9, 1757.
 — was defeated at Hastenbeck by the French, July 25, 1757.
 — signed the convention of Closter Seven, Sept. 8, 1757.
 — arrived in England, Oct. 11, 1757.
 Cumberland, a remarkable eruption of water from St. John's mountain there, Aug. 22, 1749.

D.

Damas, in Barbary, nearly destroyed by an earthquake, with 6000 inhabitants, Dec. 5, 1759.
 Damerham, near Fordingbridge, Wiltshire, had 3000*l.* damage done by a fire, July 14, 1755.
 Damien attempted the life of the king of France, by stabbing him, January 5, 1757.
 Danish skeletons discovered in Scotland, Sept. 1755.
 Fort St. David's, in the East-Indies, taken by the French, June 2, 1758.
 Deaths, several occasioned by the stench of the prisoners at the Old-Bailey, May 28, 1750.
 Debtors, their number exceeded 25,000, Dec. 6, 1753.
 Denmark, Louisa, queen of, died, Dec. 8, 1751.

Deptford, a terrible fire in the victualling-office there, Jan. 16, 1748-9.
 — in the store-house there, Sept. 2, 1758.
 — at the red-house there, February 16, 1761.
 Distemper among horses and horned cattle raged, 1750.
 Dominico was taken by the English, June 6, 1761.
 Don, the river, overflowed its banks, and did great damage, Aug. 10, 1750.
 Dorington in Warwickshire, greatly damaged by a fire, Aug. 3, 1753.
 Douglas-castle, near Edinburgh, burnt, Dec. 11, 1758.
 Dresden suburbs burnt, by order of the Prussians, Nov. 10, 1758.
 — taken by the Austrians, Sept. 5, 1759.
 Drinking spirituous liquors suppressed, June 24, 1751.
 Dublin canal to the Shannon opened, Sept. 11, 1759.
 Dumet isle, on the coast of France, taken by admiral Hawke, Sept. 4, 1760.
 Dunkirk greatly enlarged and improved in buildings, Nov. 26, 1754.
 Dusseldorp surrendered to the Prussians, June 28, 1758.
 Dutch refused their assistance to England, April 22, 1756.
 — ships, several were taken for conveying stores and timber to the French, 1756.
 Duty on the British distillery for ten years amounted to 676,256*l.* in 1750.
 — of excise amounted to near 3,058,000*l.* in 1752.
 Dwarf, a remarkable one in Holland, July 1755.

E.

Eagle, one shot on the Cheviot-hills that had seized a dog, July 10, 1751.
 Earthquake, in Scotland, Feb. 4, 1748-9.
 — in London, Feb. 8, and March 8, 1749-50.
 — at Liverpool, April 2, 1750.
 — at Nottingham, &c. Aug. 25, 1750.
 — at Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire, Sept. 30, 1750.
 — at San Domingo, which did great damage to the whole island, Oct. 18, 1751.
 — at Adrianople, which destroyed 200 mosques, and a great part of the city, Aug. 1752.

Earthquake,

I N D E X.

Earthquake, in several parts of the north of England, June 8, 1753.
 — at York, April 19, 1754.
 — in the Morea, which swallowed up many villages and several persons, July 15, 1754.
 — at Constantinople, Grand Cairo, &c. which destroyed two thirds of the buildings and 40,000 inhabitants, Sept. 2, 1754.
 — in Peru, which destroyed the city of Quito, April 24, 1755.
 — in the Archipelago, where the isle of Meteline, had 2000 houses destroyed, May 27, 1755.
 — at Rushdon, in Northamptonshire, and Althorp, in Lincolnshire, July 18, 1755.
 — in Iceland, Sept. 11, 1755.
 — a terrible one at Lisbon, and in different parts of Europe and Africa, which destroyed many thousands, Nov. 1, 1755.
 — in different parts of Spain, England, and Scotland, Nov. 5, 1755.
 — in Ireland, Dec. 1755.
 — at Ashford in Kent, June 24, 1756.
 — in Scotland, Nov. 18, 1756.
 — at Norwich, Jan. 11, 1757.
 — at the Azore islands, where thousands were lost, and the island rent asunder, and the buildings destroyed, July 9, 1757.
 — at Port-Royal, in Virginia, March 22, 1758.
 — in Corwall, Feb. 24, 1759.
 — at Bordeaux, in France, when the roof of Notre-Dame church fell in, Aug. 11, 1759.
 — at Brussels, Aug. 23, 1759.
 — on the coast of Barbary, which totally destroyed several places, Dec. 13, 1759.
 — in Denmark, and several parts of Germany and Holland, Jan. 1760.
 — at Cork, in Ireland, March 31, 1761.
 — in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, June 9, 1761.
 — at Guernsey, Aug. 14, 1761.
East Smithfield had twenty-eight houses besides warehouses burnt down, April 11, 1761.
Edinburgh, proposed to be enlarged, Sept. 29, 1752.
 — magistrates applied to Parliament for assistance in their intended improvements, Feb. 13, 1753.
 — received a donation of 10,000*l.* from George II. to improve the city, May 13, 1755.

Edistone light-house, burnt down, Dec. 4, 1755.
 — rebuilt and finished, Oct. 1759.
Elbe, river, overflowed at Hamborough and did 90,000*l.* damage, Aug. 31, 1751.
Eldon, near Thetford in Norfolk, had fifty houses destroyed by a fire, June 4, 1752.
Embargo on all English ships in the ports of France, was laid, Feb. 19, 1756.
 — on all French vessels in England, March 3, 1756.
Emden was taken by admiral Holmes, March 20, 1758.
 — by the French, Oct. 24, 1761.
English Academy erected in Rome, May 6, 1752.
Epson, in Surry, had Mr. Belcher's house valued at 5500*l.* burnt, Feb. 20, 1754-5.
Esperance, a French man of war, taken before the war, Nov. 1755.
Ætna, Mount, made an eruption, May 25, 1754.
Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, had fifteen houses destroyed by a fire, May 23, 1755.
Expedition, against France, destroyed 100 sail of ships at St. Maloes, June 8, 1758.

F.

Ferrers, lord, committed to the Tower for murdering his steward, February 13, his trial began, April 16; condemned, April, 18; executed, May, 5, 1760.
Fireworks, for the peace played off in the Green-park, April 27, 1748-9.
Fishmarket, erected near the bridge, Westminster, April 2, 1749.
 — opened, Jan. 15, 1749-50.
Fishmongers-hall, and several houses, burnt in Thames-street, Feb. 10, 1761.
Fitzgerald, earl of Desmond, committed to prison for enlisting men for the French king, March 16, 1749-50.
Floods, in Ireland, did great damage, Feb. 23, 1749-50.
Flushing, in Zealand, greatly damaged by a fire, when the prince of Orange's house was destroyed, Jan. 1748-9.
Fonthill, near Salisbury, burnt down, valued at 30,000*l.* Feb. 12, 1755.
Forbes, Duncan, his statue erected in the outer Parliament-house, Edinburgh, May 1752.
Fore-street, near Moorfields, rebuilt, 1762.
Forfeited estates in Scotland, annexed to the crown, 1755.

m

Foudroyant,

I N D E X.

Foudroyant and **Orphée** men of war taken from the French, Feb. 28, 1758.
Foundling-house chapel opened for service, April 16, 1753.
 — hospital opened for the reception of all children under two years old, June 2, 1756.
Fowke, lieutenant-general, governor of Gibraltar, dismissed the service, Aug. 17, 1756.
France, suffered a great scarcity of provisions, May 1743.
 — embroiled by the Parliaments and clergy, 1754.
 — accommodated, Sept. 10, 1757.
Francis's, St. Abbey-tower, at Cashel, in Ireland, fell down, Feb. 13, 1757.
Frankfort, seized by the French troops, Jan. 2, 1759.
Frazer, lord Lovat's son, pardoned, June 1750.
Freidbourg, in Misnia, surrendered to the Prussians, Jan. 12, 1760.
French players engaged the attention of the public, Nov. 1749.
 — fisheries destroyed, and ships taken at Newfoundland by the English, before the war, Nov. 1755.
 — king, attempted to be assassinated, Jan. 5, 1756.
 — again, Jan. 15, 1762.
Friedland, over-run by French troops, 1761.
Frontenac, Fort, at the entrance of the river St. Laurence, taken by the English, Aug. 27, 1758.
Funeral, remarkable one at Calcutta, Dec. 30, 1751.

G.

Gamblers routed in the Strand, February, 1750-1.
Genoa, bank of St. George, deficient sixteen million of crowns, Dec. 22, 1750.
George II. visited Germany, May 16, 1748.
 — visited Gottingen, Sept. 17, 1748.
 — arrived in England, Nov. 23, 1748.
 — set out for his German dominions, April 16, 1750.
 — returned, Nov. 4, 1750.
 — lost his eldest son, March 20, 1750-1.
 — settled a regency in case of his own death, May 22, 1751.
 — visited his German dominions, March 31, 1752.
 — returned to England, Nov. 9, 1752.
 — visited his German dominions, April 28, 1755.

George II. gave 10,000*l.* to improve Edinburgh, May 13, 1755.
 — returned, Sept. 15, 1755.
 — sent the king of Portugal relief after the earthquake, Nov. 28, 1755.
 — gave the royal library to the Museum, Aug. 26, 1757.
 — gave the inn-holders of Kent 3000*l.* to ease the expence in quartering soldiers during the late apprehensions of an invasion, Dec. 1757.
 — had his statue erected on St. Stephen's green, Dublin, Jan. 2, 1758.
 — died at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760.
 — buried at Westminster, Nov. 11, 1760.
George Augustus, created prince of Wales, April 20, 1751.
 — had his equipage and livery first in use, June 2, 1751.
 — presented with the freedom and high stewardship of Exeter, July 10, 1751.
 — had the dukedom of Cornwall conferred on him, April, 1753.
 — gave 200*l.* to relieve the sufferers by a fire in King-street, Covent-garden, Jan. 13, 1760.
George III. proclaimed, Oct. 26, 1760.
 — made his first speech in the House, Nov. 18, 1760.
 — thrown from his horse, but not hurt, Dec. 2, 1760.
 — declared his intention of marrying the princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, July 8, 1761.
 — issued his proclamation for his coronation, July 8, 1761, to be on September, 22.
 — his treaty of marriage signed, Aug. 15, 1761.
 — his intended Queen arrived at Harwich, Sept. 6, and at London the 8th, when his Majesty was married, 1761.
 — crowned at Westminster, with his Queen, Sept. 22, 1761.
 — was invited with the Queen to the Lord Mayor's feast, Sept. 20, 1761.
 — visited the Lord Mayor's shew, in great state, Nov. 9, 1761.
 — established a professor of rhetoric at Edinburgh, April 20, 1762.
 — went to reside at Buckingham-house, May 19, 1762.
 — had his first prince born, Aug. 12, 1762.
 — presented King's college in New-York, with 400*l.* and the colleges in Philadelphia, with 200*l.* Sept. 11, 1762.

I N D E X.

George, prince of Wales, born, Aug. 12, 1762.
Georgia, incorporated, July 31, 1752.
 — silk declared equal to the Piedmont, April 10, 1755.
Germans, 4317, settled at Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1750.
Gibraltar distressed for fresh provisions by the conduct of the Spaniards, Sept. 1749.
Gillingwood, near Richmond, Yorkshire, burnt down, Dec. 11, 1750.
Ginshops, 17,000 suppressed in London, 1750.
Glasgow, in Scotland, greatly damaged by a fire, June 3, 1749.
Glatz, in Bohemia, surrendered to the Austrians, July 26, 1760.
Glasbury, resorted to for a cure of the asthma, May, 1751.
Glocester, damaged by a violent rain, Sept. 2, 1750.
Goree, on the coast of Africa, taken by the English, Dec. 29, 1758.
Göttingen, taken by the Austrians, Aug. 25, 1760.
Grand Cairo, had two thirds of its houses and mosques and 40,000 inhabitants swallowed up by an earthquake, Sept. 2, 1754.
Greenland, a colony of natives discovered there, Aug. 1751.
Grenada isle, in the West-Indies, surrendered to the English, April 5, 1762.
Griffin, rear-admiral, discarded the sea service, by sentence of a court-martial, Dec. 3, 1750.
Guadaloup, in the West-Indies, surrendered to the English, May 2, 1759.
Guelanders, surrendered to the French, Aug. 24, 1757.

H.

Hadnam, in Oxfordshire, had near sixty houses destroyed by a fire, April 5, 1760.
Halfpence and farthings that were counterfeited, ordered by proclamation not to be current, July 12, 1751.
Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, had 6000 inhabitants from Long-Island, Connecticut, Sept. 29, 1760.
Hampton-court-bridge, first ordered, April 5, 1750.
Handel, the musician, died, April 12, 1759, aged 74.

Hanover treaty concluded, Sept. 22, 1750.
Hanover, purchased the principality of Blenheim, June, 1753.
Hanoverian troops arrived in England, May 16, 1756.
 — embarked, Dec. 5, 1756.
 — laid under contributions by the French, July 2, 1757.
 — evacuated by the French troops, Feb. 28, 1758.
 — threatened with the Ban of the Empire for assisting Prussia, Aug. 21, 1758.
Hansey, Dr. tried for high treason and condemned, June 14, 1758.
Hawke, Sir Edward, took the isle of Aix, Sept. 22, 1757.
 — destroyed a fleet of transports, near Rochfort, April 1, 1758.
Havannah, taken by the English, Aug. 11, 1762.
Havre-de-Grace, bombarded by the English fleet, July 5, 1759.
Henley, Dr. the orator, died, aged 64, Oct. 14, 1756.
Heraclius, prince of Georgia, defeated five Persian princes, and became possessed of the Persian Regalia, Feb. 1750.
 — crowned king of Persia, April 17, 1753.
Herculaneum antiquities, had 150 vols. in a wooden chest, discovered, Dec. 1754.
Heretable jurisdictions in Scotland, valued and determined at 164,232l. 16s. in March, 1748.
Hermitage brew-house, &c. at Wapping, destroyed by a fire, which did 20,000l. damage, May 1, 1755.
Herring fishery, established, Sept. 2, 1750.
 — 200,000l. subscribed to support it, Feb. 20, 1750-1.
Hesse, the prince of, embraced the Catholic religion, Nov. 1754.
Hessian troops, arrived in England, May 15, 1756.
 — embarked for Germany, April 28, 1757.
 — the prince attacked by a lunatic at his table, March 24, 1760.
Hinden, in Wilts, had 150 dwelling-houses besides barns, &c. destroyed by fire, July 2, 1754.
Hitchen, in Hertfordshire, had 20 houses destroyed by fire, Sept. 11, 1762.
Holland, Mr. contested the payment of tolls, for the citizens of London, and obtained a verdict, July 16, 1754.
 m 2 Holland

I N D E X.

Holland and Zealand forbid the marriage of Papists with Protestants, Dec. 1, 1754.
 Holm-chapel, in Cheshire, nearly destroyed by a fire, July 10, 1753.
 Horned cattle, afflicted with a distemper near London, Sept. 1749.
 — raged in Cheshire, where 30,000 died in seven months, May, 1751.
 — in different parts of England, Nov. 1753.
 — in Somersetshire and Kent, &c. 1757.
 Howe, Lord, was killed in North America, July 8, 1758.

I.

Jamaica, suffered 300,000l. damage by a hurricane, Aug. 10, 1751.
 — the seat of government removed from Spanish-town to Kingston, Sept. 16, 1755.
 — divided into three counties, and justices appointed, Oct. 21, 1758.
 — the negroes rebelled, June 6, 1760.
 James, Fort, on the river Gambia, destroyed by the French, April 23, 1757.
 Jefferies, Miss, and Swan, tried for the murder of her uncle at Chelmsford, and convicted, March 11, 1751-2.
 Jesuits, in Portugal, deprived of their possessions, Feb. 5, 1758.
 — invested by troops, Jan. 1759.
 — in France, obliged to make restitution of eight millions, March 9, 1758.
 — totally expelled Portugal, Sept. 1759.
 — were landed at Civita Vecchia from Portugal, June 9, 1760.
 — totally expelled France, May 5, 1762.
 Jewish naturalization bill passed, June 7, 1753.
 — repealed, Dec. 4, 1753.
 Jews, punished in Copenhagen for their superstition, June, 1753.
 Industria, a Roman city, discovered in Piedmont, Jan. 1750-1.
 Insolvent act passed, March 19, 1761.
 Insurrection in Northumberland on account of the militia act, March, 1761.
 Interest of the national debt reduced from 4l. to 3l. per cent. March, 1749-50.
 — South-Sea company, reduced, May 22, 1751.
 Invasion apprehended from France, March 25, 1756.
 — again, 1757.
 — again, 1759.
 Inundations, in Holland, which did vast damage, Jan. 1754.

Inundations, of the river Rye, at Helmsley, in Yorkshire, Oct. 1754.
 — in the north of England, Sept. 17, 1755.
 — of the Thames, at Datchet, &c. Dec. 23, 1755.
 — of the river Lea, &c. April, 1756.
 — at Lambourne in Berkshire, and Imber in Wiltshire, Feb. 1757.
 — at Wigtown, in Scotland, Aug. 2, 1758.
 — in Holland, Jan. 27, 1760.
 — in England, June, 1761.
 — at Bilbao, did 3,000,000 livres damage, April, 1762.
 — in France, which did great damage, May, 1762.
 Ireland, the prime minister struck off the list of privy-counsellors, Sept. 16, 1755.
 Islington church, bill for rebuilding it, passed, May 22, 1751.
 — first stone laid, Aug. 28, 1751.
 — road, to Old-street, opened, June, 1761.
 Justice, of a singular nature transacted in Naples, Aug. 12, 1755.

K.

Keith, marshal, slain, Oct. 14, 1758.
 Kew-bridge bill passed, March 23, 1758.
 King's Bench prison, St. George's-field first used, Nov. 7, 1758.
 — street, Covent-garden, &c. had fifty houses destroyed by a fire, damage 70,000l. Dec. 23, 1759.
 Knowles, admiral, took Fort Lewis in Cuba, May, 1748.
 Kouli Kan, was defeated, taken prisoner, and lost his eyes, June, 1750.

L.

Land-carriage fish, endeavoured to be established in London, 1761.
 Landshut, surrendered to the Austrians, June 23, 1760.
 Leaden-hall market, farmed for 1000l. per ann. and 1000l. fine, July 2, 1750.
 Leipzig, surrendered to the Austrians, Aug. 5, 1759.
 — abandoned by the allies and taken possession of by the Austrians, Oct. 4, 1760.
 Light-houses at the Lizard erected, Aug. 22, 1752.
 Lincoln's-inn square greatly damaged by a fire at No. 10, and 11, June 27, 1752.
Lined,

I N D E X.

Linen, fine, made in Ireland from nettles, Nov. 1755.
Liverpool had 4000*l.* damage by a fire, Feb. 20, 1762.
Lockhart, captain, had a present of a silver cup and salver from the merchants, Jan. 13, 1758.
Locusts found in St. James's Park, Aug. 4, 1748.
 — infested Germany, Aug. 1749.
 — Poland, Aug. 11, 1750.
Loggstown, in North America destroyed by the French, May 19, 1754.
London inhabitants petitioned against the naturalization bill, Feb. 3, 1747-8.
 — the great fire in Change-alley in Cornhill, March 25, 1748.
 — again, in Grocer's-alley, in the Poultry, when several prisoners escaped, Aug. 27, 1749.
 — Lord Mayor, (Sir Samuel Pennant,) &c. died of a putrid fever, from the stench of the prisoners at the Old-Bailey, May 22, 1750.
 — petitioned against the naturalization bill, Feb. 21, 1750-1.
 — Lord Mayor, (Thomas Winterbottom) died, June 3, 1752.
 — hospital foundation laid, June 10, 1752.
 — petitioned against the naturalization of the Jews, Sept. 27, 1753.
 — Lord Mayor, (Edward Ironside,) died, Nov. 27, 1753.
 — a terrible fire at Paul's Wharf, May 15, 1754.
 — temporary wooden bridge, burnt, April 11, 1758.
 — bridge rendered passable, April 19, 1758.
 — bridge had a grant by Parliament of 15,000*l.* to rebuild it, April 21, 1758.
 — the great fire in Sweeting's-alley, and Cornhill, Nov. 10, 1759.
 — determined on a bridge at Blackfriars, Feb. 22, 1760.
 — permitted by Parliament to pull down the gates and widen the streets, May 22, 1760.
 — had its common-council first wear blue mazarine gowns, Sept. 14, 1761.
 — lost its cause, against the Dissenters serving sheriffs, July 5, 1762.
Lottery in Ireland for building Essex-bridge, Aug. 4, 1752.
Louisburg greatly damaged by a storm, Sept. 24, 1757.
 — attacked by the English, June 9, 1758.

Louisburg, trophies deposited at St. Paul's, London, Sept. 6, 1758.
 — fortifications demolished, Oct. 17, 1760.
Lucia, St. in the West-Indies, surrendered to the English, March 1, 1762.
Ludgate was sold for 14*sl.* July 30, 1760.
 — began to be pulled down, Aug. 4, 1760.
 — prisoners removed to Bishopsgate-street, 1761.
Luke's, St. hospital, began, Oct. 1750.
 — opened, July 31, 1751.
 — exempted from parish rates, Nov. 7, 1760.
Lyttelton, governor of South Carolina, taken prisoner by the French, Sept. 29, 1755.

M.

Macdonald the Pretender's banker, examined by the privy-council, Jan. 12, 1747-8.
Mackleod, eldest son of the earl of Cromartie, pardoned, Jan. 26, 1747-8.
Magdalen-house, in Goodman's-fields, opened, Aug. 10, 1758.
Magnanime, a French man of war, taken by admiral Hawke, Feb. 25, 1747-8.
Maidstone, greatly damaged by a fire, Oct. 3, 1756.
Maloes, St. attacked by commodore Howe, and the duke of Marlborough, June 8, 1758.
Malta, attempted to be delivered to the Turks, June 29, 1749.
Manchester canal, first received water, June 17, 1761.
Mansion-house finished, cost 42,638*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* May, 1748.
 — ordered to be furnished to the amount of 4000*l.* July 21, 1752.
 — 5020*l.* was raised for compleating it in the year 1755, by fines for sheriffs.
Marburg, surrendered to the French, June 30, 1760.
 — to the Prussians, July 31, 1760.
March, lord, had an extraordinary wheel carriage for a match, Aug. 29, 1750.
Margate in Kent, damaged by a storm, July 7, 1755.
Mariegalante isle, surrendered to the English, May 26, 1759.
Marine society first set on foot, by Justice Fielding, 1756.
Marlborough, duke of, died at Munster, Oct. 20, 1758.

Marriage,

I N D E X.

Marriage, fix hundred in Paris on the birth of the duke of Burgundy, Nov. 3, 1751.

— act passed, June 7, 1753.

— took place, March 25, 1754.

Martinico taken by the English, Feb. 4, 1762.

— greatly damaged by a hurricane, Sept. 12, 1756.

Maxtack castle burnt down, Aug. 1, 1762.

Mayfair market, opened, Jan. 4, 1749-50.

Mead's, Dr. library, sold for 5499l. 4s. 5d. in May, 1755.

Mecklenburg taken poss sion of by the Prussians, Oct. 13, 1760.

Mendicant Friars in Ireland, forbid by the Pope, Nov. 1750.

Meteline isle in the Archipelago, had above 2000 houses, &c. besides inhabitants, destroyed by an earthquake, May 27, 1755.

Middleton, Stoney, in Oxfordshire, the seat of the earl of Jersey, burnt, April 29, 1755.

Middlesex hospital began to be built, May 15, 1755.

Milford Haven fortified, June, 1757.

Militia in Ireland, put in array, March, 1756.

— act in England passed, June 28, 1757.

— again, 1762.

Milton, Great, in Oxfordshire, had sixteen houses burnt, July 9, 1762.

Minden surrendered to the French, March 14, 1758.

Mines of gold, silver, and diamonds, discovered at the Brazils, Oct. 1752.

Minorca besieged by the French troops, April 18, 1756.

— surrendered, June 27, 1756.

Miranda in Portugal, taken by the Spaniards, May 9, 1762.

Modena, the duke of, visited England, May 7, 1749.

— pensioned at Milan by the Austrians, with 90,000 florins per annum, Aug. 16, 1753.

Moiseiras, buried by a volcano in the isle of Fuego, April 30, 1757.

Montague-nouse conveyed to the trustees of the British museum, March 20, 1755.

Montague, lady Mary Wortley, died, Aug. 21, 1762.

Moorfields division wall taken down, O^r. 12, 1752.

Moorgate was sold for 166l. April 19, 1761.

Moravians established at Chelsea, June, 1750.

Mordaunt, general, tried by a court-martial, Dec. 1757.

Morpeth damaged by an explosion of gunpowder, Sept. 15, 1758.

Morris's Causeway, Surrey, a fire there, did several thousand pounds damage, Sept. 3, 1755.

Morton, Hampsted, in Devonshire, greatly damaged by a fire, June 24, 1757.

Moscow, suffered greatly by a fire, June, 1750.

— again, in May and June, 1752, when 18,000 houses were destroyed.

Mountain, a new burning one in Piedmont, July 31, 1751.

Munden was taken by the Austrians, Aug. 1, 1760.

Munich palace destroyed by a fire, Feb. 5, 1749-50.

— again, with two hundred dwelling-houses, April 28, 1762.

Manster surrendered to the Hanoverians, Nov. 20, 1759.

Murray, Mr. committed to Newgate for the Westminster election, Feb. 7, 1750-1.

— having assumed his liberty at the end of last session, was again committed, Nov. 20, 1751.

Museum trustees, first meeting, Jan. 27, 1753.

— purchased for the public, June 7, 1753.

N.

National debt was

— 64,593,797 16 9¹/₂ in 1747.

— 71,340,397 16 9¹/₂ — 1748.

— 74,221,686 10 11¹/₂ — 1749.

— 75,309,562 10 3 — 1751.

— 74,568,451 15 1 — 1752.

— 74,368,451 15 1 — 1753.

— 73,075,687 8 5¹/₂ — 1754.

— 72,949,486 8 2¹/₂ — 1756.

— 74,780,886 8 2¹/₂ — 1757.

— 77,780,386 8 2¹/₂ — 1758.

— 98,604,836 8 2¹/₂ — 1761.

— 110,603,836 8 2¹/₂ — 1762.

— interest reduced from four to three per cent. Feb. 1749-50.

Naturalization bill petitioned against, Feb. 3, 1747-8.

— again, May 21, 1753.

— repealed, Dec. 4, 1753.

Navy debt was

— 1,665,493 6 1¹/₂ in 1751.

— 1,122,208 8 2¹/₂ — 1753.

— 3,907,656 15 7¹/₂ — 1758.

Negroes,

I N D E X.

Negroes, at Martinico, &c. attempted a revolt, 1752.

Newcastle upon Tyne, received 10,000l. damage by a fire, Aug. 28, 1750.

New-England greatly damaged by the woods taking fire there, June, 1762.

Newfoundland taken by the French, June 24, 1762.

— retaken by the English, Sept. 18, 1762.

Newgate-market farmed for 700l. per ann. and 700l. fine, July 2, 1750.

Newgate greatly damaged by a fire in the Press-yard, Sept. 5, 1752.

Newmarket received 1000l. damage by a flood, June 10, 1755.

Newport in Shropshire had near twenty houses destroyed by a fire, Sept. 3, 1749.

Newton's, Sir Isaac, monument erected in Trinity-college chapel, Cambridge, July 4, 1755.

Niagara in North America was taken by the English under general Johnson, July 25, 1759.

Northampton navigation opened, Aug. 7, 1761.

O.

Opera-house at Rome, had its roof fall in on the audience, Jan. 18, 1762.

Orange, the prince's, delivered of a son, March, 1747-8.

— the prince of, died, Oct. 13, 1751.

— the prince's died, Jan. 12, 1759.

— the young prince's married, March 8, 1760.

Oriflame man of war taken by the French, April 1, 1761.

Osborne and his wife murdered for supposed witches at Tring, in Hertfordshire, April 22, 1751.

Ossan, a village near Stratford upon Avon, received 2000l. damage by a fire, May 14, 1754.

Ofwego was taken by the French, Aug. 14, 1756.

Ottoman crown, a large Turkish vessel, was carried into Malta, by the crew, Oct. 8, 1760.

P.

Pantheon at Rome, had its roof fall in, Nov. 6, 1756.

Pardons passed the seal for above seventy Scotch rebel prisoners, Aug. 10, 1748.

Parhelions, or mock suns, appeared at Brecon in Wales, May 1, 1750.

Parr, Robert, died at Kinver, Salop, aged 124, Sept. 21, 1757.

Paulet, lord Harry, tried by a court-martial, and acquitted of any thing criminal, Oct. 22, 1755.

Peace with France signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, April, 1748, and concluded Oct. the 20th.

— proclaimed in London, Feb. 2, 1748-9.

— with the states of Tunis and Tripoli, Nov. 1, 1751.

— with the Cherokees, Sept. 23, 1761.

— between the Russians and Prussians, April 7, 1761.

— between England and France, signed at Fontainebleau, Nov. 3, and the preliminaries exchanged, Nov. 22, 1762.

Peers of France, settled, July 27, 1748.

Pensions in Ireland, exceeded the civil list by 35,129l. 3s. 3d. Nov. 1761.

Pepton, near Andover, had fifteen houses burnt, March 9, 1754.

Perrot, Mr. a bankrupt, hanged for embezzling his effects, Oct. 26, 1761.

Peru, three gold coffins discovered there, Feb. 11, 1750-1.

Phenomenon, at Great Malvern, in Worcester-shire, Oct. 14, 1761.

Philip's, St. Fort in Minorca, surrendered to the French, June 27, 1756.

Philippoli in Romania, with 4000 persons destroyed by an earthquake, February, 1749-50.

Pierre, St. in Martinico, had 700 houses destroyed by a fire, Oct. 1752.

Pitt, Mr. ordered to resign being secretary of state, April 6, 1757.

— presented with the freedoms of several corporations, May, 1757.

— re-delivered the seals by the king, June 28, 1757.

— resigned again, Oct. 9, 1761.

Pitt's Straits in the East-Indies, first attempted, April 30, 1760.

Plague, ravaged Fez in Morocco, when 30,000 died, and one third of Tangier, 1750.

— ceased at Tangier, Aug. 1750.

— at Smyrna, Aug. 1752.

— at Algiers, Dec. 1755.

— at Constantinople, Feb. 1757.

Pondicherry surrendered to the English, Jan. 1761.

Pool, in Montgomeryshire, had the floor of the Sessions-hall fall in while the court was sitting, which occasioned the deaths of several, Aug. 11, 1758.

Poor-rates of England amounted to three millions annually, 1751.

Port-

I N D E X.

Portland-street chapel began, June 9, 1760.
 Port-Royal in Jamaica, received 100,000l. damage by a fire,
 Portsmouth dock-yard received 400,000l. damage by a fire, July 3, 1760.
 Porter advanced in price a half-penny a quart by the publica: s, Jan. 10, 1762.
 Portuguese relieved by the English and Spaniards after the earthquake, Nov. 28, 1755.
 — king attempted to be assassinated, Sept. 3, 1758.
 — assassins executed, Jan. 13, 1759.
 Powis estate at Hendon in Middlesex, was sold for 73,000l. Oct. 1756.
 Prague was besieged, May 20, 1757.
 — siege raised, June 12, 1757.
 Pretender's eldest son admitted to the priesthood, Sept. 1, 1748.
 — youngest son conducted out of France by force, Dec. 15, 1748.
 — at variance with his son the cardinal, who retired into a convent, July, 1752.
 — reconciled by the interposition of the Pope, Nov. 25, 1752.
 Protestants were persecuted in France, 1752.
 Prussia, the king of, invaded Saxony, 1756.
 — defeated count Brown, at Lowositz, Dec. 1, 1756.
 — put under the Ban of the Empire, April 5, 1757.
 — sentence put into execution, Aug. 21, 1753.

Q.

Quebec was taken by general Townshend, Sept. 18, 1759.
 Quesne, Fort du, in North America, taken by general Forbes, Nov. 24, 1758.
 Quito, in Peru, destroyed by an earthquake, April 24, 1755.

R.

Rain, a remarkable quantity fell in Scotland, Aug. 5, 1750.
 — in Wales, destroyed 10,000 sheep, Sept. 19, 1752.
 — occasioned remarkable floods in several parts of England, Oct. 27, 1762.
 Ranas in Enzie, Scotland, burnt, May 7, 1759.
 Raines, charity, began to portion out four young women for marriage, 1758.
 Raifonnable, French man of war, taken, May 29, 1758.
 Rattan isle, fortified by the Spaniards, 1752.
 Red-houfe, Deptford, burnt, Feb. 26, 1761.

Revolution in Russia, July 9, Peter III. deposed by his Empress, 1762.
 Rhetorick, Regius Professorship, established at Edinburgh University, April 20, 1762.
 Richmond-park, disputes about the bridle-way and footpaths, July 31, 1752.
 — was opened for the public, Dec. 20, 1752.
 — stiles and ladders erected to accommodate the public, May, 1756.
 Riot in the Strand, when several houses of ill fame were demolished, July 1, 1749.
 — at Bristol, on account of turnpikes, July, 1749.
 — in Leicestershire to destroy rabbit warrens, Nov. 1750.
 — at Bristol, of the colliers, on account of the dearth of corn, May 21, 1753.
 — in Yorkshire on account of turnpikes, June 29, 1753.
 — at Sheffield, occasioned by the dearth of provisions, Aug. 25, 1756.
 — in Warwickshire, and parts adjacent by the dearth of corn, Nov. 11, 1756.
 — at Frome in Somersetshire, April, 1757.
 — in different parts of England on account of the dearth of provisions, June 1, 1757.
 — in different parts of England, on account of the militia act, Sept. 1757.
 — in Yorkshire on account of the price of corn, Dec. 1757.
 — at Norwich, on account of a new road, Aug. 1, 1758.
 — Warwickshire and Staffordshire, occasioned by the high price of corn, July, 1762.
 Rottenden surrendered to the Prussians, Feb. 20, 1758.
 Roubillac, Mr. the statuary, died, Jan. 11, 1762.
 Russian ambassador's entertainment at Somerset-house, Feb. 5, 1755.
 — empress, Elizabeth, died, and was succeeded by Peter III. Jan. 5, 1762.
 — emperor deposed by his empress Catherine II. July 9, 1762.

S.

Sackville, lord George, degraded for misconduct, April 22, 1760.
 Sailors petitioned his Majesty for their prize-money, Jan. 11, 1747-8.

Sellico,

I N D E X.

- Sallee** taken by the emperor of Morocco who destroyed the British consul, and demanded 70,000 ducats of the inhabitants, Sept. 1755.
- Salmon**, one caught near Shrewsbury, which weighed thirty-seven pounds, Dec. 27, 1757.
- Saphet** in Barbary destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 5, 1759.
- Sardinian ambassador's chapel**, in Lincoln's Inn-fields, burnt, Nov. 30, 1759.
- Savannah**, in South Carolina, greatly damaged by a fire, July 4, 1758.
- Saxony** was invaded by the king of Prussia, 1756.
- Scarborough**, in New England, greatly damaged by a fire, Sept. 11, 1762.
- Scarcity of corn**, 1756.
- Schweidnitz** surrendered to the Austrians, Nov. 11, 1757.
- retaken by the Prussians, April 16, 1758.
- taken by the Austrians, Oct. 1, 1761.
- by the Prussians, Oct. 9, 1762.
- Scotland** ordered to be fortified on the coasts, Dec. 2, 1748.
- Sea-fight off cape François**, when seven French ships were defeated by three English, Oct. 21, 1757.
- when admiral Pocock defeated M. D'Ache in the East Indies, April 29, 1758.
- again, Aug. 3, 1758.
- when admiral Boscawen defeated admiral de la Clue, and took five ships, Aug. 18, 1759.
- when admiral Pocock defeated Mons. D'Ache a third time in the East Indies, Oct. 26, 1759.
- when admiral Hawke defeated the French off Quiberon bay, Nov. 20, 1759.
- when admiral Keppel took three French frigates and a fleet of merchantmen, Oct. 9, 1762.
- Sea water** made fresh by an experiment before the college of physicians, Jan. 27, 1751-2.
- violently agitated in Ireland, Scotland and Holland, March 31, 1761.
- again at Whitby, July 17, 1761, and at Plymouth, Cornwall, and in Ireland on the 28th of the same month.
- Senegal** was taken by captain Marth, May 1, 1758.
- Shadwell**, on Wapping wall, a fire consumed thirty houses, besides barges, lighters, &c. May 2, 1761.
- Shark**, one taken at Berwick, Sept. 10, 1757.
- Shebbeare**, Dr. tried for a libel, Nov. 28, 1758.
- pillored at Charing-cross, Dec. 3, 1758.
- Sleane**, Sir Hans, died Jan. 11, 1753.
- Slaves**, twenty-seven, released from captivity by the English, Dec. 9, 1750.
- Smyrna** was afflicted with the plague, Aug. 1752.
- had a fire, which destroyed the Armenian quarter, May 14, 1753.
- afflicted with the plague, March 30, 1758.
- again, Sept. 1758.
- again, 1760.
- Snell**, Hannah, the female soldier, had a pension granted her of 30l. per ann. June, 1750.
- Southwark**, a fire at Battle-bridge, which destroyed above eighty houses, 2000 quarters of malt, and 800 butts of beer, valued at 50,000l. Aug. 12, 1749.
- Southwark corn-market** opened, May 9, 1758.
- Southwark fair** discontinued, 1762.
- Spaniards** defeated the moors at Ceuta, Dec. 17, 1753.
- Stannary** held in Cornwall, Aug. 1750.
- again, 1753.
- Staples inn** had a fire that consumed two staircases of chambers and four persons, Nov. 27, 1756.
- Stockholm** had 1000 houses destroyed by a fire, 1751.
- again, when 250 were destroyed, Aug. 31, 1759.
- Storm at Addington** in Surrey, June 12, 1748,
- in different parts of England, Dec. 16, 1748.
- at Bristol, Feb. 8, 1749-50.
- at Newport, in Monmouthshire, Feb. 11, 1749-50.
- in Kent and Surrey, June 10, 1750.
- in London and its environs, July 11, 1750.
- in several parts of England, July 16, 1750.
- at Gloucester, which did great damage, Sept. 2, 1750.
- in Somersetshire and South Wales, Dec. 3, 1750.
- in different parts of England and Ireland, Feb. 28, 1750-1.
- at Pontefract in Yorkshire, May 20, 1751.

I N D E X.

- Storm at Jamaica which did 300,000l. damage, Aug. 10, 1751.
- at Cadix, when 100 ships were lost, Dec. 8, 1751.
 - at St. Andrew's in Scotland, Jan. 16, 1751-2.
 - at Cadix and Ceuta, Feb. 15, 16, 17, 1751-2.
 - at London and in Kent, March 15, 1751-2.
 - at Bristol, July 29, 1752.
 - in the north of England, Aug. 25, 26, 1752.
 - at Charles-town, South Carolina, which did great damage, Sept. 14, 30, 1752.
 - at Peterburgh, Cronstadt, Nerva and Revel, where above 1000 persons perished, Nov. 3, 1752.
 - at Bristol, Dec. 14, 1752.
 - of thunder in Cornwall, Dec. 30, 1752.
 - in Devon and Somerset, June 2, 1753.
 - about London, which did great damage, June 24, 1753.
 - of hail, violent, at Walton in Suffolk, July 28, 1754.
 - of thunder and lightning at Gloucester, Aug. 21, 1754.
 - on different parts of the coast, Oct. 7, 1754.
 - at St. Aubin in Lorrain, Dec. 28, 1754.
 - at Margate in Kent, July 7, 1755.
 - of hail in Kent and Sussex, Sept. 29, 1755.
 - of Alexandria, Dec. 24, 1755.
 - of hail at Maer in Staffordshire, May 10, 1756.
 - of wind in Cornwall and Northumberland, &c. Oct. 3, 1756.
 - in several part of England, which did great damage at Chester, Worcester, Liverpool, Bedford, Cambridge, and round London, March 15, 1757.
 - at Louisburg, when both the English and French fleet suffered much, Sept. 24, 1757.
 - on the coast of England and Scotland, Dec. 27, 1757.
 - at Williamsburg in South Carolina, July 9, 1758.
 - in the Thames, July 30, 1758.
 - at Boston in New England, Barbadoes, St. Kitt's, Antigua, &c. Aug. 23, 1758.
 - in the channel, Oct. 8, 1758.
 - on the western coast, March 10, 1759.
- Storm in Denmark, where it did great damage, July 1, 1759.
- in Scotland, July 9, 1759.
 - at Bristol, July 15, 1759.
 - at Halifax in Nova Scotia, Nov. 13, 1759.
 - in different parts of England, in London and on the coast, which did incredible damage, Feb. 15, 1760.
 - of hail, at Comminges in France, which measured five inches in diameter, July 20, 1760.
 - at Charles-town, South Carolina, which did incredible damage, the shipping alone had 20,000l. lost, May 4, 1761.
 - at Benfield in Northamptonshire, &c. Aug. 5, 1761.
 - in the West Indies, Dec. 9, 1761.
 - on the coast of Hampshire, Dorset, &c. Jan. 15, 1762.
 - on the coast, which did great damage, Feb. 24, 1761-2.
- Style proposed to be altered, Feb. 25, 1750-1.
- bill passed, May 22, 1751.
 - commenced, Sept. 3, 1752.
- Surat, in the East Indies, taken by the English, March 5, 1758.
- again, May, 1759.
- Sweeting's alley, Cornhill, and several houses in Cornhill, destroyed by fire, Nov. 10, 1759.
- Swallow-street had fourteen houses consumed by a fire, April 24, 1761.

T.

- Tarvin in Cheshire, had forty houses destroyed by a fire, April 30, 1753.
- Taxes of England, for support of government, amounted to 7,513,344l. in 1754.
- Theodore, king of Corfica, cast on an action for a debt of 100l. Feb. 28, 1750-1.
- died in Chapel-street, Soho, aged 60, Dec. 11, 1756.
- Thief-takers, Macdonald, Berry, Egan, and Salmon, condemned to the pillory, March 4, 1755.
- Thurot made a descent on the coast of Ireland, Feb. 26, 1760.
- Ticonderago, in the East Indies, taken by the English, July 28, 1759.
- Tide in the Thames remarkably high, Feb. 9, 1762.
- Tinmouth castle was repaired, March, 1758.

Tin.

I N D E X.

Tinsmary, on Coromandel coast, in the East Indies, taken by the English, Feb. 2, 1760.
Tiverton had twenty-six houses burnt, May 27, 1762.
Tobago evacuated by the French, Oct. 1750.
Toll at Bartholomew-fair abolished, Sept. 1755.
Tornado, at New York, which blew down plantations, May 24, 1752.
Toulon lost a third of its inhabitants by a sickness, Sept. 1761.
Traquair, the earl of, bailed, Feb. 2, 1747-8.
Treasure to a great amount was found near Rome, July 24, 1752.
Treptow, in Pomerania, taken by the Russians, Oct. 24, 1761.
Tripoly nearly destroyed by an earthquake, Dec. 13, 1759.
Truxillo, a rich city of Peru, was totally ruined by an earthquake, Dec. 1759.
Tullamore, in King's county, Ireland, had fifty-two dwellings besides out-houses, burnt, Sept. 28, 1756.
Tunis subverted by the Algerines, Sept. 1756.
Turkish caravan attacked by the Arabs, and 60,000 persons killed, Jan. 31, 1758.

V.

Va's abolished Scotland, Jan. 16, 1760.
 — in Devonshire, 1762.
Valencia d'Alcantara, in Spain, taken by the English and Portuguese, Aug. 27, 1762.
Vernon, admiral, died, Oct. 30, 1757.
Vesuvius, near Naples, began a fresh eruption, Oct. 24, 1751.
 — again, Dec. 4, 1754.
 — again, a very sudden eruption, Nov. 24, 1759.

U.

Unigenitus, the bull, ordered to be no obstacle to the sacraments, in France, Aug. 1755.

W.

Wales, the princess of, delivered of a princess, named Louisa Anne, March 8, 1748-9.
 — of a prince, named Frederick William, May 13, 1750.

Wales, the prince and princess, visited lord Bathurst, at Cirencester, July 9, 1750.
 — visited great part of England, Aug. 1750.
 — visited Fishmongers-hall on instituting the British herring fishery society, Oct. 25, 1750.
 — presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers company, Dec. 22, 1750.
 — died at Leicester-house, March 20, 1750-1.
 — buried, April 13, 1751.
 — his princess delivered of a daughter, named Matilda, July 11, 1751. She afterwards married the king of Denmark.
Walpole, Sir Robert, died, March 31, 1751.
Wapping, a terrible fire there, burnt fifteen houses, Sept. 10, 1758.
War declared between the Dutch and Algerines, April 10, 1755.
 — against France, May 18, 1756.
 — England by France, June 9, 1756.
 — against Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
 — Portugal and Spain, May 23, 1762.
 — France and Portugal, June 20, 1762.
Wareham, in Dorsetshire, had 130 houses burnt, July 26, 1762.
Warwick man of war taken by the French, June 27, 1756.
Watson, admiral, died in the East-Indies, Aug. 16, 1757.
Weather, uncommonly hot, July, 1750.
 — cold, May, 1751.
 — hot, June, 1761.
Wentworth, entertainment for 3000 guests on the marquis of Rockingham's coming of age, May 13, 1751.
Werburgh's church, Dublin, was burnt down, Nov. 7, 1754.
Westminster bridge opened for passengers, Nov. 17, 1750, which cost 426,650l.
 — pier sunk, Aug. 31, 1751.
 — election between lord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput, ended, Dec. 8, 1747.
 — fish-market opened, Jan. 15, 1749-50.
 — flesh-market opened, June 20, 1752.
 — hall repaired, and the roof secured, Aug. 4, 1748.
 — slated, Aug. 1750.
 — antique foundation discovered there, Oct. 6, 1750.
 — road to Kennington was opened, Dec. 16, 1751.
Westmorland, earl of, made his public entry into Oxford, July 2, 1759.

Whale

I N D E X.

Whale driven ashore in the Humber, Aug. 1750.
 — on the Norfolk coast, Sept. 5, 1751.
 — eight miles from Berwick, July 31, 1752.
 — thirteen driven ashore, three in Kent, two in Essex, &c. Feb. 24, 1762.
 Wheel-carriage wayer of lord March, determined, Aug. 29, 1750.
 Whitby had the tide rise and fall four times in a quarter of an hour, July 17, 1761.
 William Henry, Fort, in North America, taken by the French, Aug. 1757.
 Williamsburg, in South Carolina, greatly damaged by a storm, July 9, 1758.
 Wilton, near Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, received 1500*l.* damage by a fire, Dec. 5, 1759.
 Wimbush church, in Essex, damaged by lightning, June 6, 1756.
 Window tax bill passed, June 9, 1758.
 Winter very severe, 1754.
 — again, in Germany, 1760.
 Wirtemberg, surrendered to the Austrians, Oct. 29, 1760.
 Wolf, one broke loose at Litchfield, which did great damage, Aug. 1751.
 Wolfe, general, killed at Quebec, Sept. 23, 1759.
 — his corpse landed at Portsmouth, Nov. 17, 1759.
 Wolverhampton new church burnt, Nov. 1, 1758.
 Woollen manufacturers were detected in exporting their materials, 1749.
 Worcester court-house had a stack of chimneys blown down, which fell through into the court, and killed several persons, March 15, 1757.

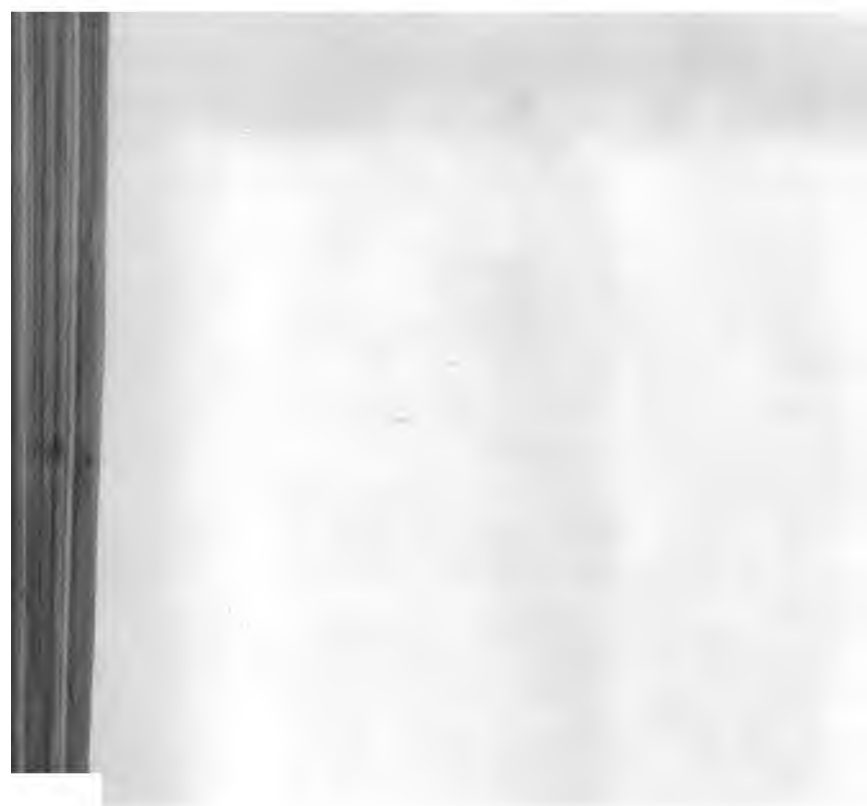
Worcester received great damage by an explosion of gunpowder, Aug. 11, 1762.
 Workop manor house destroyed by fire, damage 100,000*l.* Oct. 20, 1761.
 Wright, captain Fortunatus, of Liverpool, behaved with great bravery at Leghorn, Aug. 29, 1756, where he was confined. — but was demanded and released, Sept. 21, 1756.

Y.

Yarm overflowed by the river Tees, Oct. 12, 1761.
 York, Edward, prince, went on an expedition to the coast of France, July 24, 1758.
 — created duke of York, April 1760.
 — appointed admiral of the blue, April 14, 1761.
 — his house in Pallmall began, May, 1761.
 — presented with the freedom of London, in a gold box, June 5, 1761.
 — appointed a rear admiral, June, 1761.
 — visited Scarborough and York, Aug. 1761.
 York Indianman lost in going into Limerick, in Ireland, Nov. 14, 1758.
 Younge, Dr. Edward, gave 1000*l.* to the society for propagating the gospel, March 13, 1753.

Z.

Zell was evacuated by the French troops, Feb. 26, 1758.
 Zirenbourg was taken by the Prussians, Sept. 6, 1760.







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